

Jain's

INCOME-TAX READY RECKONER 1976-77



with rates, tables and examples
for companies sur-tax, wealth-tax,
gift-tax, estate duty etc.,

also: assessment year 1977-78 for
computation of advance tax and
deduction of tax on salaries etc.,
during the financial year ending
31st march, 1977.

by Padam Chand Jain

B. COM., LL. B., F. C. A.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

SP SATYA LAW PUBLISHERS

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READY RECKONER

1976 - 77

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also for assessment year 1977-78 for computation of
advance tax and deduction of tax on salaries etc.
during the financial year ending 31st March, 1977

with rates, tables and tax provisions for :

- **COMPULSORY DEPOSIT SCHEME ● SUR-TAX ● GIFT TAX**
- **ESTATE DUTY ● WEALTH TAX**

also

- **COMPLETE TEXT OF THE FINANCE ACT, 1976**
- **SHARE QUOTATIONS**
- **RATES OF LAST EIGHT YEARS**

by

Padam Chand Jain

B. Com., LL.B., F.C.A.,
Chartered Accountant

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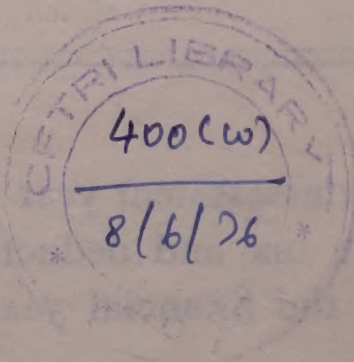
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PREFACE

The Finance Minister must be congratulated for taking a step ahead in lowering down the direct tax rates as it was felt necessary for some time past. With the unusual success of the voluntary disclosure of income and wealth scheme introduced last year, it was realised in government circles too that higher taxation is also one reason of tax evasion and proliferation of black money.

There have been numerous changes in the direct tax laws since the publication of the last edition which have all necessitated the complete re-writing of the book. In the beginning is given a short account of the main changes effected by the Finance Act, 1976 and the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975 as well, besides a date-wise chart showing tax-payer's obligations, which would add to the utility of book.

I must express my thanks to Messrs. V. P. Goel, M. A., B. Com., F. C. A. and R. S. Gupta for their valuable assistance in the compilation of this book. Thanks are also due to the publishers and the printers for their strenuous efforts in bringing out the publication in time.

Any suggestion would be welcome.

Ghaziabad,
May, 1976.

—P. C. Jain

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DATE-WISE CHART OF TAX PAYER'S OBLIGATIONS

Date	Obligations to do	Section	Date	Obligations to do	Section
15th April	(i) File return of interest paid during the preceding quarter on which tax is deducted at source, Form No. 26A	194A	31st July	(i) File declaration regarding continuation of registration of firms where accounting year ends after 28th February. Form No. 12	184(7)
	(ii) File return of payments to contractors or sub-contractors paid during the preceding quarter on which tax deducted at source, Form no. 26C	194C		(ii) File return of income-tax**	
30th April	File annual return of employees deduction of tax from salaries, Form No. 24	206(1)		(a) for company assessee, Form No. 1	139
	File annual return of interest paid without deduction of tax at source, Form No. 27A	206A		(b) for assesseees other than companies) having income from business, Form No. 2	
14th June	File estimate of income for payment of advance tax if notice u/s 210 has been served and if it is necessary to file it, Form No. 29	212		(c) for charitable or religious trusts Form No. 3A	
15th June	(i) Payment of instalment of advance tax, if notice u/s 210 has been served.	210	1st August	Interest at the rate of 12% starts being charged for failure to submit return of income which were due on 31st July.	139(8)
	(ii) File annual return for payment of interest exceeding Rs. 400, Form No. 50.	285	14th Sept.	File estimate of income for payment of advance tax if it is necessary to file, Form No. 29	212
	(iii) File annual return for payment of dividends by a company, Form No. 51	286	15th Sept.	Advance tax instalment to be paid if notice to do so has been received.	210
30th June	(i) File declaration regarding the continuation of registration of firm if accounting year closed on 28th February or before, Form No. 12	184(7)	15th Oct.	(i) File return of interest paid during the preceding quarter on which tax is deducted at source, Form No.26A	194A
	(ii) File return of income*	139		(ii) File return of payments to contractors or sub-contractors paid during the preceding quarter on which tax is deducted at source, Form No. 26C	194C
	(a) for company assesseees, Form No. 1		14th Dec.	(i) File estimate of income for payment of advance tax if it is necessary to file, Form No. 29	212
	(b) for assesseees (other than companies having income from business, Form No. 2			(ii) For those whose accounting year ends on or before 31st December if income is much higher—file estimate of higher advance tax if notice u/s 210 has been received.	212
	(c) for assesseees who had income from salary received from Government but does not include income from house property, or profits and gains from business or profession or capital gains or agricultural income, Form No. 2A.		15th Dec.	Advance tax instalment to be paid if notice u/s 210 has been served.	210
	(d) for assesseees having income other than business or profession or as referred to in clause (c) above, Form No. 3		15th Jan.	(i) File return of interest paid during the preceding quarter on which tax is deducted at source. Form No. 26A	194A
	(e) for charitable or religious trusts, Form No. 3A			(ii) File return of payments to contractors or sub-contractors paid during the preceding quarter on which tax is deducted at source, Form No. 26C	194C
	(iii) File return of wealth-tax*, Form No. A	14			
	(iv) File return of gift-tax, Form No. A	13	14th March	(i) File estimate of income for payment of advance tax if it is necessary to file, Form No. 29	212
1st July	Interest at the rate of 12% starts being charged for failure to submit return of income which were due on 30th June	139(8)		(ii) if income is higher, estimate of higher advance tax is to be filed, if notice u/s 210 has been served. Form No. 29	212
15th July	(i) File return of interest paid during the preceding quarter on which tax is deducted at source, Form No. 26A	194A	15th March	Instalment of advance tax to be paid if notice u/s 210 has been served.	210
	(ii) File return of payments to contractors or sub-contractors paid during the preceding quarter on which tax deducted at source, Form No. 26C	194C			

Note : It must be noted that the Government sometimes extends the date for filing the returns of income.

* If the total income or net wealth does not include income or net wealth from business or profession whose accounting year ends after 28th February 1976.

** If the total income or net wealth includes income or net wealth from business or profession whose accounting year ends after 28th February 1976.

MAIN CHANGES EFFECTED IN DIRECT TAX LAWS

BY THE FINANCE ACT, 1976

INCOME-TAX

Effective from assessment year 1976-77

(1) The remuneration received by employees of foreign States during their stay in India in connection with their training in any establishment or office of the Government or any public sector undertaking will not be chargeable to tax.

(2) The relief available under section 54C of the Act, in respect of capital gains arising from the transfer of jewellery held for personal use by the assessee, has been withdrawn.

(3) Donations in kind made to certain funds and charitable institutions, etc. will not qualify for the concession under section 80G of the Act.

Effective from assessment year 1977-78

(1) The rates of income-tax in the case of non-corporate taxpayers are substantially reduced. The maximum rate of income-tax (including surcharge) is maintained at 66 per cent [as against 77 per cent in the assessment year 1976-77].

(2) A company may, in lieu of payment of surcharge on income-tax at the specified rate, make, before the last instalment of advance-tax is due in its case, a deposit with the Industrial Development Bank of India under a scheme framed by the Central Government in this behalf, and if it does so, the amount of surcharge payable by it shall be reduced by the amount of the deposit. Where a company makes a deposit during the financial year 1976-77 under the scheme, the surcharge on income-tax payable by it for the assessment year 1977-78 will also be reduced by the amount of deposit so made.

(3) The Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) has been extended for another year. The rate of compulsory deposit on the initial slab of Rs 25,000 of current income has been retained at the existing level of 4% and raised the rate on the slab of Rs. 25,001-70,000 from 6% to 10% and on the slab over Rs. 70,000 from 8% to 12%.

(4) The buildings newly erected by the assessee which are solely used for the purposes of the residence of such of his employees as have incomes chargeable under the head "Salaries" of Rs. 10,000 or less [as at present the said monetary limit is Rs. 7,500] or are mainly used for the welfare of such employees, will be entitled to the grant of initial depreciation allowance.

(5) The initial depreciation allowance will not be granted in respect of any ship or aircraft acquired after 31st March, 1976 or any machinery or plant installed after that date.

(6) The scheme of initial depreciation allowance has been replaced by a new scheme of investment allowance which is broadly on the lines of the development rebate that was discontinued earlier. The deduction on account of "Investment allowance" will be allowed @ 25% of the actual cost of new ships or new aircraft acquired after 31st March, 1976 or new machinery or plant installed after that date in industries currently qualifying for initial depreciation. Eight other priority or export-oriented items have been included in the list in the Ninth Schedule to the Income-tax Act.

(7) The deduction on account of head office expenditure, in computing the profits and gains of a non-resident, would be limited to 5 per cent. of the adjusted total income or an amount equal to the average head office expenditure or the amount of head office expenditure incurred by the assessee and attributable to his business in India, whichever is the least. In cases where the adjusted total income of the assessee is a loss, the amount of deduction by way of head office expenditure will be computed at the rate of 5 per cent. of the average adjusted total income of the assessee.

(8) In the case of a foreign company, the deduction that would be admissible in computing its income by way of royalty or fees for technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern before 1st April, 1976 will be limited to 20 per cent. of the gross amount of such income, as reduced by so much of gross amount of such royalty as consists of lump-sum consideration for the transfer outside India of, or the imparting of, technical information outside India. No such deduction will be admissible in cases where any royalties or fees for technical services are received by a foreign company from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after 31st March, 1976.

(9) In the case of a foreign company, no deduction will be allowed from the dividend income and the gross amount of such dividend will be charged to tax at a flat rate of 25 per cent.

(10) The system of taxation in the case of foreign companies has been simplified by levying income-tax at a flat rate of 40% on the gross amount of royalties received by them from Indian concern under approved agreements made after 31st March, 1976. Lump sum payments received by such companies under approved agreements for the supply of industrial know-how (designs, drawings, documentation, etc.) outside India will be taxed at the rate of 20 per cent. of the gross of such payments.

(11) The rates of capital gains tax are modified in respect of long-term capital gains derived by the companies.

(12) Capital gains arising from the transfer of a capital asset, being any work of art, archaeological, scientific or art collection, book manuscript, drawing, painting, photograph or print, will be exempt from tax in cases where such asset is transferred by the assessee to the Government or a University or the National Museum, National Art Gallery, National Archives or any such other public museum or institution as may be notified by the Central Government to be of national importance or to be of renown throughout any State or States.

(13) The expenditure incurred on entertainment will be allowed as business expenditure subject to certain ceiling limits.

(14) The monetary ceiling limit in respect of contributions to recognised provident funds qualifying for tax relief under section 80C has been raised from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000.

(15) The ceiling limit over the qualifying amount of long-term savings in the case of authors, playwrights, artists, musicians and actors has been raised to 40 per cent. of the professional income [as against 33½ per cent. at present] plus 30 per cent. of the remaining part of the gross total income, or Rs. 50,000 [as against Rs. 25,000 at present], whichever is less.

(16) Donations made to Housing Boards or other statutory authorities set up for the purposes of dealing with or satisfying the need for housing accommodation or for the purposes of planning, development or improvement of cities, towns and villages will qualify for the tax concession under section 80G to the same extent as donations made to institutions or funds established in India for charitable purposes.

(17) Donation made to the Government or to any such local authority, institution or association as may be approved in this behalf by the Central Government, to be utilised for the purpose of promoting family planning, will qualify for 100% tax concession under section 80G [as against 50% in respect of other donations].

(18) No deduction will be allowed under section 80G or section 80GG or section 80HH or section 80J or section 80L or section 80QQ in the case of a Hindu undivided family which has at least one member whose total income of the previous year exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to tax.

SUR-TAX

1. The statutory deduction for the purposes of charge of surtax has been raised from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. of the capital of a company as computed under the Second Schedule to the Act [effective from assessment year 1977-78].

2. Long-term borrowings and debentures will not be included in computing the capital of a company. Investment allowance reserve required to be created under section 32A(4) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 will be included in computing the capital of the company [effective from assessment year 1977-78].

3. In a case where a company has not made any credit in its books of accounts in respect of provision for taxation or proposed dividends or otherwise has made short provision in respect thereof, the amount of the capital of the company as computed in rule 1 of the Second Schedule shall be reduced by the amount which has not been so credited or, as the case may be, the amount of such shortfall [effective from assessment year 1975-76].

WEALTH-TAX

1. In the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families, the rates of wealth-tax have drastically been reduced [effective from assessment year 1977-78].

2. The additional wealth-tax currently levied in respect of urban assets is being discontinued [effective from assessment year 1977-78].

3. New dwelling units put up after 1st April, 1976 with a plinth area upto 80 sq. metres will be entitled to exemption from wealth-tax for a period of five successive assessment years next following the date on which the construction of the dwelling unit or units is completed [effective from assessment year 1977-78].

4. The value of building belonging to the assessee, where the building is used solely for the purpose of residence of his low-paid employees employed in any plantation or industrial undertaking belonging to the assessee, will be exempt from wealth-tax [effective from assessment year 1976-77].

5. The amount of any fee due to the assessee in respect of services rendered by him as a legal practitioner within the meaning of the Advocates Act, 1961, will be exempt from wealth-tax [effective from assessment year 1975-76].

6. The value of residential house has been freezed as on particular date, ignoring subsequent variations in its real value, if the assessee opts to it. Accordingly, the value of a house belonging to the assessee and exclusively used by him for residential purposes shall be taken, at the option of the assessee, to be the price which, in the opinion of Wealth-tax Officer, it would fetch if sold in the open market on the valuation date next following the date on which he became the owner of such house, or on the date relevant to the assessment year 1971-72, whichever is later [effective from assessment year 1976-77].

7. The moneys and value of assets brought into India by a person of India origin in case where such person returns to India with the intention of permanently residing in the country, will be exempt from wealth-tax for seven assessment years commencing with the assessment year next following the date on which such person returns to India [effective from assessment year 1977-78].

8. The investment by a non-resident Indian citizen in equity shares of companies in the priority sector will be exempt from wealth-tax provided that such shares form part of the initial issue of equity capital made by the company after 31st March, 1976 or, where such shares are issued by existing companies, the issue of share capital is certified by the prescribed authority to have been made by the company after the said date for the purposes of expansion or diversification of its industrial undertaking [effective from assessment year 1977-78].

SALIENT FEATURES OF VARIOUS AMENDMENTS IN DIRECT TAX LAWS [as Introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975 (Act No. 41 of 1975)]

The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975 was passed by the Lok Sabha on 28th July, 1975 and received the assent of the President of India on 7th August, 1975.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Act, the Central Government had issued a Notification No. 475 dated 5th September, 1975 in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) whereby appointed the dates on which the provisions of the Act will come into force.

The various provisions of the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975 are explained in nutshell hereunder. The Act will hereafter be referred to as "the Amendment Act"—

INCOME-TAX ACT, 1961

1. **Remuneration received by certain foreigners:** The Amendment Act has inserted a new sub-clause (via) to clause (6) of section 10, which grants exemption to the remuneration received by a non-Indian citizen as an employee of, or a consultant to, an approved foreign association or an institution or a body, established solely for philanthropic purposes, for services rendered in India for a purpose which has been approved by the Central Government. This clause comes into force from 1st October, 1975.

2. Income received by any person on behalf of certain funds : A new clause (23C) has been inserted in section 10, which confers exemption from tax on income received by any person on behalf of (i) the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund ; or (ii) the Prime Minister's Fund (Promotion of Folk Art); or (iii) the Prime Minister's Aid to Students Fund ; or (iv) any other fund or institution established for charitable purposes as notified by the Central Government in this behalf ; or (v) any trust or institution wholly for public religious purposes as notified by the Central Government in this behalf. This clause comes into force from the assessment year 1976-77.

3. Income from property held for charitable or religious purposes : The Amendment Act has amended the provisions of section 11. Under the amended section, the trust needs to spend only 75 per cent, of its income and the balance of 25 per cent. may be accumulated or set apart. *Explanation 2.* to section 11(1) provides that the income accrued but not received may be spent during the year in which it is received or during the next following year. The amendment will take effect from the assessment 1976-77.

4. Modes of investments by religious and charitable trusts : The Amendment Act has amended the provisions of section 13. Under the amended provisions, the trusts are required to invest or deposit their funds on or before 31st March, 1978 in (i) investment in savings certificates ; (ii) deposit with the Post Office Savings Bank ; (iii) deposit in any account with any nationalised bank ; (iv) investment in Units in the Unit Trust of India ; (v) investments in Central or State Government securities ; (vi) investment in debentures of any company where the principal and the interest are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Central or State Government ; (vii) investment or deposit with any Government company, non-compliance of which disentitles the trusts to seek exemption under section 11. The amendment comes into force with effect from assessment year 1977-78.

5. Income from house property :

(a) *Determining of annual value :* The Amendment Act has amended the section 23. Under the amended provisions, the concessional tax treatment will be available only in respect of one self-occupied house of the assessee's choice. The annual value of any other house or houses used for self-occupation of the assessee will be determined as if such house or houses had been let. The amendment comes into force from assessment year 1976-77.

(b) *Property owned by co-owners :* By virtue of the *Explanation* inserted in section 26, where a property is used by co-owners for self-residence, each such co-owner will be individually entitled to concessional tax treatment for self-occupation under section 23(2). The provision is effective from assessment year 1976-77.

6. Depreciation of ships : The Amendment Act has substituted clause (i) of section 32 (1) so as to permit flexibility in regard to prescribing depreciation for ships, other than ships plying on inland waters, in as much as higher rate of depreciation may be prescribed for the earlier years to enable a quick write off of the cost of ships. This provision comes into force from assessment year 1976-77.

7. Agricultural development allowance : By virtue of amendment to section 35C, agricultural development allowance will also be allowed to co-operative societies, effective from assessment year 1976-77.

8. Maintenance of accounts by certain persons carrying on profession or business : Sub-section (1) of the newly inserted section 44AA requires the persons carrying on legal, medical, engineering, or architectural profession or the profession of accountancy or technical consultancy or interior decoration or any other profession as may be notified by the Board, to keep and maintain such books of accounts and documents as may be prescribed to enable the Income-tax Officer to compute the total income.

Under sub-section (2), every person carrying on profession [not being a profession referred to in sub-section (1)] or business is required to maintain prescribed books of accounts and documents if his annual income from profession or business exceeds Rs. 25,000 or the gross receipts or turnover exceeds Rs. 2,50,000 in any one of the three years immediately preceding the previous year. In the case of a newly established profession or business, such books have to be maintained if the income from profession or business is likely to exceed Rs. 25,000 or the gross receipts or turnover is likely to exceed Rs. 2,50,000 during the previous year in which the profession or business is established.

This section comes into force from assessment year 1976-77.

9. Computation of capital gains—cost of acquisition : The Amendment Act has amended section 49 whereby if an individual throws his personal property into joint family hotchpotch, the cost of the property the Hindu undivided family will be taken as the cost of the property to the individual. These provisions are effective from assessment year 1976-77.

10. Clubbing of individual's income with the income of spouse, minor child etc. : The Amendment Act has made the following amendments in section 64 :—

(i) In computing the total income of an individual, such income as arises directly or indirectly to the spouse of such individual by way of salary, commission, fees or any other form of remuneration in cash or in kind from a concern in which such individual has substantial interest will be included in the income of such individual. However, this provision will not apply in relation to the income of the spouse earned by virtue of his or her technical or professional qualifications.

(ii) The income of a minor child arising from admission to the benefits of partnership in any form will be included in the income of that parent who has higher income.

(iii) Income arising directly or indirectly from assets transferred by an individual on or after 1st June, 1973 to his son's minor child, or to his son's wife otherwise than for adequate consideration, will be included in the income of such individual.

(iv) Income arising to any person or association of persons from assets transferred directly or indirectly otherwise than for adequate consideration for the benefit of his or her spouse or minor child (not being a married daughter), will be included in the income of such individual.

(v) Under sub-section (2) of section 64, if any individual converts his independent property into joint family property after 31st December, 1969, the entire income of the property will be includible in the income of the individual who throws his property into common stock.

These provisions come into effect from the assessment year 1976-77.

11. Unexplained expenditure : The newly inserted section 69C provides that where the source of any expenditure incurred by an assessee during any financial year is not explained to the satisfaction of the Income-

tax Officer, such unexplained expenditure or part thereof will be treated as the income of the assessee for such financial year. These provisions come into force from assessment year 1976-77.

12. Amount borrowed or repaid on hundi : The Amendment Act has inserted a new section 69D whereby a hundi loan obtained or repaid, including interest on such borrowings, otherwise than through an account payee cheque drawn on a bank will be treated as the income of the borrower for the previous year in which the amount was borrowed or repaid. This section will come into force from the assessment year 1977-78.

13. Dealing in purchase and sale of shares : By virtue of insertion of an *Explanation* to section 73 the dealings in shares by companies (other than investment, banking or financial companies) will now be considered as speculation business with the result that losses from such dealings can be set off only against profits from similar dealings. This provision will come into force from assessment year 1977-78.

14. Deductions to be made in computing total income :

(a) *In respect of donations to certain funds etc.* The Amendment Act has amended section 80G whereby the deduction in respect of donations to certain funds, charitable institutions etc. will be allowed uniformly at 50 per cent. of the qualifying amount in all cases, whether corporate or non-corporate assessee. The provision is effective from assessment year 1976-77.

(b) *In respect of rents paid* The Amendment Act has inserted a new section 80GG which provides that an assessee, who is not entitled to benefit under section 10(13A), will be entitled to a deduction in respect of house rent paid by him for his own residence in excess of 10 per cent of his total income subject to a ceiling of 15 per cent. of total income or Rs. 300 per month, whichever is less. The deduction is subject to the condition that the rent is not paid in respect of the accommodation owned by the assessee, his spouse or minor child, or where such assessee is a member of a Hindu undivided family, by such family, and that the accommodation is situated in a place as mentioned in rule 11B of the Income-tax Rules, 1962. This section comes into effect from assessment year 1976-77.

(c) *In case of new industrial undertakings employing displaced persons, etc.* The Amendment Act has deleted section 80H with effect from assessment year 1976-77.

(d) *In respect of interest on certain securities dividends, etc. :* By virtue of the insertion of new clause (viiia) to section 80L(1), the interest on deposits with Housing Boards etc. will also be taken into account for the purpose of deduction under section 80L(1) subject to overall limit of Rs. 3,000.

(e) *In respect of interest on moneys borrowed to pay taxes :* The Amendment Act has inserted a new section 80V which provides for a straight deduction from the gross total income of the assessee for any interest paid in the previous year on any money borrowed for the payment of any tax due under the Income-tax Act. The provision comes into force from assessment year 1976-77.

(f) *In respect of expenses incurred in connection with certain income-tax proceedings :* The newly inserted section 80VV provides that the expenses incurred by the assessee in the previous year on any tax proceedings under the Income-tax Act before any Income-tax authority or the Appellate Tribunal or any court, will be allowed by way of straight deduction from the gross total income subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5,000. Corresponding changes have been made in section 37 providing that such expenditure in connection with tax proceedings etc. will not be allowed as a deduction in computing the income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession".

15. Levy of additional income-tax on undistributed profits of companies :

The Amendment Act has amended section 104 (4) and section 109 under the amended section 104 (4), the Indian companies, whose business consisted mainly in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining or in the generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power; and Indian companies, the value of whose capital assets, being machinery or plant (other than office appliances or road transport vehicles), as shown in its books on the last day of the relevant previous year was Rs. 50 lakhs or more, will now attract the levy of additional income-tax, if the profits distributed by such companies by way of dividends are less than the statutory percentage. The statutory percentage under section 109 in respect of consultancy service company has also been changed. These changes come into force from the assessment year 1976-77.

16. Jurisdiction of Income-tax officer : The Amendment Act has amended section 124(2) to enable performance of the same function in relation to same case being performed by more than one Income-tax Officer under such orders of Commissioner or Inspecting Assistant Commissioner as may be made for the purpose of facilitating the performance of such functions by the officers concerned.

17. Concurrent jurisdiction of Inspecting Assistant Commissioner and Income-tax Officer : The newly inserted section 125A confers concurrent jurisdiction on the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner and the Income-tax Officers working under him, so that the distribution of cases, etc. among the Income-tax Officers may be conveniently made from time to time by the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner and he may also make assessments in important cases. Concurrent jurisdiction has also been given to more than one Income-tax Officer in relation to the same cases, to be exercised in accordance with the directions of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner.

18. Power of Commissioner to transfer cases : The Amendment Act has amended section 127(1) whereby the Commissioner and the Central Board of Direct Taxes have the powers to transfer, after giving the assessee a reasonable opportunity of being heard, any case from any Income-tax Officer or Officers to any other Income-tax Officer or Officers, in conformity with the amendments made in section 124(2) and the provisions of new section 125A.

19. Power regarding discovery, production of evidence, etc. : The newly inserted sub-section (1A) to section 131 enables the Assistant Directors of Inspection also to exercise similar powers as are given to certain income-tax authorities under section 131(1) for the purposes of discovery and inspection, enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath or affirmation and compelling the production of accounts books and other documents and for issue of commissions.

20. Search and seizure : The Amendment Act has amended section 132 which gives powers to search and seizure not only to Directors of Inspection and Commissioners but also to any Deputy Director of Inspection or the Assistant Commissioner as may be empowered in this behalf by the central Board of Direct Taxes.

21. Power to requisition books of accounts : The Amendment Act has inserted a new section 132A (the existing section 132A re-numbered as section 132B) which provides that where any books of account or other documents or assets have been taken into custody by any officer or authority under any other law, the Director of Inspection or the Commissioner may, in the circumstances covered by the provisions of section 132, require such officer or authority to deliver such books of accounts, documents or assets to any of the officers so authorised by the Director of Inspection or the Commissioner.

22. Power of survey : The Amendment Act has substituted the existing section 133A by a new section 133A. The substituted section extends power of survey to an Income-tax authority, to enter into a place within his jurisdiction or to enter into a place occupied by a person in respect of whom he exercises jurisdiction, even though the place itself may be outside his jurisdiction. The Income-tax authority may (i) inspect the books of accounts or other documents found in the business premises, (ii) check cash, stocks or other valuables found in the business premises, (iii) place marks of identification on the books of accounts or other documents inspected by him or make any extracts or copies or make any inventory of any cash or articles, (iv) record statement of any person in the business premises, (v) require the proprietor, employee or any other person who may be attending or helping in the carrying on of the business to furnish such information as may be useful for, or relevant to, any proceeding under the Act, (vi) require the assessee to afford facility to enable the Income-tax authority to visit any other premises, besides the business premises, where the assessee states that any part of his books of accounts, cash, stocks etc. are kept, (vii) require the assessee to furnish information in connection with expenditure incurred in respect of any function, ceremony or event.

Sub-section (4) provides that the Income-tax authority acting under this section shall, on no account remove from the place where he has entered, any books of accounts, documents, any cash, stock or other valuable article or thing.

23. Return of income : Section 139 has been amended whereby the return of income may, in certain cases, require the assessee to furnish the particulars of income exempt from tax, the assets and the value of assets held by him and the expenditure and other outgoings, exceeding certain limits, incurred by him. This provision comes into force from assessment year 1976-77.

24. Permanent Account Numbers : The Amendment Act has inserted a new section 139A which provides that every person who has taxable income and who has not been allotted any permanent account number, shall, on or before the 31st day of May of the assessment year for which such income is assessable, apply [in duplicate in Form 49A] to the Income-tax Officer for allotment of a permanent account number. In the case of every person carrying on any business whose total sales, turnover or gross receipts are likely to exceed Rs. 50,000 in any accounting year and who has not been allotted any permanent account number, application for allotment of permanent account number is to be submitted before the end of that accounting year. The Income-tax Officer may allot a permanent account number to any other person by whom tax is payable.

Every person to whom a permanent account number has been allotted shall quote the number in his returns, in correspondence with any Income-tax authority, in all challans for the payment of any sum due under the Income-tax Act and in all documents relating to such transactions as may be prescribed by the Board. Any change in the address or in the name and nature of the business thereafter has to be intimated to the Income-tax Officer concerned. This provision is applicable from the assessment year 1976-77.

25. Return by whom to be signed : The Amendment Act has amended section 140 which provides that in the case of a company the return of income shall be signed by the managing director thereof, or where for any unavoidable reason such managing director is not able to sign and verify the return, or where there is no managing director, by any director thereof. Similarly, in the case of a firm the return shall be signed by the managing partner thereof, or where for any unavoidable reason such managing partner is not able to sign and verify the return, or where there is no managing partner as such, by any partner thereof, not being a minor. These provisions are applicable from assessment year 1976-77.

26. Self-assessment : The Amendment Act has amended section 140A which requires an assessee to pay self-assessment tax before submitting of his return of income, and challan for payment must accompany the return as proof of payment of such tax. Penalty for non-payment of self-assessment tax is fixed at two per cent. of the tax falling short of the tax due for every month of default. The amendment is effective from assessment year 1976-77.

27. Provisional assessments for refund : By virtue of the amendment to section 141A, the provisional assessment for grant of refund shall be made within six months from the date of filing the return, if the regular assessment is not likely to be made within the said period. This provision comes into force from assessment year 1976-77.

28. Enquiry before assessment and audit of accounts in certain cases : The Amendment Act has amended section 142. Under the amended provisions, the Income-tax Officer having regard to the nature and complexity of accounts of the assessee and the interest of the revenue, may, with the previous approval of the Commissioner, direct the assessee to get the accounts audited by a chartered accountant (nominated by the Commissioner in this behalf) and to submit a report of such audited accounts in the prescribed manner, within the specified period. The expenses relating to such audit shall be determined by the Commissioner and paid by the assessee and in default of such payment shall be recoverable from the assessee in the manner provided for the recovery of arrears of tax. These amendments came into force from assessment year 1976-77.

29. Best judgement assessment : The Amendment Act has amended section 144 whereby the Income-tax Officer has been vested with the power to make 'best judgement' assessment, if the assessee fails to comply with directions under section 142(2A) to get the accounts audited. This provision comes into force from assessment year 1976-77.

30. Procedure for assessment :

(a) **Power of Inspecting Assistant Commissioner to issue direction in certain cases :** The Amendment Act has inserted a new section 144A which authorises the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner to call for and examine the records of any proceedings in which an assessment is pending, either on his own motion or any reference made by the Income-tax Officer or on the application of an assessee. He may also issue such directions as he thinks fit for the guidance of the Income-tax Officer and such directions shall be binding on the Income-tax Officer. Under the proviso, an opportunity will be given to the assessee to be heard if the directions proposed to be issued are prejudicial to him.

(b) *Reference to Inspecting Assistant Commissioner in certain cases* : A new section 144B has been added which provides that where in an assessment to be made under section 143(3), the Income-tax Officer proposes to make any variation in the income or loss returned which exceeds certain limits fixed by the Board, he shall send a draft assessment order to the assessee, and where the assessee objects to the assessment being made on the basis of the draft order, the Income-tax Officer shall forward the draft order together with the objections to the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner who shall, after going through the records relating to the draft order, issue such directions concerning the matter covered by the objections as he thinks fit and thereupon the assessment shall be completed by the Income-tax Officer.

These provisions came into effect from 1st January, 1976.

31. Re-opening of best judgement assessment : The Amendment Act has re-numbered the existing section 146 as sub-section (1) thereof and inserted a new sub-section (2) which provides that an application made under section 146(1) for the cancellation of the assessment shall be disposed off within 90 days of the date of receipt by the Income-tax Officer but any period of delay attributable to the assessee shall not be accounted for this purpose. The provision has come into force from 1st April, 1976.

32. Time limit for completion of assessments and re-assessments : *Explanation 1* to section 153 has been substituted so as to provide for exclusion of certain periods for the purpose of computing the period of limitation prescribed for making an assessment or re-assessment. This provision came into effect from 1st January, 1976.

33. Discontinued business : The Amendment Act has inserted a new sub-section (3A) in section 176 which provides that any sum received after the discontinuance of a business shall be treated as the income of the recipient in the year of receipt, if such sum would have been included in the total income of the person who carried on the business, had it been received before such discontinuance. This provision will come into force from assessment year 1977-78.

34. Liability of taxes due from a private company : The Amendment Act has amended section 179 which extends the liability for taxes due from a private company, or a private company which is converted into public company, to the directors of such company, even though such company may not be in liquidation.

Sub-section (2) lays down that where a private company is converted into a public company and the tax assessed in respect of any year during which the company was a private company cannot be recovered, then, the directors of such private company would not be liable for any tax assessed for any assessment year prior to the assessment year 1962-63.

These provisions came into force from assessment year 1976-77.

35. Special provisions applicable to firms :

(a) *Procedure on receipt of application* : The Amendment Act has substituted the existing *Explanation* to section 185 by another *Explanation* which provides that if a partner in a firm is an undisclosed benamidar of an outsider and any one or more the partners had knowledge thereof, the firm shall not be regarded as a genuine firm, unless the partner, who had the knowledge or reason to believe that a particular partner is a benamidar of an outsider, communicates such knowledge or belief in writing to the Income-tax Officer. These provisions came into force from assessment year 1976-77.

(b) *Recovery of taxes when firm dissolved or business discontinued* : The Amendment Act has inserted a new *Explanation* to section 189 which provides that in a case where the firm is dissolved the partners of the firm and the legal representative of a deceased partner will be jointly and severally liable to pay the tax of the firm as well as the tax of each partner to the extent which the firm could have retained under section 182 (4). These provisions are effective from 1st October, 1975.

36. Penalty payable when tax in default : A new *Explanation* has been inserted after the second proviso to sub-section (1) of section 221 which clarifies that if an assessee has not paid the tax by the due date, the penalty would still be imposable even if the tax is paid after the issue of a show-cause notice and before the date of imposition of penalty. These provisions came into force from 1st October, 1975.

37. Collection and recovery of tax :

(a) *Certificate to Tax Recovery Officer* : The *Explanation* added to sub-section (1) of section 222 provides that the assessee's property liable for attachment and sale will also include any movable or immovable property which has been transferred by the assessee after 1st June, 1973 to his spouse, minor child or to his son's wife or son's minor child otherwise than for adequate consideration.

(b) *Tax Recovery officer to whom certificate is to be issued* : The Amendment Act substitutes sub-section (2) of section 223 which provides that the Tax Recovery Officer to whom the recovery certificate under section 222 has been issued by the Income-tax Officer may send the certificate to another Tax Recovery Officer within whose jurisdiction the assessee resides or has property, for recovery of the tax or part thereof, if he himself is not able to recover the entire amount or where such action would expedite or secure the recovery of the whole or part of the amount of tax due from the assessee in default.

These provisions came into force from assessment year 1976-77.

38. Interest on refund where no claim is needed : The newly inserted sub-section (1A) to section 244 provides that interest on refund of tax due as a result of appeals or other proceedings under the Act, is to be allowed at 12% per annum in respect of payments made after 31 March, 1975, from the date of payment to the date on which the refund is granted but after excluding a period of one month from the date of the order in appeal or other proceeding. This provision came into force from 1st October, 1975.

39. Insertion of new Chapter XIXA—Settlement of cases :

The new chapter has been inserted to provide a statutory basis for settlement of cases. Settlement will not, however, be allowed in cases where concealment or fraud is established before the making of an application for settlement. The new chapter consists of 13 new sections 245A to 245M. The main provisions are—

(i) Under section 245C an assessee can make an application to the Settlement Commission at any stage of a case in the prescribed manner. The application so made will not be allowed to be withdrawn by the tax payer.

(ii) Under section 245D the Settlement Commission may allow the application to be proceeded with or reject the same, if the Commissioner objects on certain grounds. Under the second proviso to this section, an application moved under section 245C shall not be proceeded with in the event of objection by the

the Commissioner on the ground that concealment of particulars of income or perpetration of fraud by the applicant for evasion of any tax or other sum payable under the Act has been established or is likely to be established.

(iii) The following powers are also conferred on the Settlement Commission :

- (a) to re-open completed proceedings [sec. 245E]
- (b) to furnish copies of any reports made by any Income-tax authority [sec. 245G]
- (c) to grant immunity from prosecution and penalty [sec. 245H]

(iv) Miscellaneous—

- (a) Powers and procedures [sec. 245F]
- (b) Order of settlement to be conclusive [sec. 245I]
- (c) Recovery of sums due under order of settlement [sec. 245J]
- (d) Bar on subsequent application for settlement [sec. 245K]
- (e) Proceedings before Commission to be judicial proceedings [sec. 245L]
- (f) Certain persons who have filed appeals to the Appellate Tribunal entitled to make applications to the Commission [sec. 245M]

40. Appeals to the Appellate Assistant Commissioner :

(a) *Appealable orders* : Under the amendment to section 246, the assessee may appeal to the Appellate Assistant Commissioner against the penalties levied under the new sections 271A and 272B.

(b) *Form of appeal and limitation* : The new proviso added to sub-section (2) of section 249 provides that in calculating the period of limitation of 30 days for filing an appeal against an assessment order, the period from the date on which the application under section 146 is made to the Income-tax Officer to cancel the best judgment assessment to the date on which the order passed on such application is served on the assessee, shall be excluded.

The new sub-section (4) inserted in section 249 provides that appeal against an assessment order shall not be admitted unless the assessee has paid the tax due on the returned income or where no return has been filed, the assessee has paid an amount equivalent to the amount of advance tax which was payable by him. However, the Appellate Assistant Commissioner may exempt the appellant from the application of this sub-section for any good and sufficient reasons to be recorded in writing.

These provisions came into force from 1st October, 1975.

41. Penalties imposable :

(i) *Failure to furnish returns, comply with notice, concealment of income, etc.* : The Amendment Act has made several changes in section 271 as enumerated hereunder—

(a) Penalty imposable under section 271(1)(a)—

(A) for non-filing or late filing of return under section 139(4A)

(i) where the total income of a person from charitable or religious trusts does not exceed the maximum amount not chargeable to tax, will be at 1% of the assessed tax for every month during which the default continues, and

(ii) where the total income of a person from charitable or religious trusts exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to tax, will be at 2% of the assessed tax for every month during which the default continues.

(B) for non-filing of return under section 139(1) or (2) or under section 148 for failure to file the return within the time allowed under section 139(1), will be at 2% of the assessed tax for every month during which the default continues.

The existing maximum penalty ceiling limit of 50% of the assessed tax for non-filing or late filing of return has been withdrawn.

(b) Penalty imposable under section 271(1)(b)—Penalty will also be imposable where a person does not get accounts audited as is directed to do so under section 142(2A).

(c) Maximum penalty for concealment of income under the amended section 271(1)(c) will be equal to the tax and maximum twice the tax sought to be evaded. However, previous approval of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner will be necessary in case where the concealed income exceeds Rs. 25,000.

(ii) *Failure to keep, maintain or retain books of account, documents, etc.* : A new section 271A has been added to provide that if a person fails to maintain and retain books of account and documents as required under the newly inserted section 44AA, a penalty of not less than 10% but not exceeding 50% of the tax which would have been avoided had the income returned been accepted as correct.

(iii) *Penalty for failure to answer question, sign statements, allow inspections, etc.* : Sub-section (1) of the newly inserted section 272A provides for levy of penalty upto a maximum amount of Rs. 1,000 for refusal to answer any question demanded of any person by any Income-tax authority or to sign any statement made by him which such authority may legally require him to sign.

Sub-section (2) provides that if a person fails to furnish in due time returns or statement mentioned under sections 133, 206, 285, 285B, or 286; or refuses to allow inspection of registers referred to in section 134; or fails to furnish a certificate required under section 203; or fails to deduct and pay tax as required by section 226(2), he shall be liable to penalty which may extend to Rs.10 for every day of default.

The provisions are applicable from 1st April, 1976.

(iv) *Penalty for failure to comply with the provisions of section 139A* : The newly inserted section 272B provides for imposition of penalty by the Income-tax Officer upto Rs.500 where a person fails to apply for allotment of a permanent account number as required under section 139A. The provisions apply from 1st April, 1976.

(v) *Power to reduce or waive penalty in certain cases* : The power of the Commissioner to reduce or waive penalty was previously vested in him by virtue of the provisions of section 271(4A). This sub-section (4A) has, however, been deleted and a new section 273A has been inserted whereby power is given to the Commissioner to reduce or waive the penalty imposable or imposed under section 271(1)(i), 271(1)(ii), 273, as also interest paid

or payable under section 139(8), 215 and 217, provided the conditions laid down under section 273A are satisfied. It is also provided that the relief under this section will be available only once whether it relates to one assessment year or more. These provisions apply from 1st October, 1975.

(vi) *Procedure for imposing penalties* : The Amendment Act has omitted sub-section (2) of section 274 as a result of which the Income-tax Officer will now be able to pass penalty order even in cases where the concealed income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but with the previous approval of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner. The provisions are applicable from 1st April, 1976.

(vii) *Bar of limitation for imposing penalties* : The Amendment Act has amended section 275 of the Act so as to exclude from the limitation period the period during which the immunity granted by the Settlement Commission remained in force. The amendment is effective from 1st January, 1976.

42. Offences and prosecutions:

The Amendment Act has inserted sections 276B, 276C, 276CC, 277 and 278 for treating the default in respect of failure to deduct or pay tax, wilful attempt to evade tax, failure to furnish returns of income, false statement in verification and abetment of false returns, statements or declarations, as criminal offence in the specified circumstances.

Section 276D has been amended so as to provide punishment for wilful failure by the assessee to comply with a direction issued to him by the Income-tax Officer under section 142 (2A).

A new section 278A has been inserted which provides for second and subsequent offences under sections 276B, 276C, 276CC, 277 and 278. As regards offences by the companies under section 278B, the person liable would be every person who was in-charge of and responsible to the company for the conduct of the business.

Under section 278C, in the case of a Hindu undivided family the *Karta* of the family shall be liable to be proceeded against any offence committed by the Hindu undivided family.

43. *Certain transfers to be void* : Section 281 has been redrafted so as to charge the cases of transfer of assets where the amount of tax or other sum payable exceeds Rs. 5,000 and the assets transferred exceed Rs. 10,000 in value. It provides that any such transfer which is made during the course of, or after the completion of, any proceeding under the Act but before the service of notice under rule 2 of the Second Schedule, shall be void. It would no longer be necessary for the Department to prove that the transfer of assets or creation of a charge thereon was made with the intention of defraud the revenue. The changes are effective from 1st October, 1975.

44. *Provisional attachment to protect revenue in certain cases* : The newly inserted section 281B empowers the Income-tax Officer to make a provisional attachment, with the previous approval of the Commissioner, of the assets of an assessee. The changes are effective from 1st October, 1975.

45. *Information by contractors in certain cases* : Section 285A casts an obligation on contractors to intimate the Income-tax Officer about any contract for carrying out any work or for the supply of goods or services in connection therewith where the value of such contract exceeds Rs. 50,000. The amendment is effective from 1st April, 1976.

46. *Submission of statements by producers of cinematograph films* : The new section 285B requires the producers of cinematograph films to furnish to the Income-tax Officer a statement in the prescribed form showing the particulars of all payments of over Rs. 5,000 made by them or due from them to each of the persons engaged in such production, within 30 days from the end of the financial year during which cinematograph film is produced or within 30 days of the production of the film, whichever is earlier.

47. *Return of income, etc., not to be invalid on certain grounds* : The newly inserted section 292B provides that no return of income, assessment, notice, summons or other proceeding shall be treated as invalid merely by reason of any mistake, defect or omission in such return, assessment, notice, summons etc. if such return, assessment, notice, summons, etc. is in substance and effect in conformity with or according to the intent and purpose of the Act. The provision takes effect from 1st October, 1975.

THE GIFT TAX ACT, 1958

1. *Aggregation of gifts made during a certain period* : The Amendment Act has inserted a new section 6A which provides that a taxable gift made in any previous year shall be charged to tax after aggregating it with taxable gifts, if any, made within the preceding four assessment years. However, aggregation of gifts made in the preceding four years shall not apply to gifts made before 1st June, 1973.

2. *Amendments on the lines of amendments made in Income-tax Act, 1961* : The Amendment Act has made several amendments to the Gift-tax Act, 1958 in order to bring its provisions relating to jurisdiction, functions etc. broadly in line with the corresponding provisions in the Income-tax Act, 1961 as they have emerged after their amendment by the Amendment Act. The table below shows the provisions of the Gift-tax Act that have been amended by the Amendment Act and the corresponding provisions in the Income-tax Act :

Section of the Amendment Act	Section of the Gift-tax Act that has been amended	Corresponding section of the Income-tax Act	Subject matter of amendment in brief.
107	7	124	Concurrent jurisdiction of Gift-tax Officers/Income-tax Officers.
108	7AA (new)	125A (new)	Concurrent jurisdiction of Inspecting Assistant Commissioner and Gift-tax Officers/Income-tax Officers.
109	7B	127	Commissioner's powers to transfer cases.

Section of the Amendment Act	Section of the Gift-tax Act that has been amended	Corresponding section of the Income-tax Act	Subject matter of amendment in brief.
110	11AA	130A	Performance of functions by Gift-tax Officers/Income-tax Officers having concurrent jurisdiction.
118	33A	244	Interest on refund of disputed tax or penalty
120	35A (new)	278B (new)	Offences by companies.
	35B (new)	278C (new)	Offences by Hindu undivided families.
	35C (new)	292A (new)	Barring of provisions of section 360 of Cr. P.C. or Probation of Offenders Act to prosecution under the Gift-tax Act/Income-tax Act.
121	41A	287	Publication of information regarding prosecutions.
122	41C (new)	292B (new)	Returns of gift/income, etc., not to be invalid on certain grounds.

3. Return by whom to be signed : The amendment in section 14A correspond to the amendment in section 140 of the Income-tax Act.

4. Time limit for completion of assessment and re-assessment : The Amendment Act has inserted a new section 16A which prescribes the time limits for completion of assessments under section 15 as well as for completion of assessments and re-assessments under section 16 of the Act. These time limits are as under :

(a) Where the assessments relate to the assessment year 1974-75 or any earlier year which were pending on 1st April, 1975, have to be completed on or before 31st March, 1979 or within one year from the date of filing of return or revised return under section 14, whichever is later;

(b) Where the assessments relate to the assessment year 1975-76 or any subsequent year, have to be completed within four years from the end of the relevant assessment year or within one year from the date of filing the return or revised return under section 14, whichever is later;

(c) Where any proceeding for assessment or re-assessment were pending on 1st April, 1975, have to be completed assessment or re-assessment, as the case may be, on or before 31st March, 1979;

(d) Where a notice for assessment or re-assessment under section 16(1)(a) in respect of any assessment year is served on or after 1st April, 1975, have to be completed assessments or re-assessments, as the case may be, within four years from the end of the assessment year in which such notice is served;

(e) Where a notice for assessment or re-assessment under section 16(1)(b) in respect of any assessment year is served on or after 1st April, 1975, have to be completed assessments or re-assessments, as the case may be, within four years from the end of the relevant assessment year or within one year from the date of service of notice under section 16(1)(b), whichever is later;

(f) Where fresh assessment is required to be made in pursuance of an order passed on or after 1st April, 1975 under section 22, section 23 or section 24 setting aside or cancelling an assessment then the fresh assessment has to be completed within four years from the end of the assessment year in which the order under section 22 or 23 was received by the Commissioner or in which order under section 24 is passed by the Commissioner.

The provisions are applicable from 1st October, 1975.

5. Penalty for failure to furnish returns, to comply with notice and concealment of gifts, etc.: The Amendment Act has amended section 17 of the Gift-tax Act which has deleted the ceiling as regards the quantum of maximum penalty for non-submission or late submission of the return of gifts. Where the minimum penalty imposable under section 17(1) (iii) for concealing the particulars of any gift exceeds Rs. 1,000, the Gift-tax Officer is empowered to levy penalty but with the prior approval of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner.

The amendment is applicable from assessment year 1976-77.

6. Penalty for failure to answer questions, sign statements etc.: The newly inserted section 17A provides for the levy of penalty upto a maximum amount of Rs. 1,000 where a person refuses to answer any question or refuses to sign any statement in the course of any proceeding under the Act.

Sub-section (2) provides that if a person without reasonable cause or excuse fails to furnish within the specified time any statement or information which such person is bound to furnish to the Gift-tax Officer under section 37, he shall pay by way of penalty upto Rs.10 for every day during which the default continues.

The provisions are effective from 1st April, 1976.

7. Rebate on advance payments : The Amendment Act has substituted section 18 by a new section which allows the assessee to deduct a sum of 10% being the rebate allowable under the said section from the amount of gift-tax payable by him, if he pays the gift-tax within the specified period of fifteen days of making the gift.

8. Interest on refund where no claim is needed : The Amendment Act has inserted a new sub-section (3A) to section 33A which is on the lines of insertion of sub-section (1A) to section 244 of the Income-tax Act.

9. Return of gifts etc. not to be invalid on certain grounds . The newly inserted section 41C is on the lines of newly inserted section 292B of the Income-tax Act.

THE WEALTH-TAX ACT, 1957

1. Net wealth to include certain assets : The Amendment Act has made the following amendment in section 4 relating to tax avoidance through diversification of assets :

(i) The value of the assets transferred by an individual directly or indirectly, otherwise than for adequate consideration, to his son's wife or the son's minor child on or after 1st June, 1973, will be included in his net wealth.

(ii) In case where an individual converts his personal property into property belonging to the Hindu undivided family of which he is a member, the whole of such converted property shall be deemed to belong to the individual and shall be includible in the net wealth of such individual.

(iii) Where a gift of money is made by one person to another by mere book entries, the value of such gift shall be included in the net wealth of the person making the gift unless the entries are accompanied by actual delivery of money.

2. Exemption in respect of patent or copyright : By virtue of the amendment, with effect from assessment year 1976-77, the rights under any patent or copyright will be exempt in the hands of the inventor or author thereof and not in the hands of any other person who acquires them by inheritance, contract or otherwise.

3. Self-assessment . Section 15B has been amended on the lines of section 140A of the Income-tax Act.

4. Time limit for completion of assessment and re-assessment : The provisions of the newly inserted section 17A are on the lines of newly inserted section 16A of the Gift-tax Act, 1958.

5. Penalty for failure to furnish returns, to comply with notices and concealment of assets, etc: The Amendment Act has made numerous changes in section 18 effective from 1st April, 1976, which are given herein below in nut-shell :

(i) Penalty for failure to submit the return or for failure to submit the return within the time allowed, shall be imposed at 2% of the assessed tax for every month during which the default continues.

(ii) Penalty for non-compliance with a notice under sub-section (2) or sub-section (4) of section 16 (requiring personal attendance or production of accounts, documents, etc.), shall be a minimum of 10% and a maximum of 50% of the amount of the wealth-tax which would have been avoided if the net wealth returned had been accepted as correct net wealth.

(iii) In case of concealment of wealth, the penalty shall be a minimum being equal to the wealth-tax sought to be evaded and a maximum of five times of the amount of wealth-tax sought to be evaded.

(iv) Explanation to section 18 has been amended so as to define the 'amount of tax sought to be evaded' and the 'concealment of wealth'.

6. Penalty for failure to answer questions, sign statements, allow inspections etc. : The newly inserted section 18A is on the lines of the newly inserted section 17A of the Gift-tax, Act 1958.

7. Power to reduce or waive penalty in certain cases: The Amendment Act has made several changes in the existing provisions for reducing or waiving the penalties under sub-section (2A) and sub-section (2B) of section 18. These sub-sections have been omitted and in replacement thereof a new section 18B has been added. Under the amended provisions, the Commissioner may reduce or waive the amount of penalty imposed or imposable, whether on an application from the assessee or on his own motion. However, relief under this section shall be allowed only once whether it relates to one assessment year or more. The assessee shall not be entitled to any relief on any subsequent occasion under this section. This section is operative from 1st October, 1975.

8. Appeals to the Appellate Assistant Commissioner from order of Wealth-tax Officers : A new sub-section (2A) has been inserted in section 23 which provides that where a return has been filed, no appeal shall be admitted unless the tax due on the net wealth returned by the assessee has been paid. This condition can, however, be waived by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner for good and sufficient reasons to be recorded in writing. The amendment takes effect from 1st October, 1975.

9. Settlement Commission : The Amendment Act has introduced 13 new sections 22A to 22M which are similar to the provisions contained in sections 245A to 245M of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

10. Other amendments in the Act corresponding to the amendments in the Income-tax Act, 1961 : The Amendment Act has also made several other amendments to the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 in order to bring its provisions relating to jurisdiction matters, search and seizure, prosecutions etc. broadly in line with the corresponding provisions of Income-tax Act as they have emerged after their amendments by the Amendment Act. These are the sections 8, 8AA, 8B, 11B, 18B, 23, 34A, 34B, 34C, 35A, 35B, 35C, 35D, 35E, [reproduction of existing section 36 (2B)], 35F, 35G, 35H, 35I, 35J, 35K, 35L, 35M, 35N, 37A, 37B, 42A, and 42C.

DEFINITIONS

General :

The Income-tax Act, 1961 came into force in India with effect from 1st April, 1962. Prior to it, the Income-tax Act of 1922 was in force. This latter law was repealed and was replaced by the present Act which has also been amended several times since it first came into force. This Act merely lays down the machinery for the administration, collection and recovery of income-tax. It does not lay down any schedule of tax rates. The income-tax rates are laid down in the Finance Act, which is passed by the Parliament every year.

Assessee [Sec. 2(7)]:

Section 2(7) enacts that "assessee" means a person by whom any tax or any other sum of money is payable under the Income-tax Act, and includes—

- (a) every person in respect of whom any proceeding under this Act has been taken for the assessment of his income or of the income of any other person in respect of which he is assessable, or of the loss sustained by him or by such other person, or of the amount of refund due to him or to such other person;
- (b) every person who is deemed to be an assessee under any provision of this Act;
- (c) every person who is deemed to be an assessee in default under any provision of this Act.

Under section 2(31) of Income-tax Act, the assesseees are divided into following categories according to legal status—

- (i) an individual,
- (ii) a Hindu undivided family,
- (iii) a company,
- (iv) a firm,
- (v) an association of persons or a body of individuals, whether incorporated or not,
- (vi) a local authority, and
- (vii) every artificial juridical person, not falling within any of the preceding sub-clauses.

Assessment year [Sec. 2(9)]:

Under clause 9 of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, "Assessment year" means the period of twelve months commencing on the 1st day of April every year.

Under the Income-tax Act, the income-tax year is described as assessment year, that is, the year in which the income of the previous year ended before the commencement of the assessment year, is to be assessed. Thus the assessment year 1976-77 commenced from 1st April, 1976 and would end on 31st March, 1977.

Previous year [Sec. 3]:

Section 3 enacts—

(1) For the purposes of this Act, "Previous year" means :

- (a) the financial year immediately preceding the assessment year; or
- (b) if the accounts of the assessee have been made up to a date within the said financial year, then, at the option of the assessee, the twelve months ending on such date [e. g., Diwali year, Dushera year, Samvat year and so on]; or
- (c) in the case of any person or business or class of persons or business not falling within clause (a) or clause (b), such period as may be determined by the Board or by any authority authorised by the Board in this behalf; or
- (d) in the case of a business or profession newly set up in the said financial year, the period beginning with the date of the setting up of the business or profession and—
 - (i) ending with the said financial year, or

- (ii) if the account of the assessee have been made up to a date within the said financial year, then, at the option of the assessee, ending on that date, or
- (iii) ending with the period, if any, determined under clause (c), as the case may be; or
- (e) in the case of a business or profession newly set up in the twelve months immediately preceding the said financial year—
 - (i) if the accounts of the assessee have been made up to a date within the said financial year and the period from the date of the setting up the business or profession to such date does not exceed twelve months, then, at the option of the assessee, such period, or
 - (ii) if any period has been determined under clause (c), then the period beginning with the date of the setting up of the business or profession and ending with that period, as the case may be; or
- (f) where the assessee is a partner in a firm and the firm has been assessed as such, then, in respect of the assessee's share in the income of the firm, the period determined as the previous year for the assessment of the income of the firm; or
- (g) in respect of profits and gains from life insurance business, the year immediately preceding the assessment year for which annual accounts are required to be prepared under the Insurance Act, 1938, or under that Act read with section 43 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.
- (2) Where an assessee has newly set up a business or profession in the said financial year and his accounts are made up to a date in the assessment year in respect of a period not exceeding twelve months from the date of such setting up, then, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-clause (iii) of clause (d) of sub-section (1), the assessee shall, in respect of that business or profession, at his option, be deemed to have no previous year for the said assessment year under that clause and such option shall, in relation to the immediately succeeding assessment year, have effect as an option exercised under sub-clause (i) of clause (e) of sub-section (1).
- (3) Subject to the other provisions of this section, an assessee may have different previous years in respect of separate sources of his income.
- (4) Where in respect of a particular source of income or in respect of a business or profession newly set up, an assessee has once exercised the option under clause (b) or sub-clause (ii) of clause (d) or sub-clause (i) of clause (e) of sub-section (1) or has once been assessed, then, he shall not, in respect of that source, or, as the case may be, business or profession, be entitled to vary the meaning of the expression "previous year" as then applicable to him, except with the consent of the Income-tax Officer and upon such conditions as the Income-tax Officer may think fit to impose.

Charge of income-tax [Sec. 4]:

Section 4 is the charging section. It lays down the incidence of the charge of income-tax :

- (a) Income-tax is to be charged at the rate fixed for the assessment year by the annual Finance Act.
- (b) The charge is to be on every person (or assessee).
- (c) The tax is to be charged on the assessee's total income of the previous year computed in accordance with the provisions of the Act.
- (d) Notwithstanding that tax is to be paid in respect of the income of a previous year, tax may be recovered on current income whenever so provided.
- (e) Even where tax is deducted at source or paid in advance, liability to pay the tax arises by virtue of this section.

The Income-tax Act is a permanent enactment, but there is no liability to tax until the annual Finance Act is passed. However, section 294 provides that, if on 1st April in any assessment year the new Finance Act has not been passed, the provisions in force in the preceding assessment year or the provisions proposed in the Finance Bill then before Parliament, whichever is more favourable to the assessee, shall apply until the Finance Act becomes effective.

The subject of charge is the income of the previous year and not the income of the assessment year. Though the subject of the charge is the income of the previous year, the law to be applied is that in force for the assessment year, and not that which was in force during the year, the income of which is under assessment.

Residence of assessees [Sec. 6] :

According to section 5, the scope of the total income of an assessee is determined with reference to his residence in India in the previous year. For this purpose the assessees are divided into three classes, namely—

- (1) resident and ordinarily resident;
- (2) resident but not ordinarily resident; and
- (3) non-resident.

The question of residence must be determined with reference to each previous year, because the finding of residence in one previous year would not mean that an assessee had the same resident status in the next year. An individual, who has been regularly assessed as a resident, would have to be treated as a non-resident in any particular year if he stayed outside India throughout the whole of that year.

(1) Resident and ordinarily resident

(i) INDIVIDUALS :

According to section 6(1), an individual is said to be resident in India in any previous year, if he—

- (a) is in India in that year for a period of, or periods amounting in all to, 182 days or more ; or
- (b) maintains or causes to be maintained for him a dwelling place in India for a period of, or periods amounting in all to, 182 days or more in that year and has been in India for 30 days or more in that year ; or
- (c) has been in India (i) for at least 365 days in the four years preceding that year, and (ii) for 60 days or more in that year.

The period of 182 or 365 days referred to above need not be continuous nor is it essential that the stay should be at the same place. A resident may pass from place to place or from house to house or from hotel to hotel. The dwelling place need not be one's own house. It may be a rented building or room in a hotel or friend's place.

Further in order that an individual may be a resident and ordinarily resident in any previous year, he must fulfil both the following conditions also, namely—

- (a) that he has been resident according to any of the above three conditions in nine out of the ten previous years preceding that year ; and
- (b) that he has during the seven previous years preceding that year, been in India for a period of, or periods amounting in all to, 730 days or more.

(ii) HINDU UNDIVIDED FAMILIES :

According to section 6(2), a Hindu undivided family is said to be resident in India in any previous year if any portion of the control and management of its affairs is situated in India. It is only when the control and management of its affairs is situated wholly outside India then it is regarded as non-resident.

Further, in order that a Hindu undivided family may be resident and ordinarily resident in any previous year, it must fulfil both the following conditions, namely—

- (a) that its manager has been resident as an individual in nine out of the ten previous years preceding that year; and

- (b) that its manager has during the seven previous years preceding that year, been in India for a period of, or periods amounting in all to, 730 days or more.

Thus, whether or not a Hindu undivided family is resident in India is decided by the location of control and management of its affairs and also by the residence of its manager.

(iii) FIRMS AND OTHER ASSOCIATIONS OF PERSONS :

According to section 6(2), a firm or other association of persons is resident in India in any previous year if any portion of the control and management of its affairs is situated in India. It is only when the control and management of its affairs is situated wholly outside India then it is regarded as non-resident.

The residence of partners or members is immaterial for the purpose of determining the residence of the firm or association, except in so far as such residence affects the control and management of the affairs of the firm or the association.

(iv) COMPANIES :

According to section 6(3), a company is resident in India in any previous year, if (a) it is an Indian company ; or (b) the control and management of its affairs is situated wholly in India during that year.

Companies incorporated outside India will be resident in India only if the control and management of their affairs is situated wholly in India. At the same time, all companies incorporated in India are to be treated as resident companies even if in some cases the control and management is shifted outside India.

(v) OTHER PERSONS :

According to section 6(4), every other person (e.g., an artificial juridical person) is resident in India in any previous year, if any portion of the control and management of his affairs is situated in India. It is only when the control and management of his affairs is situated wholly outside India then he is regarded as non-resident.

Under section 6(5) if a person is resident in India in a previous year relevant to assessment year in respect of any source of income, he shall be deemed to be resident in India in the previous year relevant to the assessment year in respect of each of his other sources of income.

(2) Resident but not ordinarily resident

(i) INDIVIDUALS:

According to section 6(6) (a), an individual is not ordinarily resident in India in any previous year, if—

- (a) he has not been resident in India in nine out of the ten previous years preceding that year ; or
- (b) he has not, during the seven previous years preceding that year, been in India for a period of, or periods amounting in all to, 730 days or more.

In order that an individual is 'not ordinarily resident' in India, he should satisfy one of the two conditions mentioned above.

(ii) HINDU UNDIVIDED FAMILIES :

According to section 6(6)(b), a Hindu undivided family is not ordinarily resident in India in any previous year, if—

- (a) its manager has not been resident in India in nine out of the ten previous years preceding that year ; or
- (b) its manager has not, during the seven previous years preceding that year, been in India for a period of, or periods amounting in all to, 730 days or more.

Whether a Hindu undivided family is resident in India depends upon the location of the control and management of its affairs ; but whether it is not ordinarily resident in India is determined with reference to the residence of its manager.

It should be noted that only the individuals and Hindu undivided families can be 'not ordinarily resident' in India.

For the purpose of computing the amount of income-tax payable, a person not ordinarily resident in India is treated as a non-resident.

(3) *Non-resident*(i) **INDIVIDUALS :**

An individual who does not satisfy any of the three conditions laid down under section 6(1) as stated above will be treated as "Non-resident" in India in that previous year.

(ii) **HINDU UNDIVIDED FAMILIES, FIRMS OR ASSOCIATION OF PERSONS :**

A Hindu undivided family, firm or other association of persons will be treated as "Non-resident" in India in any previous year if the control and management of its affairs is situated wholly outside India during that year.

(iii) **COMPANIES :**

A company will be treated as "Non-resident" in India in any previous year if it is not an Indian company and also if the control and management of its affairs is not situated wholly in India in that year.

Scope of total income [sec. 5] :

The scope of the total income of a person is determined by reference to his residential status in India in the previous year. The table given below will show the difference in the incidence of taxation on the basis of residence :—

SCOPE OF TOTAL INCOME OR INCIDENCE OF TAXATION [Sec. 5]

(A) Resident & ordinarily resident	(B) Resident but not ordinarily resident	(C) Non-resident
Such persons are charged on—		
I INDIAN INCOME		
1. All income received or deemed to be received in India in the previous year by or on behalf of such person [S. 5(1)(a)].	1. The same as in para 1 of column (A).	1. The same as in para 1 of column (A)
2. Income accruing or arising or deemed to accrue or arise to him in India in the previous year [S. 5(1)(b)].	2. The same as in para 2 of column (A).	2. The same as in para 2 of column (A)
II FOREIGN INCOME		
3. Income accruing or arising outside India in the previous year [S. 5(1)(c)].	3. Income accruing or arising outside India if derived from a business controlled in, or a profession set up in, India.	3. Nil.

N. B. There is no tax on foreign remittances of past profits in any case.

On a careful perusal of the above table we find that a non-resident has to pay tax only on his Indian income while residents are to pay tax on their Indian as well as foreign income subject, of course, to certain conditions described above.

Income of other persons, included in assessee's total income

(1) Section 60 provides that all income arising to any person by virtue of a transfer whether revocable or not and whether effected before or after the commencement of the said Act shall, where there is no transfer of the assets from which the income arises, be chargeable to income-tax as the income of the transferor and shall be included in his total income.

(2) Under section 61, all income arising to any person by virtue of a revocable transfer of assets shall be chargeable to income-tax as the income of the transferor and shall be included in his total income, subject to the following exceptions made by section 62:

- (i) where the income arises to any person by virtue of a transfer by way of trust which is not revocable during the life-time of the beneficiary, and in the case of any other transfer, which is not revocable during the life-time of the transferee [in such cases, the income, in question, will be assessed in the hands of the beneficiary or the transferee, as the case may be]; or
- (ii) where the income arises to any person by virtue of a transfer made before the 1st day of April, 1961 which is not revocable for a period exceeding six years.

Under section 63(a), a transfer is deemed to be revocable if it contains any provision for the re-transfer directly or indirectly of the whole or any part of the income or assets to the transferor; or, if it, in any way, gives the transferor a right to assume power directly or indirectly over the whole or any part of the income or assets. A "transfer" includes any settlement, trust, covenant, agreement or arrangement [s. 63(b)].

3. INCOME OF INDIVIDUAL TO INCLUDE INCOME OF SPOUSE, MINOR CHILD, GRAND-SON, DAUGHTER-IN-LAW, ETC. [s. 64 (1)].

Section 64 (1) provides that in computing the total income of any individual there shall be included all such income as arises directly or indirectly—

- (i) to the spouse of such individual from the membership of the spouse in a firm carrying on a business in which such individual is a partner;
- (ii) to the spouse of such individual by way of salary, commission, fees or any other form of remuneration whether in cash or in kind from a concern in which such individual has a substantial interest:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply in relation to any income arising to the spouse where the spouse possesses technical or professional qualifications and the income is solely attributable to the application of his or her technical or professional knowledge and experience;

- (iii) to a minor child of such individual from the admission of the minor to the benefits of partnership in a firm;
- (iv) subject to the provisions of clause (i) of section 27, in a case not falling under clause (i) of this sub-section, to the spouse of such individual from assets transferred directly or indirectly to the spouse by such individual otherwise than for adequate consideration or in connection with an agreement to live apart;
- (v) subject to the provision of clause (i) of section 27, in a case not falling under sub-clause (iii) of this sub-section, to a minor child (not being a married daughter) of such individual, from assets transferred directly or indirectly to the minor child by such individual otherwise than for adequate consideration;
- (vi) to the son's wife or son's minor child, of such individual, from assets transferred directly or indirectly on or after the 1st day of June, 1973 to the son's wife or son's minor child by such individual otherwise than for adequate consideration; and
- (vii) to any person or association of persons from assets transferred directly or indirectly otherwise than for adequate consideration to the person or association of persons by such individual, to the extent to which the income from such assets is for the immediate or deferred benefit of his or her spouse or minor child (not being a married daughter) or both.

Explanation 1: For the purposes of clause (i), the individual, in computing whose total income referred to in that clause is to be included, shall be the husband or wife whose total income (excluding the income referred to in that clause) is greater; and, for the purposes of clause (iii), the income of the minor child from the partnership shall be included in the income of that parent whose total income (excluding the income referred to in that clause) is greater; and where any such income is once included in the total income of either spouse or parent, any such income arising in any succeeding year shall not be included in the total income of the other spouse or parent unless the Income-tax Officer is satisfied, after giving that spouse or parent an opportunity of being heard that it is necessary so to do.

Explanation 2: For the purposes of clause (ii), an individual shall be deemed to have a substantial interest in a concern—

- (i) in a case where the concern is a company, if its shares (not being shares entitled to a fixed rate of dividend whether with or without a further right to participate in profits) carrying not less than twenty per cent. of the voting power are, at any time during the previous year, owned beneficially by such person or partly by such person and partly by one or more of his relatives;
- (ii) in any other case, if such person is entitled, or such person and one or more of his relatives are entitled in the aggregate, at any time during the previous year, to not less than twenty per cent. of the profits of such concern.

Explanation 3: For the purposes of clause (iv) and (v), where the assets transferred directly or indirectly by an individual to his spouse or minor child are invested by the spouse or minor child in any business, that part of the income arising out of the business to the spouse or minor child in any previous year, which bears the same proportion to the income of the spouse or minor child from the business as the value of the assets aforesaid as on the first day of the previous year bears to the total investment in the business by the spouse or the minor child as on the said day, shall be included in the total income of the individual in that previous year.

(4) INCOME OF INDIVIDUAL TO INCLUDE INCOME OF CERTAIN HINDU UNDIVIDED FAMILIES [s. 64(2)]:

Where an individual, being a member of Hindu undivided family converts, at any time after the 31st day of December, 1969 his personal property into property belonging to the family through the act of impressing such separate property with the character of property belonging to the family or throwing it into the common stock of family, then the income derived from such converted property or any part thereof shall be deemed to arise to the individual and not to the family and included in his personal income

Where the converted property has been the subject-matter of a partition (whether partial or total) amongst the members of the family, the income derived from such converted property as is received by the spouse or minor child on partition shall be deemed to arise to the spouse or minor child from assets transferred indirectly by the individual to the spouse or minor child, and accordingly shall be included in the total income of the individual. However, where the income from such converted property is included in the total income of the individual, such income is to be excluded from the total income of the family.

(5) Where there is a transfer of assets by any person by virtue or in consequence whereof any income become payable to a non-resident and the transferor of assets has acquired any rights by virtue of which he has the power to enjoy such income whether forthwith or in the future and he has not proved to the satisfaction of the Income-tax Officer that the transfer is not for the purpose of avoidance of liability to taxation, then such income will be deemed to be the income of the transferor [s. 93(1)].

EXCLUSIONS FROM TOTAL INCOME

Incomes which do not form part of total income

ASSESSMENT YEARS 1976-77 & 1977-78

Section

- 10** In computing the total income of a previous year of any person, any income falling within any of the following clauses shall not be included—
- 10(1)** agricultural income;
- 10(2)** subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 64, any sum received by an individual as a member of a Hindu undivided family, where such sum has been paid out of the income of the family, or, in the case of any impartible estate, where such sum has been paid out of the income of the estate belonging to the family;
- 10(3)** any receipts which are of a casual and non-recurring nature, not being winnings from lotteries, to the extent such receipts do not exceed one thousand rupees in the aggregate :
- Provided that this clause shall not apply to—
- (i) capital gains chargeable under the provisions of section 45; or
 - (ii) receipts arising from business or the exercise of a profession or occupation; or
 - (iii) receipts by way of addition to the remuneration of an employee;
- 10(4)** in the case of a non-resident, any income from interest on such securities as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf, or any income from interest on, or from premium on the redemption of, any bonds issued by the Central Government under a loan agreement between the Central Government and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or under a loan agreement between the Central Government and Development Loan Fund of the United States of America or by any industrial undertaking or financial corporation in India under a loan agreement with the said Bank or Fund, as the case may be, which is guaranteed by the Central Government;
- 10(4A)** in the case of a non-resident, any income from interest on moneys standing to his credit in a Non-resident (External) Account in any bank in India in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, and any rules made thereunder;
- 10(5)** subject to such conditions as the Central Government may prescribe, in the case of an individual being a citizen of India,—
- (i) in relation to any assessment year not being an assessment year commencing after the 1st day of April, 1970, the value of any travel concession or assistance received by or due to such individual,—
 - (a) from his employer for himself, his spouse and children in connection with his proceeding on leave to his home-district in India;
 - (b) from his employer or former employer for himself, his spouse and children, in connection with his proceeding to his home-district in India after retirement from service or after the termination of his service;
 - (ii) in relation to any other assessment year the value of any travel concession or assistance received by or due to such individual,—
 - (a) from his employer for himself and his family, in connection with his proceeding on leave to any place in India;
 - (b) from his employer or former employer for himself and his family, in connection with his proceeding to any place in India after retirement from service or after the termination of his service;
- Provided that the amount exempt under item (a) or item (b) of this sub-clause shall not, except in such cases and under such circumstances as may be prescribed having regard to the travel concession or assistance granted to the employees of the Central Government, exceed the value of the travel concession or assistance which would have been received by or due to the individual in connection with his proceeding to his home-district in India on leave or, as the case may be, after retirement from service or after the termination of his service.
- Explanation.*—For the purposes of this sub-clause, "family", in relation to an individual, means—
- (i) the spouse and children of the individual; and
 - (ii) the parents, brothers and sisters of the individual or any of them wholly or mainly dependent on the individual;

**Section
10(6)**

in the case of an individual who is not a citizen of India,—

- (i) subject to such conditions as the Central Government may prescribe, passage moneys or the value of any free or concessional passage received by or due to such individual,—
 - (a) from his employer for himself, his spouse and children, in connection with his proceeding on home leave out of India;
 - (b) from his employer or former employer for himself, his spouse and children, in connection with his proceeding to his home country out of India after retirement from service in India or after the termination of such service;
- (ii) the remuneration received by him as ambassador, high commissioner, envoy, minister, *charge d'affaires*, commissioner, counsellor or the secretary, adviser or attache of an embassy, high commission, legation or commission of a foreign State, for service in such capacity;
- (iii) the remuneration received by him as a *consul de carriere*, whether called a counsel-general, consul, vice-consul, consular agent, pro-consul or by any other name, of a foreign State for service in such capacity;
- (iv) the remuneration received by him as a trade commissioner or other official representative in India of the Government of a foreign State (not holding office as such in an honorary capacity), if the remuneration of the corresponding officials, if any, of the Government resident for similar purposes in the country concerned enjoys a similar exemption in that country;
- (v) the remuneration received by him as a member of the staff of any of the officials referred to in clause (ii), clause (iii) or clause (iv), if the member—
 - (a) is a subject of the country represented;
 - (b) is not engaged in any business or profession or employment in India otherwise than as a member of such staff; and further, where the individual is a member of the staff of any official referred to in clause (iv), if the country represented has made corresponding provisions for similar exemptions in the case of members of the staff of the corresponding officials of the Government;
- (vi) the remuneration received by him as an employee of a foreign enterprise for services rendered by him during his stay in India, provided the following conditions are fulfilled—
 - (a) the foreign enterprise is not engaged in any trade or business in India;
 - (b) his stay in India does not exceed in the aggregate a period of ninety days in such previous year; and
 - (c) such remuneration is not liable to be deducted from the income of the employer chargeable under this Act;
- “(via) the remuneration received by him as an employee of, or a consultant to, an institution or association or a body established or formed outside India solely for philanthropic purposes, for services rendered by him in India in connection with such purposes: provided that such institution or association or body and the purposes for which his services are rendered in India are approved by the Central Government;”;
- (vii) the remuneration due to or received by him chargeable under the head “Salaries” for services rendered as a technician in the employment (commencing from a date before the 1st day of April, 1971) of the Government or of a local authority or of any corporation set up under any special law or in any business carried on in India, if he was not resident in any of the four financial years immediately preceding the financial year in which he arrived in India to the extent mentioned below—
 - (a) Where his contract of service is approved by the Central Government before the commencement of his service or within one year of such commencement—
 - (i) in the case of a technician, who has special knowledge and experience in industrial or business management techniques, such remuneration due to or received by him during the period of six months commencing from the date of his arrival in India;
 - (ii) in the case of any other technician, such remuneration due to or received by him during the thirty-six months commencing from the date of his arrival in India, and where any such person continues with the approval of the Central Government obtained before the 1st day of October of the relevant assessment year to remain in employment in India after the expiry of the thirty-six months aforesaid and the tax on his income chargeable under the head “Salaries” is paid by the employer to the Central Government (which tax in the case of an employer being a company may be paid notwithstanding any thing contained in section 200 of the Companies Act, 1956), the tax so paid by the employer for a period not exceeding sixty months following the expiry of the thirty-six months aforesaid;

- (b) in any other case not being the case of a technician who has special knowledge and experience in industrial or business management techniques, such remuneration due to or received by him for the period of three hundred and sixty-five days in all commencing from the date of his arrival in India.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this sub-clause, “technician” means a person having specialised knowledge and experience in

- (i) constructional or manufacturing operations, or in mining or in the generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power, or
- (ii) industrial or business management techniques;

who is employed in India in a capacity in which such specialised knowledge and experience are actually utilised;

- (viiia) where such individual renders services as a technician in the employment (commencing from a date after the 31st day of March, 1971) of the Government or of a local authority or of any corporation set up under any special law or of any such institution or body established in India for carrying on scientific research as is approved for the purposes of this sub-clause by the prescribed authority or in any business carried on in India and the following conditions are fulfilled, namely, that—

- (1) the individual was not resident in India in any of the four financial years immediately preceding the financial year in which he arrived in India, and
- (2) the contract of his service in India is approved by the Central Government, the application for such approval having been made to that Government before the commencement of such service or within six months of such commencement, the remuneration for such services due to or received by him, which is chargeable under the head “Salaries”, to the extent mentioned below, namely:—

- (A) such remuneration due to or received by him during the period of twenty-four months commencing from the date of his arrival in India, in so far as such remuneration does not exceed an amount calculated at the rate of four thousand rupees per month, and where the tax on the excess, if any, of such remuneration for the period aforesaid over the amount so calculated is paid to the Central Government by the employer (which tax, in the case of an employer, being a company, may be paid notwithstanding anything contained in section 200 of the Companies Act, 1956), also the tax so paid by the employer; and
- (B) where he continues, with the approval of the Central Government obtained before the 1st day of October of the relevant assessment year, to remain in employment in India after the expiry of the period of twenty four months aforesaid and the tax on his income chargeable under the head “Salaries” is paid to the Central Government by the employer (which tax, in the case of an employer, being a company, may be paid notwithstanding anything contained in section 200 of the Companies Act, 1956), the tax so paid by the employer for a period not exceeding twenty four months next following the expiry of the first mentioned twenty-four months :

Provided that the Central Government may, if it considers it necessary or expedient in the public interest so to do, waive the condition specified in item (i) of this sub-clause in the case, of any individual who is employed in India for designing, erection or commissioning of machinery or plant or supervising activities connected with such designing, erection or commissioning.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this sub-clause, “technician” means a person having specialised knowledge and experience in—

- (i) constructional or manufacturing operations, or in mining or in the generation of electricity or any other form of power, or
- (ii) agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy farming, deep sea fishing or building;

who is employed in India in a capacity in which such specialised knowledge and experience are actually utilised;

- (viii) any income chargeable under the head “Salaries” received by or due to any such individual being a non-resident as remuneration for services rendered in connection with his employment on a foreign ship where his total stay in India does not exceed in the aggregate a period of ninety days in the previous year;

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- 10(6) (ix) any income chargeable under the head "Salaries" received by or due to him during the thirty-six months commencing from the date of his arrival in India for service rendered as a professor or other teacher in a University or other educational institution, and where any such individual continues to remain in employment in India after the expiry of the thirty-six months aforesaid and the tax on his income chargeable under the head "Salaries" is paid by the University or other educational institution concerned to the Central Government, the tax so paid for a period not exceeding twenty-four months following the expiry of the thirty-six months aforesaid, provided in either case the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—
- (i) such individual was not resident in any of the four financial years immediately preceding the financial year in which he arrived in India; and
 - (ii) his contract of service is approved by the Central Government—
 - (a) on or before the 1st day of October, 1964, in the case of a professor or other teacher whose service commenced before the 1st day of April 1964;
 - (b) before the commencement of his service or within one year of such commencement in any other case;
- (x) any sum due to or received by him, during the twenty-four months commencing from the date of his arrival in India, for undertaking any research work in India, provided the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—
- (a) research work is undertaken in connection with a research scheme approved in this behalf by the Central Government on or before the 1st day of October of the relevant assessment year; and
 - (b) such sum is payable or paid directly or indirectly by the Government of a foreign State or any institution or association or other body established outside India;
- (xi) the remuneration received by him as an employee of the Government of a foreign State during his stay in India in connection with his training in any establishment or office of, or in any undertaking owned by,—
- (i) the Government; or
 - (ii) any company in which the entire paid-up share capital is held by the Central Government, or any State Government or Governments, or partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments; or
 - (iii) any company which is a subsidiary of a company referred to in item (ii); or
 - (iv) any corporation established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act; or
 - (v) any society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or under any other corresponding law for the time being in force and wholly financed by the Central Government, or any State Government or State Governments, or partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments;";
- 10(7) any allowances or perquisites paid or allowed as such outside India by the Government to a citizen of India for rendering service outside India;
- 10(8) in the case of an individual who is assigned to duties in India in connection with any co-operative technical assistance programmes and projects in accordance with an agreement entered into by the Central Government and the Government of a foreign State (the terms whereof provide for the exemption given by this clause)—
- (a) the remuneration received by him directly or indirectly from the Government of that foreign State for such duties, and
 - (b) any other income of such individual which accrues or arises outside India, and is not deemed to accrue or arise in India, in respect of which such individual is required to pay any income or social security tax to the Government of that foreign State;
- 10(9) the income of any member of the family of any such individual as is referred to in clause (8) accompanying him to India, which accrues or arises outside India, and is not deemed to accrue or arise in India, in respect of which such member is required to pay any income or social security tax, to the Government of that foreign State;
- (i) any death-cum-retirement gratuity received under the revised Pension Rules of the Central Government or, as the case may be, the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, or under any similar scheme applicable to the members of the civil services of the Union or holders of post connected with defence or of civil posts under the Union (such members or holders being persons not governed by the said Rules) or to the members of the all-India services or to the members of the civil services of a State or holders of civil posts under a State or to the employees of a local authority or any payment of retiring gratuity received under the Pension Code or Regulations applicable to the members of the defence services;

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10(10) (ii) any gratuity received under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, to the extent it does not exceed an amount calculated in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 4 of that Act;

(iii) any other gratuity received by an employee on his retirement or on his becoming incapacitated prior to such retirement or on termination of his employment, or any gratuity received by his widow, children or dependants on his death, to the extent it does not, in either case, exceed one-half months' salary for each year of completed service, calculated on the basis of the average salary for the three years immediately preceding the year in which the gratuity is paid, subject to a maximum of thirty thousand rupees or twenty months' salary so calculated whichever is less:

Provided that where any gratuities referred to in this clause are received by an employee from more than one employer in the same previous year, the aggregate amount exempt from income-tax under this clause shall not exceed *thirty thousand rupees*:

Provided further that where any such gratuity or gratuities was or were received in any one or more earlier previous years also and the whole or any part of the amount of such gratuity or gratuities was not included in the total income of the assessee of such previous year or years, the amount exempt from income-tax under this clause shall not exceed thirty thousand rupees as reduced by the amount or, as the case may be, the aggregate amount not included in the total income of any such previous year or years.

Explanation—In this clause, "Salary" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (h) of rule 2 of Part A of the Fourth Schedule:

10(10A) (i) any payment in commutation of pension received under the Civil Pensions (Commutation) Rules of the Central Government or under any similar scheme applicable to the members of the civil services of the Union or holders of posts connected with defence or of civil posts under the Union (such members or holders being persons not governed by the said Rules) or to the members of the all-India services or to the members of the defence services or to the members of the civil services of a State or holders of civil posts under a State or to the employees of a local authority or a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act.

(ii) any payment in commutation of pension received under any scheme of any other employer, to the extent it does not exceed—

(a) in a case where the employee receives any gratuity, the commuted value of one-third of the pension which he is normally entitled to receive, and

(b) in any other case, the commuted value of one-half of such pension, such commuted value being determined having regard to the age of the recipient, the state of his health, the rate of interest and officially recognised tables of mortality:

Provided that the maximum limit of payment specified in sub-clause (ii)(a) or sub-clause (ii)(b) shall not apply in respect of any such payment made before the 19th day of August, 1965;

10(10B) any compensation received by a workman under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 or under any other Act or rules, orders or notifications issued thereunder or under any standing orders or under any award, contract of service or otherwise, at the time of his retrenchment, to the extent such compensation does not exceed—

(i) an amount calculated in accordance with the provisions of clause (b) of section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; or

(ii) twenty thousand rupees,

whichever is less.

Explanation—For the purposes of this clause—

(a) compensation received by a workman at the time of the closing down of the undertaking in which he is employed shall be deemed to be compensation received at the time of his retrenchment;

(b) compensation received by a workman, at the time of the transfer (whether by agreement or by operation of law) of the ownership or management of the undertaking in which he is employed from the employer in relation to that undertaking to a new employer, shall be deemed to be compensation received at the time of his retrenchment if—

(i) the service of the workman has been interrupted by such transfer; or

(ii) the terms and conditions of service applicable to the workman after such transfer are in any way less favourable to the workman than those applicable to him immediately before the transfer; or

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- 10(10B) (iii) the new employer is, under the terms of such transfer or otherwise, legally not liable to pay to the workman, in the event of his retrenchment, compensation on the basis that his service has been continuous and has not been interrupted by the transfer;
- (c) the expressions "employer" and "workman" shall have the same meanings as in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947;
- 10(11) any payment from a provident fund to which the Provident Funds Act, 1925 applies or from any other provident fund set up by the Central Government and notified by it in this behalf in the Official Gazette;
- 10(12) the accumulated balance due and becoming payable to an employee participating in a recognised provident fund, to the extent provided in Rule 8 of Part A of the Fourth Schedule :
- 10(13) any payment from an approved superannuation fund made—
- (i) on the death of a beneficiary; or
 - (ii) to an employee in lieu of or in commutation of an annuity on his retirement at or after a specified age or on his becoming incapacitated prior to such retirement; or
 - (iii) by way of refund of contributions on the death of a beneficiary; or
 - (iv) by way of refund of contributions to an employee on his leaving the service in connection with which the fund is established otherwise than by retirement at or after a specified age or on his becoming incapacitated prior to such retirement, to the extent to which such payment does not exceed the contributions made prior to the commencement of this Act and any interest thereon;
- 10(13A) any special allowance specifically granted to an assessee by his employer to meet expenditure actually incurred on payment of rent (*by whatever name called*) in respect of residential accommodation occupied by the assessee, to such extent (not exceeding four hundred rupees per month) as may be prescribed having regard to the area or place in which such accommodation is situate and other relevant considerations;
- 10(14) any special allowance or benefit, not being in the nature of an entertainment allowance or other perquisit within the meaning of clause (2) of section 17, specifically granted to meet expenses wholly, necessarily and exclusively incurred in the performance of the duties of an office or employment of profit, to the extent to which such expenses are actually incurred for that purpose.
- Explanation*—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that any allowance granted to the assessee to meet his personal expenses at the place where the duties of his office or employment of profit are ordinarily performed by him or at the place where he ordinarily resides shall not be regarded, for the purposes of this clause, as a special allowance granted to meet expenses wholly, necessarily and exclusively incurred in the performance of such duties;
- 10(15) (i) monthly payment on the 15 Year Annuity Certificates issued by or under the authority of the Central Government or such other annuity certificates issued by or under the authority of that Government as that Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf, to the extent to which the amounts of the certificates do not exceed in each case the maximum amount which is permitted to be invested therein.
- (ia) annual payment on National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980.
 - (ii) interest on Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates, Post Office Cash Certificates, Post Office National Savings Certificates, National Plan Certificates, Twelve Year National Plan Savings Certificates and such other certificates issued by the Central Government as that Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf, interest on deposits in Post Office Savings Bank and bonus in respect of deposits under the Post Office Savings Bank (Cumulative Time Deposits) Rules, 1959, to the extent to which the amounts of such certificates or deposits do not exceed in each case the maximum amount which is permitted to be invested or deposited therein;
 - (iia) interest on fixed deposits under any scheme framed by the Central Government and notified by it in this behalf in the Official Gazette, to the extent to which the amounts of such deposits do not exceed, in each case, the maximum amount which is permitted to be deposited therein;
 - (iii) interest on securities held by the Issue Department of the Central Bank of Ceylon constituted under the Ceylon Monetary Law Act, 1949;
 - (iv) interest payable—
 - (a) by Government or a local authority on moneys borrowed by it from sources outside India;

- (b) by an industrial undertaking in India on moneys borrowed by it under a loan agreement entered into with any such financial institution in a foreign country as may be approved in this behalf by the Central Government by general or special order;
- (c) by an industrial undertaking in India on any moneys borrowed or debt incurred by it in a foreign country in respect of the purchase outside India of raw materials or capital, plant and machinery, to the extent to which such interest does not exceed the amount of interest calculated at the rate approved by the Central Government in this behalf, having regard to the terms of the loan or debt and its repayment;
- (d) by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India established by the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 or the Industrial Development Bank of India established under the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, or the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (a company formed and registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913), on any moneys borrowed by it from sources outside India, to the extent to which such interest does not exceed the amount of interest calculated at the rate approved by the Central Government in this behalf, having regard to the terms of the loan and its repayment;
- (e) by any other financial institution established in India or a banking company to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 applies (including any bank or banking institution referred to in section 51 of that Act); on any moneys borrowed by it from sources outside India under a loan agreement approved by the Central Government where the moneys are borrowed either for the purpose of advancing loans to industrial undertakings in India for purchase outside India of raw materials or capital plant and machinery or for the purpose of importing any goods which the Central Government may consider necessary to import in the public interest to the extent to which such interest does not exceed the amount of interest calculated at the rate approved by the Central Government in this behalf having regard to the terms of the loan and its repayment;
- (f) by an industrial undertaking in India on any moneys borrowed by it in foreign currency from sources outside India under a loan agreement approved by the Central Government having regard to the need for industrial development in India, to the extent to which such interest does not exceed the amount of interest calculated at the rate approved by the Central Government in this behalf, having regard to the terms of the loan and its repayment.

Explanation—For the purposes of this item, the expression “foreign currency” shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973; :

- 10(16) scholarships granted to meet the cost of education;
- 10(17) any daily allowance received by any person by reason of his membership of Parliament or of any State Legislature or of any Committee thereof or any allowance received by a member of either House of Parliament under the Members of Parliament (Additional Facilities) Rules, 1975;
- 10(17A) any payment made, whether in cash or in kind, in pursuance of awards for literary, scientific and artistic work or attainment of, for proficiency in sports and games, instituted by the Central Government or by an State Government or approved by the Central Government in this behalf :
Provided that the approval granted by the Central Government shall have effect for such assessment year or years (including an assessment year or years commencing before the date on which such approval is granted) as may be specified in the order granting the approval;
- 10(17B) any payment made, whether in cash or in kind, as a reward by the Central Government or any State Government for such purposes as may be approved by the Central Government in this behalf in the public interest;
- 10(18) any payment made, whether in cash or in kind, by the Central Government or any State Government in pursuance of gallantry awards instituted or approved by the Central Government;
- 10(18A) any ex-gratia payments made by the Central Government consequent on the abolition of privy purse; [vide section 7 of the “Rulers of Indian States (*Abolition of privileges*) Act, 1972] :
- 10(19A) the annual value of any one palace in the occupation of a Ruler, being a palace, the annual value whereof was exempt from income-tax before the commencement of the Constitution (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1971, by virtue of the provisions of the merged States (Taxation Concessions) Order, 1949, or the part B States (Taxation Concessions) Order, 1950, or as the case may be, the Jammu and Kashmir (Taxation Concessions) Order, 1958;
Provided that for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1972, the annual value of every such palace in the occupation of such Ruler during the relevant previous year shall be exempt from income-tax;

This clause shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from 28th day of December, 1971. [Vide the “Rulers of Indian States (*Abolition of Privileges*) Act, 1972.] :

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- 10(20) the income of a local authority which is chargeable under the head "Interest on securities", "Income from house property", "Capital gains" or "Income from other sources" or from a trade or business carried on by it which accrues or arises from the supply of a commodity or service (not being water or electricity) within its own jurisdictional area or from the supply of water or electricity within or outside its own jurisdictional area;
- 10(20A) any income of an authority constituted in India by or under any law enacted either for the purpose of dealing with and satisfying the need for housing accommodation or for the purpose of planning, development or improvement of cities, towns and villages, or for both;
- 10(21) any income of a scientific research association for the time being approved for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 35 which is applied solely to the purposes of that association;
- 10(22) any income of a University or other educational institution existing solely for educational purposes and not for purposes of profit;
- 10(22A) any income of a hospital or other institution for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from illness or mental defectiveness or for the reception and treatment of persons during convalescence or of persons requiring medical attention or rehabilitation, existing solely for philanthropic purposes and not for purposes of profit;
- 10(23) any income of an association or institution established in India having as its object the control, supervision, regulation or encouragement in India of the games of cricket, hockey, foot-ball, tennis or such other games or sports as the Central Government may specify in this behalf from time to time by notification in the Official Gazette.
Provided that—
- (i) the association or institution applies its income, or accumulates it for application, solely to the objects for which it is established;
 - (ii) no part of the income of the association or institution is distributed in any manner to its members except as grants to any association or institution affiliated to it; and
 - (iii) the association or institution is, for the time being, approved for the purpose of this clause by the Central Government by general or special order;
- 10(23A) Any income (other than income chargeable under the head "interest on securities" or "income from house property" or any income received for rendering any specific services or income by way of interest or dividend derived from its investments) of an association or institution established in India having as its object the control, supervision, regulation or encouragement of the profession of law, medicine, accountancy, engineering or architecture or such other profession as the Central Government may specify in this behalf, from time to time, by notification in the Official Gazette :
Provided that—
- (i) the association or institution applies its income, or accumulates it for application, solely to the objects for which it is established; and
 - (ii) the association or institution is for the time being approved for the purpose of this clause by the Central Government by general or special order;
- 10(23B) any income of an institution constituted as a public charitable trust or registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, or under any law corresponding to that Act in force in any part of India, and existing solely for the development of khadi or village industries or both, and not for purposes of profit, to the extent such income is attributable to the business of production, sale, or marketing of khadi or products of village industries :
Provided that—
- (i) the institution applies its income, or accumulates it for application, solely for the development of khadi or village industries or both; and
 - (ii) the institution is, for the time being, approved for the purpose of this clause by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission :
- Provided further that the Commission shall not, at any one time, grant such approval for more than three assessment years beginning with the assessment year next following the financial year in which it is granted.
- 10(23C) any income received by any person on behalf of—
- (i) the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund; or
 - (ii) the Prime Minister's Fund (Promotion of Folk Art); or
 - (iii) the Prime Minister's Aid to Students Fund; or
 - (iv) any other fund or institution established for charitable purposes which may be notified by the

Central Government in the Official Gazette, having regard to the objects of the fund or institution and its importance throughout India or throughout any State or States; or

- 10(23C) (V) any trust (including any other legal obligation), or institution, being a trust or institution wholly for public religious purposes or wholly for public religious and charitable purposes, which may be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette, having regard to the manner in which the affairs of the trust or institution are administered and supervised for ensuring that the income accruing thereto is properly applied for the purposes thereof :

Provided that any notification issued by the Central Government under sub-clause (iv) or sub-clause (v) shall have effect for such assessment year or years commencing before the date on which such notification is issued as may be specified in the notification;".

Explanation—For the purposes of this clause—

- (i) "Khadi and Village Industries Commission" means the Khadi and Village Industries Commission established under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956;
 - (ii) "Khadi" and "Village Industries" have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act ;
 - 10(24) any income chargeable under the head "Interest on securities", "Income from house property" and "Income from other sources" of a registered union within the meaning of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, formed primarily for the purpose of regulating the relations between workmen and employers or between workmen and workmen;
 - 10(25) (i) interest on securities which are held by, or are the property of any provident fund to which the Provident Funds Act, 1925, applies, and any capital gains of the fund arising from the sale, exchange, or transfer of such securities;
 - (ii) any income received by the trustees on behalf of a recognised provident fund;
 - (iii) any income received by the trustees on behalf of an approved superannuation fund;
 - (iv) any income received by the trustees on behalf of an approved gratuity fund;
 - 10(26) in the case of a member of a Scheduled Tribes as defined in clause (25) of Article 366 of the Constitution, residing in any area specified in Part A or Part B of the Table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution or in the States of Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura or in the Union territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram or in the areas covered by notification No. TAD/R/35/50/109 dated the 23rd February, 1951, issued by the Governor of Assam under the proviso to sub-paragraph (3) of the said paragraph 20 [as it stood immediately before the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 (18 of 1971) any income which accrues or arises to him—
 - (a) from any source in the areas, States or Union territories aforesaid, or
 - (b) by way of dividend or interest on securities:
 - 10(26A) any income accruing or arising to any person from any source in the district of Ladakh or outside India in any previous year relevant to any assessment year commencing before the 1st day of April, 1975, where such person is resident in the said district in that previous year:
- Provided that this clause shall not apply in the case of any such person unless he was resident in that district in previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1962.

Explanation—For the purpose of this clause, a person shall be deemed to be resident in the district of Ladakh if he fulfils the requirements of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) of section 6, as the case may be, subject to the modifications that—

- (i) reference in those sub-section to India shall be construed as references to the said district; and
- (ii) in clause (i) of sub-section (3), reference to Indian company shall be construed as reference to a company formed and registered under any law for the time being in force in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and having its registered office in that district in that year.
- (10(27) any income derived from a business of live-stock breeding, or poultry or dairy farming.
[This clause shall stand omitted w. e. f. 1st April, 1976];
- 10(28) any amount adjusted or paid in respect of a tax credit certificate under the provisions of Chapter XXIIB and any scheme made thereunder;
- 10(29) in the case of an authority constituted under any law for the time being in force for the marketing of commodities, any income derived from the letting of godowns or warehouses for storage, processing or facilitating the marketing of commodities;
- 10(30) in the case of an assessee who carries on the business of growing and manufacturing tea in India, the amount of any subsidy received from or through the Tea Board under any such scheme for replantation or replacement of tea bushes as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify :

Provided that the assessee furnishes to the income-tax Officer, alongwith his return of income for the assessment year concerned or within such further time as the Income-tax Officer may allow, a certificate from the Tea Board as to the amount of such subsidy paid to the assessee during the previous year

Explanation—In this clause, "Tea Board" means the Tea Board established under section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953.

DEDUCTIONS ALLOWABLE FROM THE GROSS TOTAL INCOME

Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act, 1961, containing sections 80A to 80VV deals with the various deductions to be made in computing the total income. Income-tax payers are advised to claim deductions allowable under this Chapter at the time of submitting their income-tax return for the assessment year 1976-77 and also while making estimate of income for the assessment year 1977-78.

Definition of gross total income [Section 80B(5)] :

"Gross total income" means the total income computed in accordance with the provisions of this Act, before making any deduction under Chapter VIA or under section 280O.

It may be noted that under section 80A(2) the aggregate amount of the deductions under Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act, 1961 shall not, in any case, exceed the gross total income of the assessee.

These deductions are enumerated below—

DEDUCTION IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN PAYMENTS :

(1) Deductions in respect of life insurance premia, contribution to provident fund etc. [s. 80C] :

Deduction in respect of—

Life insurance premiums, contributions to provident fund, deposits in 10-year or 15-year account under the Post Office Savings Bank (Cumulative Time Deposit) Rules, subscription to Public Provident Funds Scheme, 1968 and contributions made for participation in the Unit-linked Insurance Plan, 1971 of the Unit Trust of India.

Deduction permissible

Assessment years 1974-75 & 1975-76

Maximum limit qualifying for deduction :

- (i) *For individuals*—30% of the gross total income or Rs. 20,000 or the amounts actually paid, whichever is less;
- (ii) *For Hindu undivided families*—30% of the gross total income or Rs. 30,000 or the amounts actually paid, whichever is less.

Amount of deduction :

- (a) 100% of the first Rs. 2,000 of qualifying amount,
- (b) 50% of the next Rs. 3,000 of qualifying amount,
- (c) 40% of the balance of qualifying amount.

Assessment years 1976-77 & 1977-78

Maximum limit qualifying for deduction :

- (i) *For individuals*—30% of the gross total income or Rs. 20,000 or the amount actually paid, whichever is less;
- (ii) *For Hindu undivided families*—30% of the gross total income or Rs. 30,000 or the amounts actually paid, whichever is less.

Amount of deduction :

- (a) 100% of the first Rs. 4,000 of qualifying amount,
- (b) 50% of the next Rs. 6,000 of qualifying amount,
- (c) 40% of the balance of qualifying amount.

(2) Deduction in respect of medical treatment etc. of handicapped dependants [s. 80D] :

This section applies where—

- (i) expenditure is incurred by a resident individual or a Hindu undivided family out of his or its income chargeable to income-tax for the medical treatment including nursing of the 'relative' as defined in section 80B(8) of the individual or a member of the Hindu undivided family;
- (ii) such handicapped person is dependant on the assessee;
- (iii) such person is suffering from a physical or mental disability as certified by the registered medical practitioner;
- (iv) such expenditure is to be claimed in respect of only one such person as may be chosen by the assessee.

Deduction permissible

[For assessment years 1974-75 to 1977-78]

- (a) Rs. 2,400; where the handicapped dependant is admitted in a hospital or a nursing home or a medical institution or an institution for the care of handicapped persons for a period of 182 days or more;
- (b) Rs. 600; in any other case.

Note :—The amount of the above deduction, i.e., Rs. 2,400 or Rs. 600, as the case may be, is to be reduced by the income, if any, of the handicapped dependant.

(3) Deduction in respect of payment for securing retirement annuities [s. 80E] :

This section applies where—

- (i) the assessee is a citizen of India and also resident of India;
- (ii) the assessee is a partner in a registered firm rendering professional services as chartered accountant, solicitor, lawyer, architect and such other professional services as notified by the Central Government;
- (iii) the premium is paid under annuity contract out of the income chargeable to tax;
- (iv) the annuity contract is approved by the Commissioner of Income-tax; and
- (v) the unearned income included in the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000;
- (vi) such individual is not entitled to any pension or participating in any pension or superannuation scheme;
- (vii) tax is to be deducted at source from the annuity paid during any financial year and paid over to Government.

Deduction permissible

[For assessment years 1974-75 to 1977-78]

A sum equal to the amount of premium paid under the annuity contract or 10% of the gross total income or Rs. 5,000; whichever is the least.

Note :—(1) The total amount of the deduction shall not exceed the income computed under the head, "Profits and gains of business or profession" included in the total income of the assessee [s. 80E(7)].

(2) Where a deduction under this section has been claimed and allowed for any assessment year in respect of any payment, relief shall not be given in respect of it under any other provision of the Act for the same or a later assessment year, nor the relief shall be given in respect of any other premium or consideration for an annuity under the same contract [s. 80E(10)].

(4) Deduction in respect of educational expenses in certain cases [s. 80F]:

This section applies where—

- (i) the individual is not a citizen of India ;
- (ii) the individual is resident of India ;
- (iii) the expenditure is incurred out of the income chargeable to tax for the full time education of a dependant child of not more than 21 years of age in a university, college, school or other educational institution situate in a country outside India.

Deduction permissible

[For assessment years 1974-75 to 1977-78]

- (a) Rs. 1,500 for one such child; or
- (b) Rs. 3,000 for two or more children.

(5) Deduction in respect of expenses on higher education in certain cases [s. 80 FF]:

This section applies where—

- (i) the individual is a citizen of India;
- (ii) the gross total income does not exceed Rs. 12,000; and
- (iii) the individual has expended any sum during the previous year out of his income chargeable to tax for the full-time education of the dependant (i.e., child, brother or sister of the individual, wholly or mainly dependant on him).

Deduction permissible

[For assessment year 1976-77 and subsequent years]

- (a) Rs. 1,000; in respect of each dependant undergoing a degree or post-graduate course in medicine (including surgery and obstetrics) or architecture or engineering or technology or business management.
- (b) Rs. 500; in respect of each such child undergoing a diploma course in medicine (including surgery and obstetrics) or architecture or engineering or technology, or business management or undergoing any degree or post-graduate course, other than a degree or post graduate course referred to in clause (a) above.

*Note :—*Where the individual has, during the previous year, incurred expenditure on the education of more than two dependants as aforesaid, the deduction under this section shall be allowed only with reference to two such dependants as may be chosen by him.

(6) Deduction in respect of donations to certain funds, charitable institutions etc. [s. 80 G]:

This section applies where—

- (i) the aggregate sum of the donations is Rs. 250 or more;
- (ii) the qualifying amount of deductions should not exceed 10% of the gross total income or Rs. 2,00,000 (as reduced by deductions permissible under Chapter VIA), whichever is less, except where the donations are made to National Defence Fund, J. L. Nehru Memorial Fund and Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund;

- (iii) the donations are made to (i) National Defence Fund, (ii) J. L. Nehru Memorial Fund, (iii) Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund, (iv) any institution or fund established in India for charitable purpose fulfilling the prescribed conditions, (v) Government or local authority for charitable purpose other than the purpose of promoting family planning (vi) temple, mosque, gurdwara, church or any other place as notified by the Central Government to be of historic, archaeological or artistic importance, or to be a place of public worship renowned throughout any State or States, and (vii) any authority constituted for the purpose of dealing with and satisfying the need for housing accommodation or for the purpose of planning, development or improvement of cities, towns and villages, or for both. [clause (vii) inserted w. e. f. A. Y. 1977-78] (viii) the Government or to any such local authority, institution or association as may be approved in this behalf by the Central Government to be utilised for the purpose of promoting family planning

Note :—(1) with effect from assessment year 1976-77 no deduction u/s 80G shall be allowed in respect of donations paid in kind [Explanation 5 to sec. 80G].

- (2) with effect from assessment year 1977-78 no deduction u/s 80G shall be allowed to a Hindu undivided family having at least one member with independent income exceeding the exemption limit [S. 80A (4)].

Deduction permissible

*For the assessment years
1972-73 to 1975-76*

- (a) in the case of a company, 50% of the aggregate amount of the qualifying donations;
- (b) in the case of an assessee other than a company, 55% of the aggregate amount of the qualifying donations.

*For assessment year
1976-77*

in the case of an assessee, 50% of the aggregate amount of the qualifying donations.

*For assessment year
1977-78 and subsequent years*

- (i) On the donations paid to the Government or approved local bodies and organisations for the purpose of promoting family planning at 100% of such qualifying amount;
- (ii) On the balance of qualifying amount of donations at 50%

(7) Deduction in respect of rents paid [s. 80 GG] :

This section applies to,—

- (1) an assessee other than an employee in receipt of house rent allowance under section 10 (13A) of the Income tax Act, 1961;
- (2) the assessee has taken on rent a residential accommodation which is not owned by him, by his spouse, minor child or by a Hindu undivided family of which he is a member;
- (3) the assessee pays rent in excess of 10% of his total income before deduction under this section;
- (4) the residential accommodation is situated in any one of the places mentioned hereinafter, namely, Agra, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Amritsar, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Coimbatore, Delhi, Hyderabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Madras, Madurai, Nagpur, Patna, Poona, Sholapur, Srinagar, Surat, Trivandrum, Vadodara (Baroda) and Varanasi (Banares).

Deduction permissible

[For assessment years 1976-77 and subsequent years]

A sum equal to the rent paid in excess of 10% of the total income before deduction under this section, or 15% of the total income before deduction under this section, or Rs. 30 per month; whichever is less.

DEDUCTION IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN INCOMES:

- (8) **Deduction in case of new industrial undertakings employing displaced person etc. [sec. 80H] :**

This section applies to any industrial undertaking which fulfills the following conditions, namely :—

- (i) it is not formed by the splitting up or reconstruction of an existing business [sec. 80H(2)(i)] ;
- (ii) it is not formed by the transfer to a new business of building, machinery or plant previously used for any purpose [sec. 80H(2)(ii)] ;
- (iii) it has begun or begins to manufacture or produce articles in any part of India at any time within a period of three years next following the 1st day of April, 1967 [sec. 80H(2)(iii)] ;
- (vi) it employs on every working day throughout the previous year forty or more workers in a manufacturing process [sec. 80H(2)(iv)] ; and
- (v) it employs displaced persons or repatriates or members of the families of displaced persons or repatriates (hereinafter referred to as rehabilitated employees) and the daily average number of such rehabilitated employees is not less than sixty per cent. of the daily average number of all persons employed in the undertaking throughout the previous year [sec. 80H(2)(v)] ;

Deduction permissible

[For assessment years 1974-75 & 1975-76]

A deduction, in computing the total income, of an amount equal to 50% of the profits and gains from such business or one lakh of rupees; whichever is the least.

The relief under this section is permissible for ten assessment years, the assessment relevant to the assessment year in which the undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles and the nine assessment years immediately succeeding.

Note :—This section has been deleted with effect from assessment year 1976-77 by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975.

(9) Deduction in respect of profits and gains from newly established industrial undertaking or hotel business in backward areas [sec. 80HH]:

This section applies to—

- (i) an industrial undertaking (other than those engaged in mining), fulfilling the following conditions, namely:—
 - (a) it has begun or begins to manufacture or produce articles after the 31st day of December, 1970 in any backward area specified in the list in the Eighth Schedule to the Income-tax Act, 1961 [sec. 80HH(2)(i)] ;
 - (b) it is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence in any backward area [sec. 80HH(2)(ii)] ;

This condition shall not apply in respect of any industrial undertaking which is formed as a result of the re-establishment, reconstruction or revival by the assessee of the business of any such industrial undertaking as is referred to in s. 33-B, in the circumstances and within the period specified in that section [Proviso to s. 80HH(2)(ii)] ;

- (c) It is not formed by the transfer to a new business of machinery or plant previously used for any purpose in any backward area [sec. 80HH(2)(iii)] ;

Where any machinery or plant or any part thereof previously used for any purpose in any backward area is transferred to a new business in that area or in any other backward area and the total value of the machinery or plant or part so transferred does not exceed 20% of the total value of the machinery or plant used in the business, then, the condition specified in this clause shall be deemed to have been fulfilled [Explanation to s. 80HH(2)] ;

- (d) it employs ten or more workers in a manufacturing process carried on with the aid of power, or employs twenty or more workers in a manufacturing process carried on without the aid of power [sec. 80 HH(2)(iv)];
 - (e) in the case of an assessee other than a company or a co-operative society the accounts of the industrial undertaking for the previous year relevant to the assessment year for which the deduction is claimed are audited by a chartered accountant and the assessee furnishes alongwith his return of income, the report of such audit in the prescribed form [Form No. 10C] duly signed and verified by such accountant [sec. 80HH(5)].
- (ii) the business of the hotel fulfilling the following conditions, namely,—
- (a) it has started or starts functioning after the 31st day of December, 1970 in any backward area specified in the list in the Eighth Schedule [sec. 80HH(3)(i)];
 - (b) it is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction of, a business already in existence [sec. 80HH(3)(ii)];
 - (c) the hotel is for the time being approved for the purposes of this section by the Central Government [sec. 80 HH(3)(iii)];
 - (d) in the case of an assessee other than a company or a co-operative society, the accounts of the business of the hotel for the previous year relevant to the assessment year for which the deduction is claimed are audited by a chartered accountant and the assessee furnishes, alongwith his return of income, the report of such audit in the prescribed form [Form No. 10C] duly signed and verified by such accountant [sec. 80HH(5)].

Deduction permissible

[For assessment year 1974-75 and subsequent years]

A deduction, in computation of the total income, of an amount equal to 20% of the profits and gains from such industrial undertaking or the business of a hotel set up in specified backward areas [sec. 80HH(1)].

In the case of an industrial undertaking which begins to manufacture or produce articles after 31st March, 1973 or the business of a hotel which starts functioning after that date, the deduction will be allowed in respect of each of the ten assessment years beginning with the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles or the business of a hotel starts functioning [sec. 80HH(4)].

In the case of an industrial undertaking which began to manufacture or produce articles before 1st April, 1973 but after 31st December, 1970 or the business of a hotel which started functioning before 1st April, 1973 but after 31st December, 1970, the period for which the concession is available will, however, be reduced by the number of assessment years expiring before 1st April, 1974 [sec. 80HH(4)].

Where the assessee is entitled also to the deduction under section 80H (Relief under section 80H available till the assessment year 1975-76) the deduction under this section shall be allowed with reference to the profits and gains as reduced by the deduction under section 80H [S. 80 HH(8)]. And where the assessee is entitled also to the deduction under section 80J, effect shall first be given to the provisions of section 80 HH [sec. 80J(3)].

Note :— With effect from assessment year 1977-78 no deduction u/s 80HH shall be allowed to a Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to tax [sec. 80A(4)].

10) Deduction in respect of profits and gains from newly established industrial undertakings or ships or hotel business in certain cases [sec. 80J];

This section applies to—

(i) an industrial undertaking fulfilling the following conditions, namely :—

(a) it is not formed by the splitting up or the reconstruction of a business already in existence [sec. 80J(4)(i)] ;

However, this condition shall not apply in respect of any industrial undertaking which is rehabilitated as is referred to in section 33B in the circumstances and within the period specified in that section [Proviso to sec. 80J(4)] ;

(b) it is not formed by the transfer to a new business of a building (*not being a building taken on rent or lease*), machinery or plant previously used for any purpose [sec. 80J(4)(ii)] ;

Explanation—Where any old building, machinery or plant is transferred to a new business, and the total value of the building, machinery or plant so transferred does not exceed 20% of the total value of the building, machinery or plant used in the business, then, this condition shall be deemed to have been complied with and the value of the building, machinery or plant so transferred shall not be taken into account in computing the capital employed in the industrial undertaking.

Note : (1) The italicized words have been deleted by the Finance Act, 1975 w.e.f. 1.4.1976.

(2) With effect from 1.4.1976 where any building previously used for any purpose is transferred to the business of industrial undertaking, the value of the building so transferred will not be taken into account in computing capital employed in the undertaking.

However, in case where an undertaking is set up with second-hand machinery imported from abroad, provided that such machinery or plant has not been used in India previously at any time for any purpose, and no depreciation has been allowed in India on such machineries, this exemption would be available;

(c) it manufactures or produces articles in any part of India and has begun or begins to manufacture or produce articles at any time within a period of thirty-three years from 1st April, 1948 [sec. 80J(4)(iii)] ;

(d) such industrial undertaking employs ten or more workers in a manufacturing process carried on with the aid of power, or employs twenty or more workers in a manufacturing process carried on without the aid of power [sec. 80J(4)(iv)] ;

(e) that the accounts of the industrial undertaking for the previous year relevant to the assessment year for which the deduction is claimed have been audited by a chartered accountant, where the assessee is a person other than a company or a co-operative society [sec. 80J(6A)]—applicable from assessment year 1976-77].

(ii) the business of hotel fulfilling all the following conditions, namely,—

(a) the business of the hotel is owned and carried on by a company registered in India with a paid-up capital of not less than rupees five lakhs [sec. 80J(6)(b)] ;

(b) the business of the hotel should start functioning on or after 1st April, 1961 but before 1st April, 1981 [sec. 80J(6)(e)] ;

- (c) it should not have been formed by the splitting up or the reconstruction of a business already in existence or by the transfer to the new business of—

- (1) building previously used as a hotel, or
- (2) machinery or plant previously used for any purpose [sec. 80J(6)(a)] ;

Explanation—In case where a building previously used as a hotel premises or machinery and plant previously used for any purpose are transferred to the undertaking, the exemption would still be available provided the value of the assets so transferred does not exceed 20% of total value of the building, machinery or plant used in the business. Such transferred assets, however, will not be taken into account in computing the capital employed in the business;

- (b) the hotel is approved for the time being by the Central Government [sec. 80J(6)(d)].

(iii) a shipping business fulfilling all the following conditions, namely,—

- (a) the ship must be owned by an Indian company and must be wholly used for the purpose of the business carried on by it [sec. 80J(5)(i)];
- (b) it must not have been, previously to the date of its acquisition by the Indian company, owned and used in Indian territorial water by a person resident in India [sec. 80J(5)(ii)];
- (c) it must be brought into use by the Indian company at any time on or before 31st March, 1981 [sec. 80J(5)(iii)];

(iv) a cold storage plant—

- (1) the relief commences from the day when the cold storage plant commences to operate, that is, ready to receive articles for storage [sec. 80J(2)];
- (2) the plant must operate in some part of India to claim the relief, at any time within a period of thirty-three years from 1st April, 1948 [sec. 80J(4)(iii)];
- (3) that the accounts of the cold storage for the previous year relevant to the assessment year for which the deduction is claimed, have been audited by a chartered accountant, in case the assessee is a person other than a company or a co-operative society [section 80J(6A)—applicable from assessment year 1976-77].

Deduction permissible

[For assessment years 1974-75 to 1977-78]

A deduction at the rate of 6% per annum of the capital employed in the industrial undertaking, ship or business of a hotel :

Provided that in the case of a company, the deduction will be allowed at the rate of 7½% of the capital employed in case where the industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles or to operate its cold storage plant or plants after 31st March, 1976 or the ship is first brought into use after that date, or the business of the hotel starts functioning after that date.

The above-said deduction will be allowed in computing the total income in respect of the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles, or the ship is first brought into use, or the business of the hotel starts functioning, or the cold storage plant commences to operate (such assessment year hereafter referred to as the initial assessment year) and each of the four assessment years immediately succeeding the assessment year.

Note :—With effect from assessment year 1977-78 no deduction u/s 80J will be allowed to a Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to tax [sec. 80A (4)].

(11) Deduction in respect of profits and gains from business of livestock breeding or poultry or dairy farming [sec. 80 JJ]:

Under this section the relief is available to an assessee in respect of the profits and gains derived from a business or live-stock breeding or poultry or dairy farming.

Deduction permissible

[For assessment years 1976-77 and 1977-78]

A deduction, in computing the taxable profits, of an amount equal to one-third of the profits derived from these sources or a sum of Rs. 10,000; whichever is higher.

Note :—Upto assessment year 1975-76 the whole of income in respect of profits and gains from business of live-stock breeding or poultry or dairy farming was wholly exempt u/s 10(27) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(12) Deduction in respect of dividends attributable to profits and gains from new industrial undertakings or ships or hotel business [sec. 80K]:

Section 80J gives relief to new industrial undertakings, ships or business of a hotel while section 80K gives relief to share-holders thereof. The relief is limited to so much of the dividend as is attributable to the profits and gains derived by the company from an industrial undertaking or ship or the business of hotel on which no tax is payable under section 80J.

Deduction permissible

[For assessment years 1974-75 to 1976-77]

A deduction, in computation of the total income, equal to such part of the dividend as is attributable to the profits and gains of the company on which no tax is payable by the company :

Provided that no deduction under this section will be available in respect of dividends attributable to the profits and gains derived by the company from an industrial undertaking which begins to manufacture or produce articles or to operate its cold storage plant or plants after 31st March, 1976 or from a ship brought into use after that date or from the business of a hotel which starts functioning after that date.

(13) Deduction in respect of interest on certain securities, dividends etc. [sec. 80L]:

This section provides that the income derived from any or all of the investments specified in clauses hereunder shall be entitled to deduction from the total income—

- (i) securities of the Central Government or a State Government (not being interest payable u/s 280D of the Act on Annuity Deposits);
- (ii) debentures issued by any co-operative society, (including a co-operative land mortgage bank or a co-operative land development bank) or any other institution or authority which may be notified by the Central Government for purposes of this exemption;
- (iii) deposits under any scheme framed by the Central Government and notified for this purpose;

Under this clause the Central Government has notified the following deposits :—

- (a) 5-year recurring deposits in post offices bearing interest at $6\frac{1}{4}\%$ per annum;

- (b) 1-year, 3-year, 5-year time-deposits in post offices bearing interest at 5½%, 6½% and 6¾% respectively;
- (c) 7-year national savings certificates (IV Issue) bearing interest at 7½%.
- (iv) shares in Indian companies;
- (v) units in the Unit Trust of India;
- (vi) deposits with banking companies to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 applies, co-operative banks, land mortgage banks and land development banks;
- (vii) deposits with financial corporations which are engaged in providing long-term finance for industrial development in India and are approved by the Central Government;
- (viii) deposits with any authority constituted in India by or under any law enacted either for the purpose of dealing with and satisfying the need for housing accommodation or for the purpose of planning, development, or improvement of cities, towns and villages, or for both [*inserted from the assessment year 1976-77*];
- (ix) deposits with a co-operative society not being a co-operative society referred to in clause (vi) made by a member of the society;
- (ix) shares in co-operative society.

Note :—1. Relief under this section is available to an individual, a Hindu undivided family, an association of persons or a body of individuals consisting only of husband and wife governed by the system of community of property in force in the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu. But with effect from assessment year 1977-78 no deduction under section 80L will be allowed to a Hindu undivided family which during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to tax [sec. 80A(4)].

2. The Government has provided a further deduction of Rs. 2,000 (*with effect from assessment year 1975-76*) in respect of income from unit trust under Unit Trust of India Act, in addition to deduction of Rs. 3,000 allowable under section 80 L of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Deduction permissible

[For assessment years 1974-75 to 1977-78]

Deduction, in computing the total income, as specified herein below :—

- (a) in case where the amount of such income does not exceed Rs. 3,000; the whole of such amount, and
- (b) in any other case; Rs. 3,000.

Where the dividend income is entitled to the deduction under section 80K, then, the permissible deduction under this section shall be subject to the prior deduction under section 80 K [*sec. 80L(2)*].

(14) Deduction in respect of certain inter-corporate dividends [*sec. 80M*]:

REFER CHAPTER "TAXATION OF COMPANIES"

(15) Deduction in respect of royalties etc. received from a concern in India [*s. 80MM*]:

- (1) This deduction is available to an assessee being an Indian company or a person other than a company who is resident in India [*s. 80MM(1)*];

Note :—With effect from assessment year 1975-76 this relief shall not be available to a person other than a company.

- (2) the relief is in respect of pure income receipts, such as, royalty, commission, fees, etc. but not in respect of capital gains or incomes eligible for a deduction under section 80O [s. 80MM(1) read with s. 80MM(3)];
- (3) such payments should be received as consideration for the provision of or for rendering service in connection with the provisions of such technical know-how [sec. 83MM(1)(i)&(ii)];
- (4) such payments should be received under an agreement entered into between the assessee and such person on or after 1.4.1969 for which approval of the Central Government (after 1.4.1972 approval of the Board) is sought for and the application for approval is made before the 1st October of the relevant assessment year [s. 80MM(1) read with proviso];
- (5) that the accounts of the assessee other than a company or a co-operative society are audited by a chartered accountant or an accountant qualified to audit the accounts of the company and the audit report containing prescribed particulars is furnished alongwith return of income. This clause is omitted w.e.f. A. Y. 1975-76 [s. 80MM(2A)].

Deduction permissible

[For assessment year 1974-75]

A deduction, in computation of the total income, of an amount equal to 40% of the income by way of royalty, commission, fees, etc.

Note :—With effect from assessment year 1975-76 no deduction will be available to a person other than a company.

(16) Deduction in respect of dividends received from certain foreign companies *[sec. 80N]:*

- (1) the assessee is either an Indian company or a person other than a company who is resident in India;

Note :—With effect from assessment year 1975-76 this relief is not available to a person other than an Indian company.

- (2) the income received by way of dividends is from a foreign company;
- (3) the dividend income is received in, or brought into, India by the assessee or on his behalf in accordance with any law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange;
- (4) the allotment of shares by foreign company is in consideration of any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process or similar property, right or information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific knowledge, experience or skill made available or provided to the foreign company or in consideration of technical services rendered or agreed to be rendered to the foreign company;
- (5) the agreement is approved by the Central Government/Board.

Deduction permissible

[For assessment years 1972-73 to 1974-75]

A deduction, in computation of the total income, of the whole of the income so received or brought into India.

(17) Deduction in respect of royalties etc. received from certain foreign enterprises *[sec 80O]:*

- (1) the assessee is either an Indian company or a person other than a company who is resident in India;

Note :—With effect from assessment year 1975-76 this relief shall not be available to a person other than an Indian company.

- (2) the income received by way of royalty, commission, fees, etc. is from a foreign company [for the assessment year 1972-73 and onwards, either from a foreign Government or from a foreign enterprise, whether or not such foreign enterprise is organised as a company] in consideration for the use outside India of any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process made available or provided to such foreign company [for the assessment year 1972-73 and onwards, foreign Government or foreign enterprise];
- (3) such income is received in, or brought into, India by the assessee or on his behalf in accordance with any law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange;
- (4) the agreement is approved by the Board;
- (5) that the accounts of the assessee other than a company or a co-operative society are audited by a chartered accountant or an accountant qualified to audit the accounts of the company and the audit report containing prescribed particulars is furnished alongwith the return of income [s. 80O(2)]. This clause is omitted w.e.f. assessment year 1975-76.

Deduction permissible

[For assessment year 1974-75]

A deduction, in computation of the total income, of the whole of the income so received or brought into India.

Note :—With effect from assessment year 1975-76 no deduction shall be available to a person other than a company.

(18) Deduction in respect of income of co-operative societies [sec. 80P] :

REFER CHAPTER "INCOME-TAX ON CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES"

(19) Deduction in respect of profits and gains from the business of publication of books [sec. 80QQ] :

Under this section the relief is available to an assessee in respect of the profits and gains derived from a business carried on in India of printing and publication, or publication of books [sec. 80QQ(1)].

The word "book" does not include newspapers, journals, magazines, diaries, brochures, tracts, pamphlets and other publications of a similar nature, by whatever name called [sec. 80QQ(3)].

Deduction permissible

[For assessment years 1974-75 to 1977-78]

A deduction, in computation of the total income, of an amount equal to 20% of the profits and gains from the printing and publication of books or publication of books.

In a case where the assessee is entitled also to the deduction under sections 80H, 80HH, 80J and 80P, the deduction under this section will be allowed on such publication income as reduced by the deductions allowable under section 80H, 80HH, 80J and 80P.

Note :—With effect from assessment year 1977-78 no deduction under this section shall be available to a Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to tax. [sec. 80A (4)];

(20) Deduction in respect of remuneration from certain foreign sources in the case of professors, teachers, etc. [sec. 80R] :

REFER CHAPTER "INCOME FROM SALARIES".

(21) Deduction in respect of professional income from foreign sources in certain cases [sec. 80RR]:

This section applies where —

- (i) the assessee is a resident in India;
- (ii) the assessee is either an author, playwright, artist, musician or actor;
- (iii) the income derived by him is in exercise of a profession as stated in clause(ii);
- (iv) the income is received either from the Government of a foreign State or any person not resident in India;
- (v) the income so received or brought into India must be in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

Deduction permissible

[For assessment years 1974-75 to 1977-78]

A deduction, in computing the total income, of a sum equal to 25% of such income included in the gross total income.

(22) Deduction in respect of remuneration from foreign employers [s. 80RRA]:

REFER CHAPTER "INCOME FROM SALARIES"

(23) Deduction in respect of compensation for termination of Managing Agency [Sec. 80S]:

This section applies where—

- (i) the assessee is other than a company;
- (ii) the compensation or payment is either chargeable as the profits and gains of business or profession in accordance with the provisions of clause (ii) of section 28 of the Act.

Deduction permissible

[For assessment years 1974-75 to 1977-78]

A deduction, in computing the total income, of a sum equal to 25% of such income or Rs. 1,00,000; whichever is less.

(24) Deduction in respect of long-term capital gains in the case of assesseees other than companies [sec. 80T]:

REFER CHAPTER ON "CAPITAL GAINS"

(25) Deduction in respect of winnings from lottery [sec. 80TT]:

This section applies where the assessee is other than a company.

Deduction permissible

[For assessment years 1974-75 to 1977-78]

- (i) Where the gross total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000 or where the winnings do not exceed Rs. 5,000—the whole of such winnings;
- (ii) in any other case ; a sum equal to Rs. 5,000 as increased by a sum equal to 50% of the amount by which the winning exceeds Rs. 5,000.

OTHER DEDUCTIONS :**(26) Deduction in the case of totally blind or physically handicapped resident person [Sec. 80U]:**

This section applies where—

- (i) the assessee is resident individual;
- (ii) such individual is totally blind or is subject to or suffers from a permanent physical disability (other than blindness) which has the effect of reducing substantially his capacity to engage in a gainful employment or occupation;
- (iii) such individual produces a certificate as to his total blindness from a registered medical practitioner being oculist or a certificate from a registered medical practitioner as to the permanent physical disability.

Deduction permissible

[For the assessment years 1974-75 to 1977-78]

A deduction equal to Rs. 5,000, in computing the total income of such person.

(27) Deduction of interest on moneys borrowed to pay taxes [80 V]:

Under this section the relief is available to an assessee in respect of interest paid by him in the previous year on any money borrowed for the payment of any tax due from him under this Act.

Deduction permissible

[For assessment year 1976-77 and subsequent years]

A deduction, in computation of total income, equivalent to the amount of interest paid on any money borrowed for the payment of any tax due under the Income-tax Act.

*Note :—*Prior to A. Y. 1976-77 no deduction in respect of interest paid on any money borrowed for payment of tax under this Act was allowable.

(28) Deduction in respect of expenses incurred in connection with any proceedings before any Income-tax authority or the Appellate Tribunal [sec. 80 VV]:

Under this section the relief is available in respect of any expenditure incurred by the assessee in the previous year in respect of any proceedings before any Income-tax authority or the Appellate Tribunal or any court relating to the determination of any liability under this Act, by way of tax, penalty or interest.

Deduction permissible

[For assessment year 1976-77 and subsequent years]

A sum equal to the amount incurred on such proceedings or Rs. 5,000; whichever is less, shall be allowed in computing the taxable income.

*Note :—*Prior to assessment year 1976-77 the full amount incurred on an income-tax proceeding was allowable as business expenditure.

DEDUCTION IN RESPECT OF LIFE INSURANCE PREMIUM, PROVIDENT FUND etc. [sec. 80C] :

Section 80C of the Income-tax Act, 1961 provides tax relief by way of deduction of specified percentage in respect of the following sums paid in the previous year by the assessee out of his income chargeable to income-tax:—

- (i) premiums paid in order to effect or to keep in force an insurance, in the case of an individual on the life of the assessee or on the life of spouse or any child of the assessee, and in the case of a Hindu undivided family on the life of any member subject to 10% of the capital sum assured for each policy;
- (ii) any sum paid not exceeding 1/5th of the salary in order to effect or to keep in force a contract for a deferred annuity on the life of the assessee or on the life of the spouse or any child of the assessee :

Provided that such contract does not contain a provision for the exercise by the insured of an option to receive a cash payment in lieu of payment of the annuity;

- (iii) contributions to recognised provident fund not exceeding 20% of the salary or Rs. 8,000; whichever is less (with effect from A. Y. 1977-78 the maximum limit of provident fund contribution has been enhanced from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000. For this purpose 'salary' includes dearness allowance, if the terms of employment so provide, but excludes all other allowances and perquisites (Rule 2 (h) of part A of Fourth Schedule);

- (iv) subscriptions to Public Provident Fund Scheme, 1968;

Under this scheme, subscriptions may be of any amount (not less than Rs. 100 and not more than Rs. 20,000) at the choice of the individual. The subscriber can withdraw 50% of the amount at his credit after five years from the date of initial subscription. Subscriptions to the fund may be made on any day and of any amount within the limits as stated above subject to a maximum of twelve subscriptions, i. e., once in each calendar month;

- (v) deposits in a ten-year or fifteen-year account under the Post Office Savings Bank (Cumulative Time Deposits) Rules, 1959;

Under this scheme, an individual only can make deposit out of his income chargeable to tax, subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 per month in one account.

- (vi) contribution for participating in the Unit-linked Insurance Plan, 1971 of the Unit Trust of India.

Maximum limit qualifying for deduction :

The maximum limit qualifying for deduction in respect of the aggregate of the above sums—

- (a) (i) 33-1/3% (40% from assessment year 1977-78) of the income, from profession of an author, playwright, artist, musician or actor, if any, and
- (ii) 30% of the remaining part of the gross total income;

or

- (b) (i) in the case of an individual being an author, playwright, artist, musician or actor; Rs. 25,000 (Rs. 50,000 from assessment year 1977-78)
- (ii) in the case of other individual; Rs. 20,000, and
- (iii) in the case of a Hindu undivided family; Rs. 30,000;

or

- (c) the amounts actually paid;

whichever is less.

Amount of deduction :

The percentage of deduction in respect of above-said qualifying amount:—

	Assessment year 1974-75 & 1975-76	Assessment year 1976-77 & 1977-78
(a) On the first of Rs. 2,000/- of qualifying amount	100%	100%
(b) On the next of Rs. 2,000/-	50%	100%
(c) On the next of Rs. 1,000/-	50%	50%
(d) On the next of Rs. 5,000/-	40%	50%
(e) On the balance	40%	40%

Example—1. An individual has the gross total income of Rs. 20,000. He pays Rs. 2,500 on a life policy for which the capital sum assured is Rs. 20,000. Compute his taxable income.

Solution :

Computation of taxable income

Income from business	Rs. 20,000
* Less—Allowable deduction for L.I.P. —on the first of Rs. 2,000 @ 100%	Rs. 2,000
Taxable income	Rs. 18,000

* As the premium paid is in excess of ten per cent. of the capital sum assured, the qualifying amount is restricted to 10% of Rs. 20,000, i.e., Rs. 2,000 and the excess has been ignored.

Example—2. An individual has the gross total income of Rs. 30,000. He pays Rs. 10,000 towards life insurance premium and public provident fund scheme. Compute his taxable income for assessment year 1976-77.

Solution:

Computation of taxable income

Income from business			Rs. 30,000
* Less—Allowable deduction for L.I.P.			
—on the first of Rs. 4,000	@ 100%	Rs. 4,000	
—on the balance Rs. 5,000	@ 50%	Rs. 2,500	Rs. 6,500
Taxable income			Rs. 23,500

* The qualifying amount is Rs. 9,000 i.e., restricted to 30% of the total income.

COMPULSORY DEPOSIT SCHEME FOR INCOME-TAX PAYERS

The Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974 (Act No.3 of 1974) has come into force with effect from the 17th July, 1974. It provides for compulsory deposits by certain categories of income-tax payers in the higher income brackets. At the outset compulsory deposits were required to be made for the assessment years 1975-76 and 1976-77 but the recent amendment to sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Act, introduced by the Finance Act, 1976, has extended the requirement of making compulsory deposits for the assessment year 1977-78 as well.

Persons liable to make compulsory deposit (sec. 3(2)):

Under section 3(2) of the Act, the following categories of persons are liable to make compulsory deposits if their current income exceeds Rs. 15,000 during the year:

- (i) individuals who are citizens of India;
- (ii) Hindu undivided families;
- (iii) trustees of discretionary trusts [that is to say, trustees appointed under a trust declared by a duly executed instrument in writing whether testamentary or otherwise (including any Wakf which is valid under the Mussalman Wakf Validating Act, 1913), if the income in respect of which they are liable to income-tax as representative assessee or any part thereof is not specifically receivable on behalf or for the benefit of any one person or where the individual shares of the persons on whose behalf or for whose benefit such income or such part thereof is receivable are indeterminate or unknown]; and
- (iv) persons who are assessable under the Income-tax Act in respect of the total income of individuals, Hindu undivided families or trustees referred to in (i), (ii) or (iii) above.

It will thus be seen that companies, partnership firms, associations of persons, bodies of individuals and artificial juridical persons are outside the purview of the scheme and do not have to make compulsory deposits except in cases where they are chargeable to income-tax as representative assessee on behalf of individuals, Hindu undivided families or trustees of discretionary trusts.

Basis for making compulsory deposits (sec 4(3)):

The liability to make compulsory deposits, in relation to an assessment year, will arise only in cases where the "current income" of the person liable to make compulsory deposit exceeds Rs. 15,000. The expression "current income" means—

- (a) in the case of a person required to pay advance tax under the Income-tax Act during the financial year immediately preceding the relevant assessment year, the aggregate of the total income [exclusive of capital gains and income by way of winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles, races, card games, gambling, betting etc., as referred to in section 2(24)(ix) of the Income-tax Act] and the net agricultural income which forms the basis of computation of advance tax payable by him during that financial year;
- (b) in the case of any other person (e. g., person having income chargeable to tax only under the head "Salaries"; persons who have previously been assessed by way of regular assessment but in whose case the Income-tax Officer has not issued a notice for payment of advance tax), the aggregate of the total income [exclusive of capital gains and income by way of winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles, races, card games, gambling, betting etc., as referred to in section 2 (24)(ix) of the Income-tax Act] of the previous year for the relevant assessment year and the net agricultural income as estimated by him of that previous year.

For this purpose, the "total income" of the depositor will be computed in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, after taking into account the various exemptions and deductions allowed under the law (including the deduction allowable with reference to qualified savings through specified media, e. g., contributions to provident funds, payments towards life insurance premia). Similarly, the "net agricultural income" will be computed after allowing deduction in respect of expenses, etc., as provided in the rules for the computation of such income contained in the Finance Act of the relevant year.

Time and manner for making compulsory deposit (sec. 5) :

In the case of income-tax payers who are liable to pay advance tax, compulsory deposits are required to be made by them voluntarily before the expiry of the date on which the last instalment of advance tax is payable by them under section 211 or, as the case may be, under sub-section (3A) of section 212 of the Income-tax Act. Therefore, the compulsory deposit, in the generality of cases, will fall due on the 15th December or the 15th March of the financial year immediately preceding the relevant assessment year according as the date for payment of the last instalment of advance tax falls on the 15th December or the 15th March. However, in a case where the Commissioner has, under the proviso to section 212(3A) of the Income-tax Act, extended the date for furnishing the estimate of advance tax, the compulsory deposit will be required to be made voluntarily before the date as so extended even though such date may fall after the end of the financial year immediately preceding the relevant assessment year. In respect of deposits required to be made on the 15th December, 1974 the Government had extended the time till the 31st January, 1975.

In the case of a person who is not liable to pay advance tax, the compulsory deposit will be made voluntarily before the end of the financial year immediately preceding the relevant assessment year.

The depositors will, in cases referred to above where the compulsory deposits are required to be made voluntarily, have the choice of making the deposits either in one lump sum on or before the due date or in quarterly instalments so however that not more than one payment will be made in one quarter, namely, April to June, July to September, October to December, and January to March.

Compulsory deposits are accepted by all branches and offices of the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, as also all nationalised banks. The person desirous of making a compulsory

deposit will have to make an application to the deposit office in Form A. The deposit office will issue a pass book to each depositor in which the deposits made by him or recovered from him from time to time will be credited. The deposit office will also issue a receipt in Form B in respect of each individual deposit made by the depositor which should be submitted to the Income-tax Officer alongwith the return of income. The depositor may appoint nominee by filing an application with the deposit office in Form F. For cancellation of nomination, an application is to be submitted in Form G.

Order by the Income-tax Officer for compulsory deposits in certain cases [sec. 6] :

In case where a person has neither received advance tax notice nor furnished the estimate of his income or has failed to make the compulsory deposit on or before 31st March of the relevant year on the basis of his estimated income, the Income-tax Officer can pass an order and call upon such person to make the compulsory deposit on the basis of his "correct income" of the relevant financial year. "Correct income" means the total income (including agricultural income) as returned by such person after making adjustments; or, where no return has been furnished, the total income (including agricultural income) determined on best judgement assessment u/s 144 of the Income-tax Act after making adjustments.

It will be noticed that if the assessee has made some token deposit for the relevant assessment year before the 31st day of March, the Income-tax Officer cannot pass an order under section 6. There is no time limit prescribed for passing an order under this section and also no appeal lies against it.

The notice by the Income-tax Officer requiring the person concerned to make the compulsory deposit will be issued in Form 'D', and the deposits will be made within thirty-five days of the receipt of the notice of demand [sec. 6 read with sec. 14 of the Act and paragraph 8 of the scheme].

Deduction permissible from the amount of compulsory deposits [sec. 4(2)] :

Section 4(2) provides that in computing the amount of compulsory deposit required to be made by a person for any assessment year under this Act, the deposits made by him under the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974 during the financial year immediately preceding that assessment year will be deducted.

It may be mentioned that the amount deducted under the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974 is not included in the total income of the tax-payer for the previous year in which the deduction is made, while the amount of the compulsory deposits made under the Act is not allowed as deduction in computing the taxable income.

Repayment of compulsory deposits [sec. 8] :

The amount of compulsory deposit made by or recovered from a depositor in any financial year will be repayable in five equal instalments commencing from the expiry of two years from the end of the financial year in which the deposit was made or recovered. Interest on these deposits upto the due date of each instalment will be paid alongwith the instalment. For obtaining repayment the depositor will be required to make an application to the deposit office in Form E and produce the pass book issued to him. The Income-tax Officer has been empowered to permit earlier repayment of the deposit or any instalment thereof together with interest due thereon in cases of extreme hardship. Where the Income-tax Officer authorises premature repayment, he will issue an order in writing and send an advice in respect thereof to the deposit office. The deposit office, will, on the production of the Income-tax Officer's order by the depositor and receipt of the advice from the Income-tax Officer, make repayment immediately.

Refund of compulsory deposit in case of erroneous deposit.

The Government has issued a circular No. 180A[F. No. 225/81/75-IT(All)], dated 24-10-1975 which had provided for refund of compulsory deposit amount in the cases mentioned hereinafter. If any person erroneously either because the person depositing the money is not liable to do so in terms of section 3(2) of the Act, or the person is one whose current income does not exceed the limit of Rs. 15,100 during the financial year, or though his current income was above Rs. 15,100, by virtue of section 4(2) of the Act he was not liable to make any deposit, such person can submit an application in duplicate to the deposit office where the amount stands indicating the details of the deposit, viz., amount and date of deposit, account number allotted by the deposit office and reasons for seeking the refund and evidence in support of the income. The application should be accompanied by the original receipt granted by the deposit office in form B and the pass book.

The deposit officers are required to verify the particulars of the deposit/deposits from its records and also such other evidence which may be submitted alongwith the application in support of the claim, and thereafter, after due verification, the refund may be allowed by them together with interest thereon at the prevailing Post Office Bank rate, currently at 5% per annum.

While framing assessment, the Income-tax Officers were directed to scrutinise the refund claim made by the depositors to the deposit office with a view to ensure that the refund has been correctly claimed and allowed. In case, a wrong claim has been entertained by the deposit office, the Income-tax Officers are directed to take appropriate penal action wherever necessary in accordance with the provisions of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974 and the Scheme framed thereunder.

Penalty for failure to make compulsory deposits [sec. 10] :

Section 10 provides for levy of penalty in case of delay or default in making compulsory deposits.

In the case of a person required to pay advance tax during the financial year immediately preceding the relevant assessment year, penalty will be exigible if compulsory deposit is not made voluntarily before the expiry of the date on which the last instalment of advance tax is payable or the deposit made before such date falls short of the requisite amount. In case of failure to make compulsory deposit within the time allowed, the penalty imposed will be equal to 25% of the compulsory deposit required to be made. If the compulsory deposit made within the time allowed falls short of the requisite amount, the penalty will be equal to 25% of the amount of shortfall [s. 10(1)].

In the case of any person who is not required to pay advance tax under the Income-tax Act, penalty will be imposed if compulsory deposit is not made voluntarily before the end of the financial year immediately preceding the relevant assessment year or the deposit made within the time allowed falls short of 75% of the compulsory deposits required to be made on the basis of the depositor's "correct income". Where no compulsory deposit is made within the time allowed the penalty imposable will be equal to 25% of the compulsory deposit calculated with reference to the "correct income." If the compulsory deposit made within the time allowed falls short of 75% of the compulsory deposit required to be made, the penalty will be equal to 25% of the amount by which the compulsory deposit actually made falls short of the compulsory deposit calculated with reference to the correct income [s.10(2)].

It should be noted that the Income-tax Officer is bound to levy a penalty in case of delay or default in making a compulsory deposit and the quantum of penalty leviable is also fixed under the statute. The Income-tax Officer has no discretion to waive the penalty or to impose a higher or lower penalty.

Section 10(3) provides that no penalty will be imposed unless the person concerned has been heard or has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

The provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to appeals, reference and revision apply in respect of penalty orders passed by the Income-tax Officer under section 10. The authorities are also given powers by section 13 to rectify any mistake apparent from the record but there is no provision for appeals against the rectification order passed by any such authority.

The amount of penalty payable under the Act will be rounded off to the nearest rupee [s. 15].

Miscellaneous provisions :

- (a) Compulsory deposits will carry simple interest at a rate equal to the maximum bank deposit rate [s.7(1)] which currently stands at 10% per annum.
- (b) Interest received on compulsory deposits will be treated as interest received on deposit with a banking company and accordingly will qualify for inclusion in the categories of income which are exempt from income-tax upto Rs. 3,000 under section 80L of the Income-tax Act [s. 7(3)].
- (c) The amount of "current income", "correct income", and "compulsory deposits" will be rounded off to the nearest multiple of ten rupees [s. 15].
- (d) The amount of compulsory deposit and interest thereon will not be liable to attachment under a decree or any order of any court [s. 17].
- (e) Where the depositors fail to make the compulsory deposit voluntarily within the time allowed under section 5 or fail to make the deposit or pay the penalty as required by a notice of demand, the depositors will be deemed to be in default [s. 14(3)]. The provisions of Chapter XVIII of the Income-tax Act relating to recovery of arrears of tax will apply in relation to recovery of compulsory deposit or penalty under the Act in the same manner as they apply in relation to recovery of tax [s. 14(4)].
- (f) There is no obligation on the employers to deduct the amount of compulsory deposit which the employee is required to make from his salary.

RATES OF COMPULSORY DEPOSIT

Current income	Assessment years 1975-76 & 1976-77	Assessment year 1977-78
(1) Where the current income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4% of the current income ;	4% of the current income ;
(2) Where the current income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000	Rs. 1,000 plus 6% of the amount by which the current income exceeds Rs. 25,000;	Rs. 1,000 plus 10% of the amount by which the current income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(3) Where the current income exceeds Rs. 70,000	Rs. 3,700 plus 8% of the amount by which the current income exceeds Rs. 70,000 ;	Rs. 5,500 plus 12% of the amount by which the current income exceeds Rs. 70,000 ;

Provided that where the current income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,620, the compulsory deposit shall in no case exceed the amount by which the current income exceeds Rs. 15,000 :

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Provided further that where in the case of any depositor the amount of compulsory deposit calculated in accordance with the foregoing provisions is less than Rs. 100, it shall not be necessary for him to make such deposit.

Example :

Mr. Z has the following income. He has paid Rs. 2,000 as life insurance premium and a sum of Rs. 2,000 was deducted under Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974. Compute his current income and the amount of compulsory deposit required to be made by him for the assessment year 1977-78.

Salary income (taxable)	Rs. 20,000
Property income (taxable)	Rs. 5,000
Business income	Rs. 25,000
Short-term capital gains	Rs. 5,000
Long-term capital gains	Rs. 5,000
Dividend income	Rs. 5,000
Winning from lotteries	Rs. 4,000
Winning from races	Rs. 4,000
Agricultural income	Rs. 10,000

Solution :

Computation of current income

Income from salary		Rs. 20,000
Income from property		Rs. 5,000
Income from business		Rs. 25,000
Capital gains :		
—Short-term	Rs. 5,000	
—Long-term	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 10,000
Income from other sources :		
—Dividend	Rs. 5,000	
—Winning from lotteries	Rs. 4,000	
—Winning from races		
(Rs. 4,000—Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 12,000
	Gross total income	Rs. 72,000
Less—Deductions :		
—L. I. P [s. 80C]	Rs. 2,000	
—Dividend [s. 80L]	Rs. 3,000	
—Long-term capital gains [s. 80T]	Rs. 5,000	
—Winning from lotteries [s. 80TT]	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 14,000
	Taxable income	Rs. 58,000
		Rs. 10,000
		Rs. 68,000
Add—Agricultural income		
Deduct—Capital gains		
(Rs. 10,000—Rs. 5,000)	Rs. 5,000	
—Winning from lotteries		
(Rs. 4,000—Rs. 4,000)	nil	
—Winning from races	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 8,000
	Current income	Rs. 60,000
Compulsory deposit		
—On the first of Rs. 25,000 @ 4%		Rs. 1,000
—On the balance of Rs. 35,000 @ 10%		Rs. 3,500
		Rs. 4,500
Less—Deposits under Additional		
Emoluments (C. D.) Act, 1974		Rs. 2,000
Compulsory deposit required to be made		Rs. 2,500

TAXATION OF NON-AGRICULTURAL INCOME WITH AGRICULTURAL INCOME

AGRICULTURAL INCOME—defined :

Under section 2(1) of the Income-tax Act, "*agricultural income*" means—

- (a) any rent or revenue derived from land which is situated in India and is used for agricultural purposes;
- (b) any income derived from such land by;
 - (i) agriculture; or
 - (ii) the performance by a cultivator or receiver of rent-in-kind of any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator or receiver of rent-in-kind to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market; or
 - (iii) the sale by a cultivator or receiver of rent-in-kind of the produce raised or received by him, in respect of which no process has been performed other than a process of the nature described in paragraph (ii) of this sub-clause;
- (c) any income derived from any building owned and occupied by the receiver of the rent or revenue or any such land, or occupied by the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind, of any land with respect to which, or the produce of which, any process mentioned in paragraph (ii) and (iii) of sub-clause (b) is carried on:

Provided that—

- (i) the building is on or in the immediate vicinity of the land, and is a building which the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator, or the receiver of rent-in-kind, by reason of his connection with the land, requires as a dwelling house, or as a store house, or other out-building, and
- (ii) the land is either assessed to land revenue in India or is subject to a local rate assessed and collected by officers of the Government as such or where the land is not so assessed to land revenue or subject to a local rate, it is not situated—
 - (A) in any area which is comprised within the jurisdiction of a municipality (*whether known as a municipality, municipal corporation, notified area Committee, town area committee, town committee or by any other name*) or a cantonment board and which has a population of not less than ten thousands according to the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published before the first day of the previous year; or
 - (B) in any area within such distance, not being more than eight kilometers, from the local limits of any municipality or cantonment board referred to in item (A), as the Central Government may, having regard to the extent of, and scope for, urbanisation of that area and other relevant considerations; specify in this behalf by notification in the Official Gazette;

AGRICULTURAL INCOME IN CASE OF TEA GARDEN :

Where a tax-payer derives income from the business of sale of tea grown or manufactured by him in India, 60% of the income from such business as computed in accordance with rule 8 of the Income tax Rules, 1962 will be regarded as agricultural income of the tax-payer (*Rule 4 of Part IV of First Schedule the Finance Act*)

NET AGRICULTURAL INCOME—defined :

Under section 2(8) (e) of the Finance Act 1975 'net agricultural income' in relation to a person means the total amount of agricultural income, from whatever source derived, of that person computed in accordance with the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule of the Finance Act.

PERSONS LIABLE UNDER THE SCHEME :

The following persons are liable under this scheme if their non-agricultural income exceed the exemption limit (i.e, Rs. 8000/-)

- (1) Individuals;
- (2) Hindu undivided family;
- (3) Unregistered firm;
- (4) Association of persons;
- (5) Bodies of individuals; and
- (6) Artificial juridical persons;

PERSONS EXEMPT FROM THE SCHEME.

The following persons are outside the purview under this scheme:

- (1) Registered firms;
- (2) Co-operative Societies;
- (3) Local authorities;
- (4) Companies.

COMPUTATION OF AGRICULTURAL INCOME.

"Agricultural income" can broadly be classified as under:

- (a) Rent or revenue derived from land which is situated in India and is used for agricultural purposes.
- (b) Income derived from such land by (i) agriculture, or (ii) the performance by a cultivator or receiver of rent-in-kind of any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator or receiver of rent-in-kind to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market, or (iii) the sale by such person of the produce raised or received by him in respect of which on process has been performed other than the process of the nature referred to in (ii) above.
- (c) Income derived from any building owned and occupied by the receiver of rent or revenue of such land, or occupied by the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind, provided the building is used as a dwelling house or as a store-house or other outbuilding.

(a) *Rent or revenue derived from agricultural land* will be computed on the same basis as is adopted for computation of income chargeable under the head "*income from other sources*" under sections 57 to 59 of the Income-tax Act. The broad effect of this provision will be that any expenditure (*not being in the nature of capital expenditure or personal expenses of the tax payer*) laid out or expended wholly and exclusively for the purpose of earning rent or revenue will be allowed as deduction in computing the rent or revenue from agricultural land. In view of a specific provision made in this behalf, no expenditure which is incurred wholly and exclusively for the purposes of earning the rent or revenue from agricultural land will be disallowed under section 40(A) (3) of the Income-tax Act merely on the ground that the payment in respect thereof has not been made by crossed cheque or a crossed bank draft (*Rule 1*).

(b) *Income derived from agricultural operations, including the performance by a cultivator or receiver of rent-in-kind of any process ordinarily employed by a cultivator or receiver of rent-in-kind to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to the market*, will broadly be taxed as if it were income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act under the head "*Profits and gains of business or profession*" and provisions of sections 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 40A (*other than sub-section (3) and (4) thereof*) 41, 43 and 43A of the Income-tax Act shall apply accordingly. Agricultural house property which is used as store-house or other out-building will be treated in the same manner as house property used for the purposes of business. It should be noted that the provisions of section 33 and 35 will not apply in the computation of such income. Accordingly, no development rebate will be allowed in respect of machinery and plant used for the purposes of agricultural operations nor will any deduction be available in respect of expenditure on scientific research in computing such income. Depreciation will, however, be admissible in respect of buildings, plant and machinery and furniture used for the purposes of agricultural operations at the rates prescribed in the Income-tax Rules, 1962. Land revenue paid by the taxpayer will qualify for deduction.

Deduction will also be allowed in respect of animals which are used for agricultural operations and have died or become useless for such purposes. Further, expenditure incurred wholly and exclusively for purposes of carrying on agricultural operations will not be disallowed merely because the payment in respect thereof has been made by crossed cheque or crossed bank draft (*Rule 2*).

(c) *Income derived from agricultural house property* which is used as dwelling house by the receiver of rent or revenue or by the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind will be computed as if such income is chargeable to tax of under the head "*Income from house property*" and the provisions of section 23 to 27 of that Act, will apply accordingly. It has been specifically provided that where agricultural house property is occupied by the owner for purposes of his own residence, the annual letting value of such property will be computed after allowing, deduction equal to one-half of the annual value or Rs. 1,800, whichever is less, subject to overall ceiling of 10% of his other agricultural income. Thus, the annual value of the agricultural house property which is occupied by the owner thereof for his own residence will in no case exceed 10% of his other agricultural income computed in accordance with the rules specified in part IV of the Schedule to the Finance Act.

Computation of Partner's share in the income or loss from a firm.

Where the assessee is a partner of a registered firm or an unregistered firm assessed under section 183(b) of the Income-tax Act, as a registered firm, which in the previous year has any agricultural income, or is a partner of an unregistered firm or a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the exemption limit, then the agricultural income or loss of the firm or of the association or body shall be computed in accordance with these rules. The share of partner in the income or loss will be computed in accordance with the provisions of sub-section 1, 2 and 3 of section 67 of the Income-tax Act.

Similarly the share or loss of the member of association of persons or body of individuals will be computed (Rules 5 & 6 of Part IV of First Schedule).

SET OFF OF AGRICULTURAL LOSS :

Loss incurred in agriculture will be allowed to be set off only against gains from agriculture. No set off will, however, be allowed in respect of tax-payer's share in the agricultural loss of an association of persons or body of individuals or of an unregistered firm which is not assessed as registered firm under section 183(b) of the Income-tax Act, (*Rule 7 of Part IV of First Schedule*).

CARRY FORWARD OF AGRICULTURAL LOSS.

Where in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families, unregistered firms or other associations of persons or bodies of individuals and artificial juridical persons, the net agricultural income computed in accordance with the rules specified in Part IV of First Schedule to the Finance Act, has resulted in a loss, such loss will be set off against the agricultural income of the succeeding previous year and only the balance of agricultural income will be taken into account for determining the rates of income-tax to non-agricultural income in the succeeding previous year.

DEDUCTION OF TAX LEVIED BY STATE.

Any sum payable by the assessee on account of any tax levied by the State Government on the agricultural income shall be deducted in computing the agricultural income (*Rule 8*).

AGRICULTURAL LOSS.

Where the net result of the computation of agricultural income from various sources as stated above is a loss, the loss will be disregarded and the net agricultural income of the tax payer for the purposes of the rate schedule shall be taken at 'Nil' (*Rule 10*).

CALCULATION OF INCOME-TAX IN CASE OF NON-AGRICULTURAL INCOME WITH NET AGRICULTURAL INCOME

In cases where a person has non-agricultural income exceeding the exemption limit i.e. Rs. 8000/- along with agricultural income, the income-tax will be computed in the following manner as explained in the succeeding paragraph :--

- (i) The agricultural and non-agricultural component of the tax payers income will first be aggregated and income-tax (*including surcharge*) calculated on the aggregate as if such aggregate were the total income ;
- (ii) income-tax (*including surcharge*) will then be calculated on the net agricultural income as increased by an amount of Rs.8000/- as if such increased net agricultural income were the total income ;
- (iii) the amount by which the income-tax (*including surcharge*) calculated under (i) exceeds the amount calculated under (ii) will be income-tax (*including surcharge*) payable by the tax-payer on his total income.

The effect of this will be that for the purpose of determining the amount of income-tax :

- (a) the first Rs. 8000/- of non-agricultural income will be appropriated to the lowest slab chargeable to tax at nil rate ;
- (b) the agricultural component of the income will be appropriated to the middle slabs but no tax will be paid thereon ;
- (c) the balance of the non-agricultural income which alone will be chargeable to tax, will be appropriated to the top slabs and charged to tax accordingly.

It should be noted that in the case of Hindu undivided family having one or more members with independent total income exceeding Rs. 8000/- Income-tax on the aggregate of agricultural and non-agricultural income (hereinafter referred to as the aggregate income), as also on the net agricultural income as increased by Rs. 8000/- will be calculated at the rates in force in that year. In the case of other categories of taxpayers covered by the Scheme, such calculations will be made in accordance with the rates in force in that year for them.

COMPUTATION OF AGGREGATED INCOME [i.e., non-agricultural and agricultural income]

In order to determine the tax liability in the case of individual, Hindu undivided families etc. having agricultural income, total income will first be determined after allowing all deductions (including deductions under Chapter VI-A of the Income-tax Act) net agricultural income will be computed in accordance with the rules in Part IV of the First Schedule to the Finance Act and then income-tax calculated as explained above.

Example 1 :—An individual has non-agricultural taxable income of Rs. 8000/- and net agricultural income of Rs. 10,000/- in assessment year 1977-78.

Solution :—No income-tax is payable since non-agricultural income did not exceed the exemption limit (*i.e.*, Rs. 8,000/-).

Example 2 :—An individual has non-agricultural taxable income of Rs. 10,000/- and net agricultural income of Rs. 3,000/- in assessment year 1977-78.

Solution :—

Computation of agricultural Income

Non-agricultural taxable income	Rs. 10,000
Net agricultural income	Rs. 3,000
	<u>Rs. 13,000</u>

Calculation of tax payable

Income-tax and surcharge on aggregated income	Rs, 825
Less—Income-tax and surcharge on net agricultural income as increased by Rs. 8,000/-	Rs. 495
	<u>Rs. 330</u>

CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS TRUSTS

Kinds of trusts :

- (i) *Charitable trust* : It is a trust in which property is held for charitable purposes. A trust is said to be public trust when beneficial interest is vested in an uncertain or fluctuating body either the public at large or some considerable portions answering a particular descriptive.
- (ii) *Religious trust* : It is a trust in which property is held under trust for religious purposes which are determined by the personal law governing the person concerned. The religious trusts are of two types :
 - (a) *Private religious trust* : It is a trust which aims at the spiritual well being and welfare of a group of the persons.
 - (b) *Public religious trust* : It is for the spiritual benefit of community as such as against individuals or a group of individuals.
- (iii) *Any other legal obligations* : It includes a Hindu Endowment, a Muslim Wakf and company etc.
- (iv) *Institution* : It means a society or organisation established for some specific object. It is established to translate the objects and ideal of the founder in the living present.

Charitable purposes :

Section 2(15) of the Income-tax Act gives the inclusive definition of "charitable purpose". It runs as under :—

"Charitable purpose" includes relief of the poor, education, medical relief, and the advancement of any other object of general public utility not involving the carrying on of any activity for profit.

Which income of trust or institution is exempt from income-tax :

The income of a charitable trust or religious institution is exempt under section 11 only if it satisfies the conditions laid down in sections 11, 12, 12A or 13. But the income of the followings are exempt even if they do not fulfil the conditions as laid down in those sections :

- | | |
|---------|---|
| Section | 10(21)—Income of an approved scientific research association. |
| Section | 10(22)—Income of a university or other educational institution existing solely for educational purposes and not for purposes of profit. |
| Section | 10(22A)—Income of a hospital or similar institution existing solely for philanthropic purposes and not for purposes of profit. |
| Section | 10(23)—Income of an approved association or institution established in India for the control or supervision or regulation or encouragement in India of the games or sports as notified by the Central Government. |
| Section | 10(23A)—Any income of an association or institution established in India having as its object, the control, supervision, regulation or encouragement of the profession of law, medicines accountancy, engineering or architecture or such other profession as the Central Government may notify (other than income chargeable under the head "Interest on securities", "Income from house property" or income received for rendering any specific services or income by way of interest or dividends derived from the investments). |
| Section | 10(23B)—Any income of an institution constituted as a public charitable trust or registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, or under any law corresponding to that Act in force in any part of India, and existing solely |

for the development of khadi or village industries or both and not for purposes of profit, to the extent such income is attributable to the business of production, sale, or marketing of khadi or products of village industries on fulfilling the prescribed conditions.

Section 10(23C)—Any income received on behalf of (1) the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund; or (2) the Prime Minister's Fund (Promotion of Folk Art); or (iii) the Prime Minister's (Aid to Students) Fund (iv) any fund or institution established for charitable purposes which may be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette, having regard to the objects of the fund or institution and its importance throughout India.

Conditions which a trust or institution must satisfy for exemption under section 11.

The income of a trust or institution which may be exempt from the levy of income-tax, provided it satisfies the conditions as laid down in sections 11, 12, 12A and 13, are as under—

(i) the income must be derived from the property of a charitable trust or religious institution or the income must be voluntary contribution to the charitable trust or religious institution (if the contributions are made with a specific direction that they shall form part of the corpus of the trust, such contributions to the charitable trust or religious institutions shall be exempt even if they do not satisfy the conditions of accumulations etc. as prescribed in sections 11, 12, 12A and 13);

(ii) the charitable trust or religious institution must not be subjected to provision of sections 60 to 63, i.e., the property transferred to the charitable trust or the religious institution must be irrevocable and the transferor must not be able to derive any direct or indirect benefit from such income;

(iii) the trust or the institution must be wholly for the charitable or religious purposes. Trust partly for charitable or religious purposes is not eligible for exemption if created after 1st April, 1952;

If the trust or the institution was created on a date prior to 1st April, 1952, the exemption of income is available (*if other conditions are satisfied*) even to the trust or institution which is partly religious and partly charitable;

(iv) the trust or institution created after 1st April, 1952 for the benefit of any particular religious community shall not be eligible for exemption under section 11;

(v) the income of a trust or institution which may be wholly for religious purposes, yet would not be exempt unless the trust or institution ensures for the benefit of the public, i.e., a private religious trust, or a private religious institution not for the benefit of public shall not be eligible for exemption under section 11;

(vi) that a charitable trust or institution for the relief of the poor, education or medical relief, must not carry on any business other than a business actual carrying out of a primary purpose of the trust or institution [Applicable from assessment year 1977-78] ; and

(vii) the property or income of the trust must not be directly or indirectly applied or utilised for the benefit of any of the "specified persons". What constitutes application and who is included among "specified persons" are given hereafter.

Application of income in the previous year :

Upto assessment year 1975-76 only such income shall be granted exemption from tax which has been applied for the purpose of trust in the previous year or spent in the succeeding three months on fulfilling the specified conditions. With effect from assessment year 1976-77 the trust income will be fully exempt if 75% of its income (including voluntary contributions other than donations to trust corpus) is actually spent in India for charitable or religious purposes. Where the income actually spent on the objects of trust during the

previous year is less than 75% of the total income, then the amount actually spent for charitable or religious purposes as increased by one-third of such expenditure shall be exempt from tax and the balance sum will be taxed unless spent in the subsequent year on fulfilling specified conditions.

Conditions which must be satisfied even if the trust or institution had been validly created wholly for charitable or religious purposes :

What has been stated earlier relates to the conditions which a trust or an institution must satisfy if the income derived from the property of the trust or the institution is sought to be exempt under section 11. The further conditions which are required to be satisfied by a trust or institution (validly created wholly for the charitable or religious purposes in India) are as under :—

1. The trust or the institution must apply the income derived from property held by it or from voluntary contributions to it in the previous year for the purposes of the trust or institution. The exemptions or the relaxations of this condition is discussed *infra*.
2. The income or the property of the trust must not be used or applied either directly or indirectly for the benefit of any person referred to in sub-section 3 of section 13 hereinafter referred to as "specified persons" [Section 13(1)(c)(ii)].

The most important noteworthy feature of this condition is that section 13(2) lays down a list of transactions which, if transacted by the trust or association, shall be deemed for the purpose of section 13(1)(c) to have resulted into use or application of property or income of the trust or institution for the benefit of the "specified persons" and the consequence would be that the trust or institution shall forfeit the exemption from tax otherwise available to it under section 11. Hence special care and precautions have to be taken that the trust or the institution does not carry out any of the transactions stated in section 13(2) which, if done, would deem that the property or income has been used or applied in contravention to the prohibition laid down in section 13(1)(c) and the trust or institution shall not be entitled to the exemption from taxation under section 11.

Another very important and noteworthy point is that there are large number of persons who are included in section 13(3) and who are referred here as "specified persons". Any benefit provided to any "specified person" from the trust property or income either directly or indirectly and either actually or deemed under section 13(2) shall render the trust or institution ineligible for exemption under section 11.

Extension of time for applying income :

Upto assessment year 1975-76 a charitable trust had the option to apply the income received in an accounting year or in the period which expires within the next three months from the close of the accounting year. In such a case the income applied in the said succeeding period shall be considered to have been applied in the preceding accounting year.

With effect from assessment year 1976-77 a charitable trust has the option to apply the 75% of its income (including voluntary contributions other than donations to corpus of the trust) received in an accounting year. If the income applied during the previous year is less than 75% of the total income, the deficiency can be made good at the option of the trustees as under :—

- (i) where the deficiency is due to the reason that the whole or any part of the income which has accrued, has not been received during the relevant previous year, such deficiency may be made good during the previous year in which such accrued income has been actually received or the next previous year ;
- (ii) where the deficiency is due to any other reason, it will have to be made good in the previous year immediately following the previous year in which the deficiency had occurred.

In case where the option is exercised but the income so promised has not been utilised in the year as referred to in clause (i) or in the succeeding previous year as referred to in clause (ii), then such promised income shall be treated as the income of the previous year immediately following the previous year in which the income was received or the income of the previous year next following the previous year in which the deficiency was occurred, as the case may be.

The trust is required to make such option in writing before the expiry of time allowed under section 139(1) or 139(2) whether fixed originally or on extension for furnishing the return of income. The Income-tax Officer has no option to disallow such application.

No form has been prescribed for making such application.

Accumulation of income under section 11(2):

Section 11(2) provides that charitable trust may, instead of applying income to the previous year or within the specified period of succeeding previous year, accumulate or set apart the income of the trust. Such accumulated income or incomes set apart shall not forfeit exemption from tax if the following conditions are established:—

1. A notice in the prescribed Form No. 10 as laid down in Rule 17 is submitted to the Income-tax Officer having jurisdiction over the assessment of the trust.
2. The notice to the Income-tax Officer is to be given before the expiry of time allowed for furnishing the return of income under sub-section 1 or sub-section 2 of section 139 whether fixed originally or on extension for furnishing the return of income.
3. A copy of resolution, passed by the trustees deciding to set apart the income, has to be filed alongwith the above notice. The trustees may specify the particular amount or the percentage of the income of the trust or may even write "such sum as is available at the end of the previous year" which the trustees decide to accumulate or set apart. The objects for which the said sums are accumulated or set apart have to be stated.
4. The sums accumulated or set apart have to be invested in any Government security as defined in clause (2) of section 2 of the Public Debt Act, 1944 or in any other security approved by the Central Government in this behalf or deposited in any account with the post office savings bank or banking company or in a co-operative society engaged in carrying on the business of banking including a co-operative bank or co-operative land mortgage bank or co-operative land development bank or deposited in any of the approved Finance Corporations engaged in providing long-term finance for industrial development in India or similar corporation approved by the Central Government for the purposes of clause (viii) of sub-section (1) of section 36.
5. The trust shall be required to invest or deposit income to be accumulated or set apart before the expiry of six months commencing from the end of each relevant previous year in any or more of the above specified securities or account.
6. The trust shall have to furnish the annual accounts alongwith the details of investments and utilisation, if any, of the money so accumulated or set apart before the expiry of six months from the end of each relevant previous year or before 30th June immediately following the previous year, whichever is later.

The Income-tax Officer has been vested with power given under section 11(3) to treat the income so accumulated or set apart as the income of the previous year in which such income is applied to some purpose other than charitable or religious purpose or ceases to be accumulated or set apart for any charitable or religious purpose or ceases to remain invested in approved security or deposited in any account other than specified in section 11(2)(b) or is not utilised for the purposes for which it was declared to be accumulated or set apart.

The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975 has inserted a new sub-section (3A) in section 11 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 with effect from assessment year 1976-77. Under this sub-section, if, due to circumstances beyond the control of the trustees, accumulated income can not be utilised for purpose or purposes for which it is accumulated, the Income-tax Officer may allow the trustees to utilise the amount for any other purpose or project which is in conformity with the objects of the trust if an application to this effect is made by the trustees. It is further provided that if the trustees do not apply the income for the changed purpose or project within the period of accumulation, the amount will be treated as the income of the year in which the default takes place.

Income from business of the trust:

Section 11(4) of the Act lays down that the income from business of any charitable trust shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act relating to the assessment and it is further laid down that if the income determined by the Income-tax Officer is in excess of income shown by the trust, the difference in the income shall be includible in the total income and shall be liable to tax. In other words, income in excess of what is shown by the trust shall be treated as taxable income of the trust.

The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975 has inserted a new clause (bb) in sub-section 1 of section 13 of the Income tax Act, 1961 with effect from assessment year 1977-78. Under the said clause the charitable trust or institution for the relief of the poor, education or medical relief will forfeit exemption under section 11 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, if it carried on any business other than a business actually carrying out of a primary purpose of the trust or institution.

Exemption in respect of certain income from voluntary contributions [section 12]:

With effect from assessment year 1973-74 the voluntary contributions received by the trust created wholly for charitable or religious purposes or by an institution established wholly for such purposes (not being contributions made with a specific direction that they shall form part of the trust or institution) shall be deemed as income received from property held under trust for the purposes of section 11.

It is provided in section 12 that if the donor at the time of making a voluntary contribution specifically gives a direction that his contribution shall form part of the corpus of the trust fund, such voluntary contribution shall continue to be treated as not income and shall not be required to be applied for the purposes of the trust within the previous year, nor such contributions shall be required to be notified to the Income-tax Officer for the purpose of being accumulated or setting apart under section 11(2) which only applies to 'income' of the trust.

Capital gain of the trust for charitable purposes [sec. 11(1A)]:

If a capital asset held by a trust wholly for charitable or religious purposes is transferred by the trust and the consideration received on transfer is utilised for acquiring another capital assets of the trust, the capital gains arising from the transfer of the capital assets shall not be taken to be the income of the trust and shall not be required to be applied for the purposes of the trust like other income of the trust. The capital gains arising shall be treated as under:—

- (i) where the whole of the net consideration is utilised in acquiring the new asset, the amount of capital gains which is to be treated as income, shall be *nil*.
- (ii) where only a part of the consideration is utilised in acquiring new capital asset, the difference between the amount utilised for acquiring the new asset and the cost price of the asset transferred shall be deemed to be applied for the charitable purposes and the balance of the unutilised amount shall be taken to be the income of the trust which shall be dealt similar to income derived from property held under trust.

Deemed use or application of property or income of the trust [Section 13(2)] :

As mentioned earlier, a trust shall forfeit the exemption from tax if the property or income of the trust is applied or used for the benefit of any 'specified person'. In case of

trusts created prior to 1st April, 1952, the application or use of property or income of the trust is permitted only if it is used or applied by way of compliance of a mandatory term of the trust or a mandatory rule governing the institution.

Apart from the general prohibition against the use or application of either the property or the income of the trust for the benefit of any 'specified person', section 13(2) lays down that the following transactions, if transacted, would be deemed that the property or income of the trust has been applied or used in favour of the 'specified person' and the trust shall be ineligible for exemption under section 11 :

- (a) If the property or income of the trust is lent to the "specified person" without adequate security or interest or both.
- (b) If any land or building or other asset of the trust or institution is made available for the use of "specified person" for any period without charging adequate rent or other compensation.
- (c) If any amount is paid by way of salary or allowance to any "specified person" which the Income-tax Officer considers as excessive or unreasonable as compared to services rendered by that person.
- (d) If the services of the trust are made available to the "specified person" without adequate remuneration or other compensation.
- (e) If any share, security or other property is purchased by the trust or on behalf of the trust from a "specified person" and for a consideration which is more than adequate.
- (f) If any share, security or other property is sold to the "specified person" by the trust for a consideration which is less than adequate.
- (g) If any income or property of the trust, where amount of income is more than Rs. 1,000 or the value of property is more than Rs. 1,000, is diverted during the previous year from trust in favour of any "specified person".
- (h) If any fund of the trust or institution remains invested for any period during the previous year in any concern in which the "specified person" has a substantial interest.

However, if the funds of the trust invested in any concern in which the "specified person" has a substantial interest, do not exceed 5% of the capital of that concern, the entire income of the trust shall not forfeit exemption from tax but the forfeiture of exemption shall be limited to the income of the trust derived from the investment in that concern.

Specified person [Section 13(3)]:

The following are the specified persons :—

- (1) the author of the trust or the founder of the institution ;
- (2) any person who has made a substantial contribution to the trust or institution ; with effect from assessment year 1977-78 a person shall be deemed to be a person who has made a substantial contribution to the trust or institution if the total contribution of such person upto the end of the relevant previous year exceeds five thousand rupees ;
- (3) where such author, founder or person is a Hindu undivided family, a member of the family ;
- (4) any trustee of the trust or manager (by whatever name called) of the institution ;
- (5) any relative of any such author, founder, person, member, trustee or manager as aforesaid ;
- (6) any concern in which any of the persons referred to in above clauses has a substantial interest ;

- (i) 'Relative'—Since the definition of "specified person" includes relative of such person, hence the definition of relative is very essential.

Under section 2(41) 'relative' in relation to an individual means the husband, wife, brother or sister or any lineal ascendant or descendant of that individual.

For the purposes of sections 11, 12, 12A and 13 the definition of 'relative' is much wider. In relation to an individual a relative means—

(a) spouse; (b) brother or sister; (c) brother or sister of spouse; (d) any lineal ascendant or descendant; (e) any lineal ascendant or descendant of spouse; (f) spouse of any person referred to in (b), (c) and (d); (g) any lineal descendant of a brother or sister of either the individual or of the spouse.

- (ii) 'Substantial interest'—A person is said to have substantial interest if he holds at least 20 per cent of the shares carrying voting powers in a company or 20% right to receive profit in a concern either by himself or partly himself and partly by one or more other persons referred to section 13(3).

Other conditions such as registration : [Section 12A]:

An important condition has been prescribed by the Act in respect of the trusts or institutions which derive income from property wholly for charitable or religious purposes.

The person in receipt of income has to apply on the prescribed Form No. 10A and in the prescribed manner to the Commissioner before the 1st July, 1973 or before the expiry of one year from the date of the creation of the trust or the establishment of the institution, whichever is later.

It is further provided that the Commissioner may, in his discretion, admit an application for the registration of any trust or institution after the expiry of the period aforesaid.

The original/certified copy of document evidencing the creation of the trust or the establishment of the institution together with a copy thereof is to be furnished along with the application for registration of trust or institution. In addition, the trust or institution is required to furnish the true copy of accounts of the trust or institution for the latest one/two/three years, as the case may be, immediately preceding the year in which the application for registration is made.

Condition relating to audit [Section 12A(b)] :

Section 12A(b) lays down that if in any previous year the income of the trust or institution, as computed under this Act without giving effect to the provisions of section 11 and 12, exceeds Rs. 25,000 the accounts of the trust or institution should be audited by a chartered accountant or by an accountant as defined in the Explanation below sub-section (2) of section 288. The audit report in the prescribed Form No. 10B should be furnished along with the return of income for the relevant assessment year.

It must be noted that the provisions of section 11 are now applicable to all income including income from voluntary contributions (other than voluntary contributions towards trust corpus) of all trusts and institutions wholly for religious or charitable purpose. It is obligatory for every Mandir, Gurdwara, Church, Mosque or any other religious institution or society or any charitable institution or trust to secure registration with the Commissioner of Income-tax. Because without there being such registration with the Commissioner of Income-tax the exemption under section 11 shall not be available. It is also made obligatory to get the accounts audited by a chartered accountant if the income of Mandir or Mosque or institution exceeds Rs. 25,000.

Investment of trust funds:

The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975 has inserted a new clause (d) in sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 whereby it has become obligatory from the previous year commencing on or after 1st April, 1978 for every trust or institution to invest

its funds in the forms and modes laid down in section 13 (5) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for getting exemption under section 11 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. If any trust contravenes the provisions of section 13(5) during the said period, it shall not be entitled to claim exemption under section 11. The new provisions will apply to assessments for the assessment year 1979-80 and subsequent years. For the sake of investment in different manner the trust funds are divided into three categories—

(1) In a case where the trust funds represent—

- (i) the corpus of the trust or institution immediately before the 1st day of June, 1973; or
- (ii) the original corpus (being assets other than cash) of any trust or institution created or established on or after the 1st day of June, 1973; or
- (iii) any contribution (otherwise than cash) made to any trust or institution on or after the 1st day of June, 1973 with a specific direction that they shall form part of the corpus of the trust or institution;

the same can be invested in any assets other than equity shares of a non-government company [Section 13(5)(b)].

(2) In a case where the trust funds represent—

- (i) the original cash corpus of the trust or institution created or established on or after the 1st day of June, 1973; or
- (ii) any cash contribution made to the trust or institution on or after the 1st day of June 1973 with a specific direction that they shall form part of the corpus of the trust or institution;

the investment or deposit can be made with any of the following mode or modes;

- (a) investment in savings certificates as defined in clause (c) of section 2 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959 (46 of 1959), and any other securities or certificates issued by the Central Government under the small savings schemes of that Government;
- (b) deposit in any account with the Post Office Savings Bank;
- (c) deposit in any account with the State Bank of India constituted under the State Bank of India Act, 1955 or any subsidiary bank as defined in the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Bank) Act, 1959 or any nationalised bank, that is to say, any corresponding new bank constituted under section 3 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 (5 of 1970);
- (d) investment in units in the Unit Trust of India established under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 (52 of 1963);
- (e) investment in any security for money credited and issued by the Central Government or a State Government;
- (f) investment in debentures issued by, or on behalf of, any company or corporation both the principal whereof and the interest whereon are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Central Government or by a State Government;
- (g) investment or deposit in any Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956);

(3) In any other case, the trust funds are to be invested in any of the following mode or modes :—

- (a) investment in savings certificates as defined in clause (c) of section 2 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959 (46 of 1959), and any other securities or certificates issued by the Central Government under the small savings schemes of that Government;
- (b) deposit in any account with the Post Office Savings Bank;
- (c) deposit in any account with the State Bank of India constituted under the State Bank of India Act, 1955 or any subsidiary bank as defined in the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Bank) Act, 1959 or any nationalised bank, that is to say, any corresponding new bank constituted under section 3 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 (5 of 1970);
- (d) investment in units in the Unit Trust of India established under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 (52 of 1963).

Exceptions:

- (1) A public trust established for the relief of poor, education or medical relief will be entitled to invest its funds in a business which is carried on in the course of the actual carrying out of a primary purpose of the trust and such investment will not be considered to be in contravention of the provisions of section 13(5).
- (2) The restriction about investments contained in section 13(1)(d) will not apply in respect of investment or deposit of monies accumulated or set apart in accordance with the provisions of section 11(2), because there is separate provision for investment of such accumulations in section 11(2)(b) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 [section 13(6)].

Points for consideration while filing the return of a charitable trust or religious institution :—

- 1. Examine whether the trust has been created in accordance with law.
- 2. Examine whether the charitable society or institution has been formed with proper constitution and rules.
- 3. Examine the objects of the trust.
 - (a) whether all objects are wholly for charitable or religious purposes (if trust is created after 1st April 1952).
 - (b) if some objects are of non-religious or charitable nature, or such objects merely ancillary or subsidiary to the main objects.
 - (c) whether objects of trust necessarily involve carrying on of business in furtherance of those objects.
- 4. Examine beneficiaries—
 - (a) examine if the terms of the trust or rules of the institution do not provide any benefit to any 'specified person' and that the trust is for the public benefit.
 - (b) examine if the trust is not created for the benefit of any particular religious community.
- 5. Examination of use or application of income—
 - (a) draw a list of the authors of the trust, substantial contributors of the trust and managers of the institution.

- (b) draw a list of the relatives of authors, substantial contributors, trustees and managers.
 - (c) draw a list of concerns in which such authors, contributors, managers etc. are substantially interested.
 - (d) examine all the transactions of the trust with a view to ascertain whether the trust had transacted any transaction with the "specified person" so as to come within the net of the provisions of sub-section 2 of section 13 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.
 - (e) examine the investment of the trust funds to ascertain if they exceed more than 5% of the capital of a concern in which a specified person has a substantial interest. If there is such investment, the entire income of the trust is liable to tax. If such investment is less than 5% of the capital of that concern, find out the income of the trust from that concern. Such income shall be included in the taxable income.
6. Examine whether the trust or institution has applied for registration in Form 10A in accordance with section 12A of the Income-tax Act, 1961.
 7. Examine whether the trust income (without applying the provisions of sections 11 and 12) exceeded Rs. 25,000 in the previous year, if so, the accounts must be got audited by a chartered accountant and the audit report shall have to be submitted to the Income-tax Officer alongwith the return of income.
 8. Examine whether the trust has applied 75% of its income to its objects in the previous year. Whether an application for extension of time for applying income in the subsequent period as specified in sub-section (1B) of section 11 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 has been made to the Income-tax Officer within the time allowed under sub-section (1) or (2) of section 139 for filing the income-tax return for that year.
 9. Examine if any income is desired to be accumulated or set apart, if so, whether—
 - (a) resolution to that effect has been passed by the trust;
 - (b) application in the prescribed Form No. 10 has been made to the Income-tax Officer;
 - (c) income has been invested or deposited as prescribed;
 - (d) necessary annual returns in this respect have been submitted;
 - (e) income when fallen due has been utilised for the purpose or a sanction has been obtained from the Income-tax Officer for the changed purpose.
 10. Examine if the return of income under section 139(4A) has been filed.
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INCOME FROM SALARIES

Sums taxable under the head "Salaries" :

Under section 15 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 the following income shall be chargeable to income-tax under the head "Salaries" :—

- (a) any salary due from an employer or a former employer to an assessee in the previous year, whether paid or not;
- (b) any salary paid or allowed to him in the previous year by or on behalf of an employer or a former employer though not due or before it became due to him; it includes salary paid in advance (but not a loan).
- (c) any arrears of salary paid or allowed to him in the previous year by or on behalf of an employer or a former employer, if not charged to income-tax for any earlier previous year.

It is explained that where any salary paid in advance is included in the total income of any person for any previous year it shall not be included again in the total income of the person when the salary becomes due.

"Previous year" defined :

Previous year in respect of salary income means the financial year immediately preceding the assessment year.

"Salary" defined :

The expression "*salary*" has not been exhaustively defined under the Act. An inclusive definition has been given under section 17 (1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 which is as follows :—

"Salary" includes :

- (i) wages;
- (ii) any annuity or pension;
- (iii) any gratuity;
- (iv) any fees, commissions, perquisites or profits in lieu of or in addition to any salary or wages;
- (v) any advance of salary;
- (vi) the annual accretion to the balance at the credit of an employee participating in a recognised provident fund, to the extent to which it is chargeable to tax under Rule 6 of Part 'A' of the Fourth Schedule; and
- (vii) the aggregate of all sums that are comprised in the transferred balance as referred to in sub-rule (2) of Rule 11 of part A of the Fourth Schedule of an employee participating in a recognised provident fund, to the extent to which it is chargeable to tax under sub-rule (4) thereof.

"Perquisites" defined :

The expression "perquisite" has also not been exhaustively defined under the Act. An inclusive definition has been given under section 17 (2) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 which is as follows :—

"Perquisite" includes—

- (i) the value of rent-free accommodation provided to the assessee by his employer;
- (ii) the value of any concession in the matter of rent respecting any accommodation provided to the assessee by his employer;
- (iii) the value of any benefit or amenity granted or provided free of cost or at concessional rate in any of the following cases :—

- (a) by a company to an employee who is a director thereof;
- (b) by a company to an employee being a person who has a substantial interest in the company; *i. e.*, who is the beneficial owner of at least 20% of the ordinary shares;
- (c) by any employer (*including a company*) to an employee to whom the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this sub-clause do not apply and whose income under the head "salaries" exclusive of the value of all benefits or amenities not provided for by way of monetary payment, exceeds eighteen thousand rupees;
- (iv) any sum paid by the employer in respect of any obligation which, but for such payment, would have been payable by the assessee; and
- (v) any sum payable by the employer, whether directly or through a fund, other than a recognised provident fund or an approved superannuation fund to effect an assurance on the life of the assessee or to effect a contract for an annuity.

"Profits in lieu of salary" defined:

According to section 17 (3) "profits in lieu of salary" includes—

- (i) the amount of any compensation due to or received by an assessee from his employer or former employer at or in connection with the termination of his employment or the modification of the terms and conditions relating thereto;
- (ii) any payment, other than any payment referred to in clause (10), (10A), (10B) (11), (12) or (13A) of sec. 10, due to or received by an assessee from an employer or a former employer or from a provident or other fund (*not being an approved superannuation fund*), to the extent to which it does not consist of contributions by the assessee or interest on such contributions.

(1) Value of perquisite in respect of rent-free accommodation [Rule 3(a)]

The value of rent-free accommodation will be determined on the following basis:—

- (i) where the accommodation (*whether furnished or not*) is provided by Government to a person holding an office or post in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State, or is provided by a body or undertaking under the control of Government to any officer of Government on deputation (the accommodation itself having been allotted to it by Government), the rent which has been or would have been determined as payable by such person or officer in accordance with the rules framed by Government for allotment of residences to its officers;
- (ii) where the accommodation is provided—
 - (A) by the Reserve Bank of India, to any person employed by it; or
 - (B) by a Corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act, or by a company in which all the shares are held (*whether singly or taken together*) by the Government or the Reserve Bank of India or a corporation owned by that bank to any person employed by it; or a company in which all the shares are held by such corporation;
 - (C) by a body or undertaking, including a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, financed wholly or mainly by the Government to any person employed by it; or
 - (D) by a company in which not less than 40% of shares are held (*whether singly or taken together*) by the Government or the Reserve bank of India or a Corporation owned by that bank, to any officer of Government on deputation or to any person employed by it after his retirement from the service of Government, an amount equal to—

- (1) if the accommodation is unfurnished, 10% of the salary due to such person or officer, as the case may be, in respect of the period during which the said accommodation was occupied by him during the previous year;
- (2) if the accommodation is furnished, an amount calculated in accordance with sub-clause (ii)(1) plus 15 per cent. per annum, of the original cost of the furniture (*including television sets, radio sets, refrigerators, other house-hold appliances and air conditioning plant or equipment*), or if such furniture is hired from a third party, the actual hire charges payable therefor;

(iii) in any other case :—

- (A) the value of rent-free residential accommodation which is not furnished shall ordinarily be a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the salary due to the assessee in respect of the period during which the said accommodation was occupied by him during the previous year:

Provided that where the fair rental value of the accommodation is in excess of 20 per cent. of the assessee's salary, the value of the perquisite shall be taken to be 10 per cent. of the salary increased by a sum equal to the amount by which the fair rental value exceeds 20 per cent. of the salary, so, however, that the Income-tax Officer may, having regard to the nature of the accommodation, determine the sum by which 10 per cent. of the salary is to be increased, as a percentage (*not exceeding 100 per cent.*) of the amount by which the fair rental value exceeds 20 per cent. of the salary.

Explanation—"Fair rental value" means the rent which a similar accommodation would realise in the same locality or the municipal valuation in respect of the accommodation, whichever is higher.

- (B) Where the accommodation is furnished, the value of rent-free residential accommodation shall be the aggregate of the following sums, namely:—

- (1) the fair rental value of the accommodation arrived at in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (iii)(A) as if the accommodation were not furnished; and
- (2) the fair rent for the furniture (*including television sets, radio sets, refrigerators, other house-hold appliances and air-conditioning plant or equipment*) calculated at 15 per cent. per annum, of the original cost of such furniture or if such furniture is hired from a third party, the actual hire charges payable therefor.

Explanation—For the purpose of determining the value of accommodation—

"Salary" includes the pay, allowances, bonus or commission payable monthly or otherwise, but does not include the following namely :—

- (i) dearness allowance or dearness pay unless it enters into the computation of superannuation or retirement benefits of the assessee concerned;
- (ii) employer's contribution to the provident fund account of the assessee;
- (iii) allowances which are exempted from payment of tax;
- (iv) any allowance in the nature of an entertainment allowance, to the extent such allowance is deductible under clause (ii) of section 16.

Note 1—Where the assessee claims and the Income-tax Officer is satisfied that the fair rental value of the unfurnished accommodation is less than 10% of employee's salary, the value of rent-free accommodation shall be limited to such fair rental value [*Proviso (2) to Rule 3 (a)(iii)(A)*].

Note 2. As per executive instructions [Board's circular No. 9 (58-14) D of 1960 dated 17th March, 1960 and 7-D (LVIII-27) of 1965] in respect of rent-free unfurnished accommodation provided in the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras only the excess over 30% is to be added to the normal valuation.

Example 1 : Shri A is an employee of the company in Bombay and is in receipt of the following :—

—Salary @ Rs. 3,000 per month	...	...	...	Rs. 36,000
—Bonus	...	...	...	Rs. 3,000
—Dearness allowance	...	...	...	Rs. 3,600
(not eligible for computation of retirement benefits)				
—Perquisite :				

He is also provided with a rent-free unfurnished accommodation. The fair rent of such accommodation is Rs. 8,000.

Solution: The value of perquisite in respect of rent-free accommodation is to be taken as under :—

Value of perquisite : 10% of Rs. 39,000 (salary-bonus) = Rs. 3,900

Note 1. The difference between fair rental value and the normal value is less than 20% of the salary being resident in Bombay, hence ignored.

Note 2. In the above example if the residential accommodation was provided at Ghaziabad then the excess over 20% of the salary would also be added to the normal valuation. In the above case the excess over 20% amounts to Rs. 200.

Example 2 : Mr. B is an employee of a company at Ghaziabad and is in receipt of the following :—

—Salary @ Rs. 2,000 per month	...	...	...	Rs. 24,000
—Bonus	...	...	...	Rs. 2,400
—Dearness Allowance	...	...	...	Rs. 2,400
(not eligible for computation of retirement benefits)				
—Perquisite :				

He is provided with a rent-free furnished accommodation. The fair rent of the accommodation, as if unfurnished, is Rs. 4,000. The value of furniture fixed in the building is Rs. 5,000.

Solution : The value of perquisite in respect of furnished accommodation is to be taken as under—

Value of rent-free accommodation as if it is unfurnished
*10% of Rs. 26,400 (salary + bonus) Rs. 2,640

Add—15% depreciation on the original cost of furniture Rs. 750

Value of perquisite of rent-free furnished accommodation... .. Rs. 3,390

* The difference between fair rental value and the normal value is less than 10% of the salary, hence ignored.

(2) Value of perquisite in respect of accommodation provided to the employee at concessional rent [Rule 3 (b)]

The value of concession in the matter of rent in respect of residential accommodation provided to the employee by an employer is treated as perquisite. The value of perquisite

will be determined in the manner stated above for valuation of rent-free accommodation and therefrom the rent actually payable by the employee will be deducted.

Example : B is an employee of a company in Bombay and is in receipt of the following:—

—Salary @ Rs. 3,000/- per month	...	...	...	Rs. 36,000
—Bonus	...	...	...	Rs. 3,000
—Dearness allowance	...	...	...	Rs. 3,600
(not eligible for computation of retirement benefits)				

—Perquisite:

He is also provided with a rent-free unfurnished accommodation and a sum of Rs. 1,200 is recovered as rent while the fair rent is Rs. 8,000.

Solution : The value of perquisite in respect of concession in the matter of rent will be computed as under:—

*10% of salary of Rs. 39,000 (<i>salary + bonus</i>)	...	...	Rs. 3,900
Deduct—Rent recovered by employer...	...	...	Rs. 1,200
Value of perquisite	...	...	Rs. 2,700

*The difference between fair rent and normal value is less than 20% of the salary, being resident in Bombay, hence ignored.

(3) Value of perquisite in respect of car and other conveyance provided by the employer for private use of the employee [Rule 3(c)] :

The amenity provided by an employer to an employee in the shape of conveyance facility for private or personal use is taxable in the hands of employee as perquisite u/s 17(2)(iii). The value of this perquisite is added only in the case of following employees as per provisions contained in section 17(2)(iii) of the Income-tax Act, 1961—

- (a) directors of a company;
- (b) employees having substantial interest in the company;
- (c) other employees whose income under the head "salaries" (excluding all non-monetary benefits) exceeds Rs. 18,000 for the year.

In the case of employees not falling under the above categories, no addition on account of the provision of this amenity shall be made. The provision regarding the valuation of this perquisite as per Rule 3(c) are stated below:—

- (i) **Value of motor car exclusively for employee's use**—Where a motor car is provided by an employer to its employee for use exclusively by him for his private or personal purposes, its value shall be determined as the sum actually spent by the employer on the maintenance and running of the motor car during the relevant previous year (including remuneration, if any, paid by the employer to the chauffeur) and, where the motor car is owned by the employer, as the aggregate of such sum and the amount representing the normal wear and tear of the motor car;
- (ii) **Value of motor car partly for personal use**—Where a motor car is provided by an employer for the use of the employee partly for his personal purposes and partly for business purposes, its value shall be determined to be a sum equal to that part of the amount actually spent by the employer on the maintenance and running of the motor car during the relevant previous year (including remuneration, if any, paid by the employer to the chauffeur) which can reasonably be attributed to the user of the motor car by the assessee for his private or personal purposes or, where the motor car is owned by the employer,

the aggregate of such sum and of a sum equal to that part of the amount representing the normal wear and tear of the motor car which can reasonably be attributed to the user of the motor car by the assessee for his private or personal purposes; so, however, that where a determination on the basis mentioned above, presents difficulty, the value of the perquisite may be determined on the basis provided hereunder :—

PARTICULARS	Value of perquisite per calender month			
	Where the h.p. rating of the car does not exceed 16 or the cubic capacity of the engine does not exceed 1.88 litres.		Where the h.p. rating of the car exceeds 16 or the cubic capacity of the engine exceeds 1.88 litres	
	If chauffeur not provided Rs.	If chauffeur provided Rs.	If chauffeur not provided Rs.	If chauffeur provided Rs.
1. Where the motor car is owned or hired by the employer and all the expenses on maintenance and running are met or reimbursed to the assessee by the employer.	300	450	400	550
2. Where the motor car is owned or hired by the employer but the expenses on maintenance and running for the assessee's private or personal purpose are met by the assessee.	100	250	150	300

- (iii) *Value of motor car in case of more than one car*—Where one or more motor cars are owned or hired by the employer of the assessee and the assessee is allowed the use of such motor car or all or any of such motor cars (otherwise than wholly and exclusively in the performance of his duties) an amount calculated in accordance with the foregoing paragraph as if the assessee had been provided one motor car for use partly in the performance of duties and partly for his private or personal purposes;

Provided that where two or more motor cars are allowed to be so used and the h.p. rating of any one of such motor cars exceeds 16 or the cubic capacity of the engine of any one of such motor cars exceeds 1.88 litres, the assessee shall be deemed to have been provided by the employer with one motor car of h.p. rating exceeding 16.

- (iv) *Value of motor car owned by the employee and expenses on running and maintenance met by the employer*—Where the assessee owns a motor car but the actual running or maintenance charges (including remuneration of chauffeur, if any) are met, or re-imbursed to him, by the employer, the value of the perquisite to the assessee shall be determined as the sum actually spent by the employer which, in the opinion of the Income-tax Officer, can reasonably be attributed to the user of the car by the assessee for his private or personal purposes.
- (v) *Value of motor car provided at concessional rate*—Where a motor car or motor cars are provided for the use of or allowed to be used by the assessee

(otherwise than wholly and exclusively in the performance of his duties) at a concessional rate, its value shall be determined as the sum by which the value computed in accordance with the foregoing provisions exceeds the amount actually payable by the assessee for the use of such motor car or motor cars for the period of use during the relevant previous year.

- (vi) *Value of any other conveyance*—The value of the free use by the assessee of any other type of conveyance, *i. e.*, motor-cycle, scooter, aeroplane etc. provided by the employer shall be determined as so much of the sum actually spent by the employer on the maintenance and running of the conveyance during the relevant period (including normal wear and tear where the conveyance is owned by the employer) which in the opinion of the Income-tax Officer can reasonably be attributed to the user by the assessee for his private or personal purposes.

Example-1 : Salary @ Rs. 2,000 per month for the year ended 31st March, 1977 Rs. 24,000

The employer has provided a car of 12 h.p. and the same is used by the employee partly for personal use and partly for business purposes. The running expenses are met by the employer. No chauffeur is provided.

The value of the perquisite will be Rs. 300×12 Rs. 3,600
Gross salary Rs. 27,600

Example-2 : Salary @ Rs. 1,000 per month for the year ended 31st March, 1977 Rs. 12,000

The employer has provided a car of 12 h.p. and the same is used by the employee partly for personal use and partly for business purposes. The running expenses are met by the employer. The employee is neither a director in the company nor have any substantial interest.

The value of the perquisite will be nil [since the salary (excluding all non-monetary benefits) does not exceed Rs. 18,000/- and the employee has no substantial interest in the company]

Gross salary Rs. 12,000

(4) Value of perquisite in respect of free supply of gas, electric energy or water [Rule 3(d)] :

The free supply of gas, electricity, or water to an employee for his house-hold consumption is considered as taxable perquisite. As these benefits are not covered in the category of perquisite mentioned in sub-clauses (i) or (ii) of clause 2 of section 17, these automatically come under sub clause (iii) and, therefore, will be taxable in the following cases :

- (1) if the employee is a director of the company; or
- (2) if the employee has substantial interest in the company; or
- (3) if the salary (excluding all non-monetary benefits) of the employee exceeds Rs. 18,000 for the year.

The value of this perquisite in the above cases will be computed as under:—

- (i) the value of the benefit shall be taken to be the sum paid on that account by the employer to the agency supplying the gas, electric energy, or water;
- (ii) where such supplies have been made by the employer from his own resources without purchasing them from any other outside agency, the value therefor shall be taken as 'nil'; and
- (iii) where the gas, electric and water are consumed by the employee also for the purposes of his official duties, the value thereof for personal use shall be the amount paid on that account by the employer or @ $6\frac{1}{4}\%$ of the salary of the employee, whichever is lower.

(5) Value of perquisite in respect of free education facilities [Rule 3(e)]

The value of the benefit to the employee resulting from the provision of free education facilities for any member of his household shall be determined as the sum equal to the amount of the expenditure incurred by the employer in that behalf, but where the educational institution itself is maintained and run by the employer for the benefit of all his employees as a group, the value of the perquisite to the employee shall be determined with reference to the reasonable cost of such education in a similar institution in or near the locality.

(6) Value of perquisite providing free or concessional journey by a transport company [Rule 3(f)]

The value of any benefit or amenity resulting from the provision by any undertaking engaged in the carriage of passengers or goods to any employee of the undertaking or to members of his family or his dependent relatives, of journey free of cost or at concessional fares, in any conveyance owned by the undertaking for the purpose of transport of passengers or goods, shall be taken at 'nil'.

(7) Free medical facilities :

The value of free medical facilities would, strictly speaking, be taxable as a perquisite in the case of employees who are directors or who have a substantial interest in the company or whose salary exceeds Rs. 18,000 in a year. But it has been laid down by the C. B. D. T. through their circular No. 33 (LXXVI-5) of 1955, dated 1st August, 1955 that the value of the following medical facilities will not be included in the total income of the recipient :—

- (i) Provision of ordinary medical facilities to the employee or his family free of charge;
- (ii) Re-imbursement of such medical expenses to the employee after they are incurred. If an employee gets a fixed medical allowance, it would be taxable as perquisite.

(8) Refreshments during office hours :

Strictly speaking, the value of refreshments provided to the employees during office hours in office premises would be taxable as a perquisite. It has been laid down by the Board through their Circular No. 33 (LXXVI-5) of 1955 dated 1st August, 1955 that the value of refreshments provided to the employees during office hours in office premises will not be included in the total income of recipient.

The value of free lunches or free boarding by the employer will be treated as taxable perquisite in the case of following employees---

- (i) who is a director of the company; or
- (ii) who has a substantial interest in the company; or

- (iii) whose income under the head "salaries" exclusive of the value of all benefits or amenities not provided for by way of monetary payment, exceeds eighteen thousand rupees.

(9) Recreational facilities:

The value recreational facilities is, strictly speaking a taxable perquisite. But it has been laid down by the Board through their Circular No. 33 (LXXVI-5) of 1955 dated 1st August, 1955 that the value of recreational facilities for a group of employees (the facilities, should not, of course, be restricted to a selected few) will not be included in the total income of recipient.

(10) Free Household servants:

The value of free household servants provided by the employer to the employee will be calculated on the following adhoc basis as per Board's Circular No. 40/25/69-IT(AI) dated 12th January, 1970—

- (i) Sweeper —75% of actual wages or Rs. 60/-pm., whichever is less.
- (ii) Gardener—50% of actual wages of Rs. 60/-pm., whichever is less.
- (iii) Watchman-50% of actual wages or Rs. 60/-pm., whichever is less.

(11) Travel concession on home leave [s. 10(5)] :

With effect from assessment year 1975-76 the value of any travel concession or assistance received by or due to any person, being a citizen of India, from his employer for himself, and his family, in connection with his proceeding on leave to any place in India including after retirement or termination of his service is exempt from tax. This is, however, limited to the value of such sum as he would have received for proceeding to his home-district in India except in such cases and under such circumstances as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

The 'family' in relation to an individual, means (i) the spouse and children of the individual, and (ii) the parents, brothers and sisters of the individual, or any of them, wholly or mainly dependant on the individual.

(12) Holiday trips other than home-leave :

The provision at the cost of the employer of holiday trips to the employees or to the members of their family, other than passage money is a taxable perquisite in the hands of the following employee under section 17(2)(iii)—

- (i) who is a director of the company; or
- (ii) who has a substantial interest in the company; or
- (iii) whose income under the head "salaries" exclusive of the value of all benefits or amenities not provided for by way of monetary payment, exceeds Rs. 18,000.

(13) Free or concessional passage on home leave to employees of foreign nationality [s. 10(6)(i)]

Under section 10(6)(i) of the income-tax Act, 1961 passage moneys or the value of any free or concessional passage received by or due to such individual from his employer for himself, his spouse and children, in connection with his proceeding on home leave out of India or in connection with his proceeding to his home country out of India after retirement from service in India or after termination of such service, is exempt from tax subject to prescribed conditions.

(14) Perquisites and allowances outside India to a citizen of India [s. 10(7)]

Any allowances or perquisites paid or allowed as such outside India by the Government to a citizen of India for rendering service outside India *is totally exempt*.

(15) Gifts, testimonials and voluntary payments :

If the gift is not in any way related to services rendered or to be rendered by the employee, such gift would be personal and it will not be income. All types of voluntary payments by an employer for services rendered are taxable under section 15, but where the voluntary payments are made by an outsider as a testimonial or gift the same are exempt from tax.

(16) Value of perquisite in respect of maintenance of garden :

The payment by the employer of the wages of gardener employed for the proper upkeep of the house and garden belonging to the employer which is in the occupation of the employee is not taxable perquisite as per Board's Circular No. 122 [F. No. 200/3/73-I.T. (A)] dated 19th October, 1973.

(17) Other perquisites [s. 17(2) Rule 3(g)] :

The value of any other benefit or amenity granted or provided free of cost or at concessional rate by a company to its employee who is a director, or a person having a substantial interest in the company or a person whose salary in cash, exceeds Rs. 18,000 would be taxable as a perquisite. The value of these perquisites will be determined on such basis and in such amount as the Income-tax Officer considers fair and reasonable.

(18) Discharge of employee's obligations [s. 17(2)(iv)] :

Any sum paid by the employer in respect of any obligation which, but for such payment, would have been payable by the employee, is considered as perquisite in the hands of employee. Thus where the employee is a member of Lions Club and his subscription is paid by the employer, it would be considered as a taxable perquisite and added in the salary of the employee.

(19) Payment of life insurance premiums [s. 17(2)(v)] :

Any sum payable by the employer, whether directly or through a fund, other than a recognised provident fund or an approved superannuation fund, to effect an assurance on the life of the employee or to effect a contract for an annuity, would be added as perquisite to the salary of the employee.

(20) Compensation for loss of office [17(3)(i)] :

Any compensation due to or received by an employee from an employer or former employer at or in connection with the termination of employment or modification of its terms and conditions, is taxable as profits in lieu of salary. However, relief is provided by section 89(1) in respect of such compensation amounts.

(21) Payments from employer or former employer from provident fund [17(3)(ii)] :

Any payment due to or received by an assessee from an employer or former employer is taxable as profits in lieu of salary if it is related to employment. Similarly any payment due to or received by an assessee from a Provident fund or other fund (*not being an approved superannuation fund*) to the extent to which it does not consist of contributions by the assessee or interest on such contributions is taxable as profits in lieu of salary.

Exceptions—This section, however, excludes certain receipts by an employee as stated below (*and which are exempted from tax*) and which otherwise might have been taxable as salary :—

- (a) gratuity subject to a maximum [s. 10(10)];
- (b) commuted value of pension, subject to certain conditions [s. 10(10A)];
- (c) compensation received by a workman subject to certain conditions [s. 10(10B)];
- (d) any payment from a statutory provident fund to which the Provident Funds Act, 1925, applies [s. 10(11)];
- (e) the accumulated balance due and becoming payable to an employee participating in a recognised provident fund, to the extent provided in Rule 8 of Part A of the Fourth Schedule [s. 10(12)];

- (f) any payment from an approved superannuation fund made in lieu of or in commutation of an annuity, or by way of refund of contributions, or on the death of a beneficiary [S. 10(13)];
- (g) any special allowance specifically granted to an assessee by his employer to meet expenditure actually incurred on payment of rent to the extent provided in section 10(13A).

(22) Tax-free-Salary :

The payment of tax-free salaries to employees does not mean that such salaries are free from tax. Salaries are taxable and all other formalities regarding filing of return and the ultimate assessments are to be effected in the usual manner. The material difference is that the employer does not deduct any income-tax at source from the salary of such employees but pays the income-tax from his pocket on behalf of the employee as an additional benefit. For income-tax purpose, a sum is added to salary of the employee in such a way that the amount of income-tax applicable at the current rates on total income (*including the aforesaid addition to salary income*) If deducted from such total income will have a balance equal to the amount of salary actually received by the employee. The benefit is automatically taxed in the hands of employee but its burden is passed on to the employer.

If the employer pays without a contract, the tax paid by him would form a perquisite or an emolument of the office within the meaning of clause (iv) of sub-section 2 of section 17 and be chargeable under this head. If, on other hand; the tax is paid under a contract of employment, the very contract would constitute a remuneration at a higher salary than as represented by the actual sum received by the employee; and besides, the tax paid by the employer might be regarded as an emolument as in the previous instance, and in any case, would be income under the residuary head "Other Sources". [S. 56].

Under section 200 of the Companies Act, 1956, the payment of tax-free salary has been prohibited. But where an employee is entitled to tax-free salary by virtue of any provision in force immediately before the commencement of this Act, he would continue to get it tax-free for the residue of the term. Similarly, tax free salary may be paid to a foreign technician in a case covered by sec. 10(6)(vii)(a)(ii) of this Act.

Example : The total net taxable income of Mr. X for the previous year ended on 31st March, 1977 is Rs. 12,000. His employer has undertaken to pay any amount of income-tax that may be assessed on him. Calculate the amount of tax payable by the employer.

Solution : Total salary income—Rs. 12,000.00
Income-tax and surcharge

—on Rs. 12,000.00	Rs. 600.00
—on Rs. 600.00	Rs. 90.00
—on Rs. 90.00	Rs. 13.50
—on Rs. 13.50	Rs. 2.03
—on Rs. 2.03	Rs. 0.30

Total tax Rs. 705.83

Total tax rounded off ; (to be paid) Rs. 706.00

EXEMPTION AND ALLOWANCES :

(1) House Rent Allowance [s. 10(13)A] Rule 2-A

Where an employer grants any special allowance to his employees to meet expenditure actually incurred on payment of rent in respect of residential accommodation occupied by them, a relief is provided to such employees under section 10(13A) of the Income tax Act, 1961.

Rule 2 A of the Income tax Rules, 1962 provides that the amount which is not to be included in the total income of an assessee in respect of the special allowance referred to in clause (13-A) of section 10 shall be minimum of the following sums—

- (1) The actual amount of house rent allowance received by the assessee in respect of the relevant period;
- (2) Actual expenditure on rent in excess of 10% of the salary due to the assessee in respect of the relevant period;

- (3) (i) 20% of the salary due to the assessee in respect of relevant period, where the residential accommodation is situated at Agra, Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Coimbatore, Delhi, Hyderabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Madras, Madurai, Nagpur, Patna, Poona, Sholapur, Srinagar, Surat, Trivandrum, Vadodara (Baroda) or Varanasi (Banaras); and
- (ii) 10% of the salary due to the assessee in respect of the relevant period, where the residential accommodation is situated at any other place;
- (4) a sum calculated at the rate of Rs. 400 per month in respect of the relevant period.

For this purpose—

- (i) "Salary" includes dearness allowance, if the terms of employment so provide, but excludes all other allowances and perquisites.
- (ii) "Relevant period" means the period during which the said accommodation was occupied by the assessee during the previous year.

Example-1 :

—Salary per month	Rs. 1,500
—Actual house rent allowance received from employer per month	Rs. 150
—Actual house rent paid per month	Rs. 150
As the actual rent paid does not exceed 10% of the salary, the employee is not entitled to any relief.	

Example-2 :

—Salary per month	Rs. 1,500
—Actual house rent allowance received from employer per month	Rs. 350
—Actual rent paid per month in respect of residential accommodation at Delhi	Rs. 350

The assessee will be entitled to the least of the following as deduction from his salary being relief in respect of house rent allowance—

(i) Actual house rent allowance received from the employer per month	Rs. 350
(ii) Actual expenditure on rent in excess of 10% of salary (Rs. 350—Rs. 150 being 10% of salary)	Rs. 200
(iii) 20% of the salary as the residential accommodation is situated at specified place	Rs. 300
(iv) Ceiling amount	Rs. 400

The least of the above is Rs. 200 which is the actual expenditure on rent in excess of 10% of the salary. Thus a relief of Rs. 200 per month is allowable in respect of house rent allowance received from the employer.

Example-3 :

—Salary per month	Rs. 1,500
—Actual house rent received from employer per month	Rs. 250
—Actual rent paid per month in respect of residential accommodation at Delhi	Rs. 450

The assessee is entitled to the least of the following as deduction from salary in respect of house rent allowance—

(i) Actual house rent allowance received from the employer per month	Rs. 250
(ii) Actual expenditure on rent in excess of 10% of salary (Rs. 450—Rs. 150 being 10% of the salary)	Rs. 300
(iii) 20% of the salary as the residential accommodation is situated at specified place	Rs. 300
(iv) Ceiling amount	Rs. 400

The least of the above is 250 which is the actual house rent allowance received from the employer. Thus a relief of Rs. 250 per month is allowable in respect of house rent allowance received from the employer

Example—4 :

—Salary per month	Rs. 2,500
—Actual house rent allowance received from employer per month	Rs. 750
—Actual rent paid per month in respect of residential accommodation at Delhi	Rs. 750

The assessee is entitled to the least of the following as deduction from salary being relief in respect of house rent allowance—

(i) Actual house rent allowance received from the employer per month	Rs. 750
(ii) Actual expenditure on rent in excess of 10% of salary (<i>Rs. 750—Rs 250 being 10% of the salary</i>)	Rs. 500
(iii) 20% of the salary as the residential accommodation is situated at specified place	Rs. 500
(iv) Ceiling amount	Rs. 400

The least of the above of the Rs.400 which is the ceiling amount. Thus a relief of Rs. 400 per month is allowable in respect of house rent allowance received from the employer.

Example—5 :

—Salary per month	Rs. 1,500
—Actual house rent allowance received from the employer per month	Rs. 500
—Actual rent paid per month in respect of residential accommodation at Ghaziabad	Rs. 500

The assessee is entitled to the least of the following as deduction from salary being relief in respect of house rent allowance—

(i) Actual house rent allowance received from the employer per month	Rs. 500
(ii) Actual expenditure on rent in excess of 10% of the salary (<i>Rs.500—Rs.150 being 10% of the salary</i>)	Rs. 350
(iii) 10% of the salary as the residential accommodation is situated at an unspecified place	Rs. 150
(iv) Ceiling amount	Rs. 400

The least of the above is Rs. 150 which is 10% of the salary as the residential accommodation is situated at a place which is not specified. Thus a relief of Rs. 150 per month is allowable in respect of house rent allowance received from the employer.

(2) Conveyance allowance [Section 10(14)] :

Under section 10(14), any special allowance or benefit, (*not being in the nature of an entertainment allowance or other perquisite within the meaning of a clause (2) of section 17 or an allowance to meet his personal expenses at the place of his office or employment of profit or at the place where he ordinarily resides*) is exempt from tax, if specifically granted to meet

expenses wholly necessarily and exclusively incurred in the performance of the duties of an office or employment of profit, to the extent to which such expenses are actually incurred for that purpose. The case of fixed conveyance allowances, seems to be covered under section 10(14) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and the entire amount received by the employee appears to be totally exempt provided the amount is actually expended to that extent by the employee.

Where it is not possible to maintain elaborate records to show the actual expenditure incurred on the maintenance of conveyance the alternative remedy is that he should obtain a certificate from the employer stating that the cost of running and maintenance was not less than the specified amount [Refer Board Circular No. 23 (LVIII-8) of 1956, dated 9th July, 1956]

The conveyance allowance is taken into account by the employer in calculating the amount of tax to be deducted at source and subsequently the employee concerned is required to prove his claim and to claim refund on account of excess tax so deducted at source. As per Board's Order No. F. 35/2/68-IT (AI), dated 15th November, 1972, it has been directed that the employer should exclude from the salary of the employee that part of the conveyance allowance which is equal to the amount that had been treated as exempt under section 10 (14) by the Income-tax Officer in the last completed assessment of the employee. If the employee claims to have spent during the year in regard to which the tax is to be deducted at source a larger portion of conveyance allowance than had been allowed in the last completed assessment year, a further deduction may be claimed by such employee at the time of regular assessment.

(3) Standard deduction in respect of expenditure incidental to employment [Section 16 (i)] :

Where an employee is not in receipt of a conveyance allowance, or where he is not provided with any motor cycle, scooter or other moped by his employer (*otherwise than wholly and exclusively in the performance of his duties*) or where he is not allowed to use any one or more motor cars (*otherwise than wholly and exclusively in the performance of his duties*) out of a pool of motor cars owned or hired by the employer, he will be entitled to the following deduction.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Where the salary derived from such employment does not exceed Rs. 10,000 | 20 per cent. of such salary; |
| (b) Where the salary derived from such employment exceeds Rs. 10,000. | Rs. 2,000 <i>puls</i> 10 per cent. of the amount by which such salary exceeds Rs. 10,000. |
| | or |
| | Rs. 3,500 whichever is less. |

For this purpose, the term "salary" will include fees, commission, perquisites or profits in lieu of or in addition to salary, but will not include any payments received by the employee which are exempt from tax under clauses (10), (10A), (11), (12) and (13A) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

The standard deduction on the above basis is to be allowed irrespective of whether any expenditure incidental to employment is actually incurred by the employee or not. This deduction will, however, not be admissible in the case of retired pensioners who have not been in employment at any time during the financial year

It may be noted that the use of a motor car by the employee for the purposes of going from residence to the place where the duties of employment are to be performed or from such place back to his residence will not be regarded as use of the motor car in the performance of his duties.

Where an employee is in receipt of a conveyance allowance or is provided with a motor car, motor cycles, scooter or other moped by his employer for use (*otherwise than wholly and exclusively in the performance of his duties*) or is allowed to use any one or more motor cars (*otherwise than wholly and exclusively in the performance of his duties*) out of a pool of motor cars owned or hired by the employer, the deduction under this section shall be limited to Rs. 1,000 only.

[Refer Table for deduction allowable under section 16 (i)]

(4) Entertainment allowance [s. 16(ii)]

Under Section 16(ii), any allowance in the nature of an entertainment allowance specifically granted to the assessee by his employer, is allowed as a deduction subject to the conditions and limits mentioned hereunder :—

- (a) in the case of Government employees, the entertainment allowance should not exceed a sum equal to one-fifth of the salary (*exclusive of any allowance benefit or other perquisite*) or five thousand rupees, whichever is less ; and
- (b) in the case of other employees (including employees of statutory corporation and local authorities), the deduction for entertainment allowance will be allowed if such allowance has been regularly and continuously received by the employee from their present employer before the 1st day of April, 1955. The amount of deduction allowable in respect of such allowance to this category of employees will be the least of the following—
 - (a) the actual amount of allowance drawn before 1st April, 1955;
 - (b) one-fifth of salary exclusive of any allowance, benefit or other perquisite;
 - (c) actual amount of the entertainment allowance drawn during the previous year relevant to the assessment year; or
 - (d) Rs. 7,500.

The reimbursement of entertainment expenses incurred by an employee for the purpose of his duties are not to be included in the employee's salary.

(5) Remuneration to ambassadors etc. [s. 10(6)(ii)] :

The remuneration received by a foreigner as ambassador, high commissioner, envoy, minister, *charge d'affaires*, commissioner, counsellor or the secretary, adviser or attache of an embassy, high commission of a foreign State, for service in such capacity, *totally exempt*.

(6) Remuneration to consul de carriere etc. [s. 10(6)(iii)] :

The remuneration received by foreigner as a consul de carriere, whether called a consul-general, consul, vice-consul, consular agent, pro-consul or by any other name, of a foreign State, for service in such capacity, *totally exempt*.

(7) Remuneration to trade commissioner, etc. [s. 10(6) (iv)] :

The remuneration received by a foreigner as a trade commissioner or other official representative in India of the Government of a foreign State (not holding office as such in an honorary capacity). If the remuneration of the corresponding officials, if any, of the Government resident for similar purposes in the country concerned enjoys a similar exemption in that country, *totally exempt*.

(8) Remuneration to staff of ambassador, consul de carriere, trade commissioner etc. [s. 10(6)(v)] :

The remuneration received by a foreigner as a member of the staff of any of the officials referred to in clause (ii), (iii) or clause (iv) of s. 10(6), if the member—

- (a) is a subject of the country represented;
- (b) is not engaged in any business or profession or employment in India otherwise than as a member of such staff; and further, where the individual is a member of the staff of any official referred to in clause (iv), if the country represented has made corresponding provisions for similar exemptions in the case of members of the staff of the corresponding officials of the Government, *totally exempt*.

(9) Remuneration received by employees of foreign enterprise [s. 10(6)(vi)] :

The remuneration received by a foreigner as an employee of a foreign enterprise for services rendered by him during his stay in India, provided the following conditions are fulfilled:—

- (a) the foreign enterprise is not engaged in any trade or business in India;
- (b) his stay in India does not exceed in the aggregate period of ninety days in such previous year; and
- (c) such remuneration is not liable to be deducted from the income of the employer chargeable under this Act, *totally exempt*.

(10) Remuneration received by employees or consultant from an association established for philanthropic purpose [s. 10(6)(via)] :

The remuneration received by employee, of a consultant to an institution or association

or a body established or formed outside India solely for philanthropic purposes, for services rendered by him in India in connection with such purposes, provided that such institution or association or body and the purposes for which his services are rendered in India are approved by the Central Government.

(11) Foreign technician employed in India before 1st April, 1971 [s. 10(6) (vii)] :

The remuneration of a foreign technician employed in India from a date prior to 1st day of April, 1971 is *exempt* from tax provided he is not a resident in India in any of the four financial years immediately preceding the financial year of his arrival in India to the following extent :—

- (i) where the technician has special knowledge and experience in industrial or business management techniques, such remuneration due to or received by him during the period of six months commencing from the date of his arrival in India, is *exempt* from tax provided his contract of service is approved by the Central Government before the commencement of his service or within one year of such commencement;
- (ii) where the technician has specialised knowledge and experience in constructional or manufacturing operations, or in mining or in the generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power, the remuneration due to or received by him during the period of thirty-six months commencing from the date of his arrival in India, is *exempt* from tax provided his contract of service is approved by the Central Government before the commencement of his service or within one year of such commencement. In a case where such approval is not obtained, the exemption is available only for a period of 365 days from the date of his arrival in India. Where further approval is obtained before the 1st October of the relevant assessment year and the employer has undertaken to pay tax on the income of such employee, the tax so paid by the employer, shall be exempt as income in the employee's hand for a period not exceeding sixty months following the expiry of the said thirty-six months.

(12) Foreign technician employed in India after 31st March 1971 [s. 10(6) (viii)] :

The remuneration of a foreign technician employed in India from a date after the 31st day of March, 1971 and having a specialised knowledge and experience in constructional or manufacturing operations, or in mining or in the generation of electricity or any other form of power, or in agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy farming, deep sea fishing or ship building, is exempt to the following extent :—

- (i) such remuneration as does not exceed an amount calculated at the rate of Rs. 4,000 per month during the period of twenty-four months from the date of his arrival in India, and where the remuneration is paid in excess of the said amount calculated at the rate of Rs. 4,000 per month and the tax on such excess is paid by the employer, the tax so paid by the employer would not be treated as perquisite in the hands of the technician.
- (ii) where the period of employment in India is extended beyond twenty-four months with the previous approval of the Central Government obtained before 1st October of the relevant assessment year and the tax on his salary is paid by the employer, the tax so paid would also be exempt for a period not exceeding 24 months next following the expiry of the first-mentioned twenty-four months.

The above exemption is subject to the condition that the technician should not have been resident in India (as defined under section 6(1)) in any of the four financial years immediately preceding the financial year of his arrival in India and also that his contract of service in India is approved by the Central Government, the application for such approval having been made to the Government before the commencement of such service or within six months of such commencement.

In the case of a foreign technician who is employed in India for designing, erection or commissioning of machinery or plant or for supervising activities connected therewith, the Central Government may waive the condition of non-residence in the immediately preceding four financial years.

(13) Salary to non-resident employed on a foreign ship [s. 10(6) viii]] :

The salary income of a non-resident employee of a foreign ship is *exempt* from tax provided his total stay in India does not exceed in aggregate a period of ninety days in the previous year.

(14) Salary to non-resident professor or other teacher [s. 10(6) (ix)] :

The salary income of a foreign professor/teacher employed in university or other educational institution in India is *exempt* from tax for a period of thirty-six months from the date of his arrival in India, and where such employee continues to remain in employment in India after the expiry of thirty-six months aforesaid and the tax on the salary is paid by his employer, the tax so paid for a period not exceeding twenty-four months following the expiry of the said thirty six months, is *also exempt* from tax in the hands of such employee. This exemption is subject to the conditions that the employee should not be resident in any of the four financial years immediately preceding the financial year of his arrival in India and his contract of service must be approved by the Central Government—

- (a) on or before the 1st day of October, 1964, in the case of a professor or other teacher whose services commenced before the 1st day of April, 1964;
- (b) before the commencement of his service or within one year of such commencement, in any other case.

(15) Salary of foreign research scholar [s. 10(6)(x)] :

The remuneration of a non-citizen research scholar for undertaking any research work in India during a period of twenty-four months from the date of his arrival in India, is *exempt* from tax provided that the research scheme in connection with which the research work is undertaken, is approved by the Central Government on or before the 1st day of October of the relevant assessment year and that such remuneration of the research worker must be paid directly or indirectly by the Government of a foreign State or any institution or association or other body established outside India.

(16) Remuneration of foreign government officers during training period in public sector [s. 10(6) (xi)]

The remuneration received by him as an employee of the government of a foreign state during his stay in India in connection with his training in any establishment or office of, or in any undertaking owned by :—

- (i) The Government; or
- (ii) any company in which the entire paid-up share capital is held by the Central Government, or any State Government or Governments, or partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more, State Government; or
- (iii) any company which is subsidiary of a company referred to in item (ii); or
- (iv) any corporation established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act; or
- (v) any society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or under any other corresponding law for the time being in force and wholly financed by the Central Government, or any State Government or State Governments or partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments.

(17) Income of an employee of the Government of a foreign State [s. 10(8)] :

The employees of the Government of a foreign State assigned to duties in India in connection with any co-operative technical assistance programmes and projects based on agreements between the Central Government and the Government of such foreign State, enjoy exemption from tax on their remuneration received from such foreign State if the terms of the agreement provide for such exemption:

(18) Income of the family members of the individual technically assisting in India [s. 10 (9)] :

The income of any member of the family of any such individual as is referred to in section 10(8) accompanying him to India which accrues or arises outside India, and is not deemed to accrue or arise in India, in respect of which such member is required to pay any income or social security tax to the Government of that foreign State, *totally exempt*.

(19) Commutation of pension [s. 10 (10-A)] :

Any payment in a commutation of pension received under the Civil Pensions (Commutation) Rules of the Central Government or under any similar scheme applicable to the members of the civil services of the Union or holders of posts connected with defence or of civil posts under the Union (*such member or holders being persons not governed by the said Rules*) or to the members of the all-India services or to the members of the defence services or to the members of the civil services of a State or holders of civil posts under a State or to the employees of local authority or a corporation established by a Central, State or provincial Act, *totally exempt*.

Any payment in commutation of pension received under any scheme of any other employer, is exempt to the extent it does not exceed—

- (a) in a case where the employee received any gratuity, the commuted value of one-third of the pension which he is normally entitled to receive, and
- (b) in any other case, the commuted value of one-half of such pension, such commuted value being determined having regard to the age of the recipient, the state of his health, the rate of interest and officially recognised tables of mortality;

(20) Payment from provident fund [s. 10 (11)] :

Any payment from a provident fund to which the Provident Funds Act, 1925 applies or from any other provident fund set up by the Central Government and notified by it in this behalf in the Official Gazette, is *exempt*.

(21) Accumulated balance of recognised provident fund [s. 10 (12)] :

the accumulated balance due and becoming payable to an employee participating in a recognised provident fund to the extent provided in rule 8 of part 'A' of the Fourth Schedule, *totally exempt*.

(22) Payment from approved superannuation fund [s. 10 (13)] :

Any payment from an approved superannuation fund made on the death of a beneficiary; or to an employee in lieu of or in commutation of an annuity on his retirement at or after a specified age or on his becoming incapacitated prior to such retirement; or by way of refund of contribution on the death of a beneficiary; or by way of refund of contributions to an employee on his leaving the service in connection with which the fund is established otherwise than by retirement at or after a specified age or on his becoming incapacitated prior to such retirement, to the extent to which such payment does not exceed the contributions made prior to the commencement of this Act and any interest thereon, *totally exempt*.

(23) Gratuity and terminal payments [s. 10 (10)] :**(i) Death-cum-retirement gratuity received by Government employee:**

The death-cum-retirement gratuity received by all categories of Central Government employees, State Government employees and local authority employees *totally exempt*.

(ii) Gratuity under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 :

The entire amount of gratuity received by an employee under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is *totally exempt* with effect from assessment year 1975-76. Sub-sections (2) and (3) of sec. 4 of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 provide for the payment of minimum gratuity to an employee at the rate of 15 days wages for each year of completed service based on wages last drawn of the employee subject to a maximum of 20 months wages.

Upto and for the assessment year 1974-75 these employees were entitled to the exemption from tax of the gratuity to the following extent :—

- (a) One-half month's salary for each year of completed service; or
- (b) 15 month's salary; or
- (c) Rs. 24,000, whichever is less.

The average salary is to be calculated on the basis of the average salary for three calendar years immediately preceding the year in which the gratuity was paid. Salary for that purpose includes only the periodical payments made to the employee by the employer as

compensation for his services. Any payments made to the employee by the employer by way of allowances or perquisites or any payment in the nature of gratuity or bonus should not, therefore, be taken into consideration as salary for the purpose of aforesaid provision.

(iii) Any other gratuity :

It refers to the gratuity received by an employee (not covered above) on his retirement or on his becoming incapacitated prior to such retirement or on termination of his employment or any gratuity received by his widow, children or dependants on his death. The amount of exempt gratuity is as under :—

Assessment year 1974-75

- (a) One-half month's salary for each year of completed service; or
- (b) 15 month's salary; or
- (c) Rs. 24 000; whichever is less.

Note :

1. Salary is to be calculated on the basis of the average salary for the three calendar years immediately preceding the year in which the gratuity is paid.
2. Salary for this purpose includes only the periodical payments made to the employee by the employer as compensation for his services but excludes all other allowances, perquisites; bonus and gratuity [C.B.D.T. Circular No. 4P (LVIII 22) F. No. 1 (2) 63/TPL, dated 6th August, 1964].

Assessment year 1975-76 and thereafter

- (1) One-half month's salary for each year of completed service, or
- (2) 20 month's salary; or
- (3) Rs. 30,000; whichever is less.

Note :

1. Salary is to be calculated on the basis of the average salary for the three calendar years immediately preceding the year in which the gratuity is paid.
2. Salary for this purpose, includes dearness allowance, if the terms of employment so provide, but excludes all other allowances and perquisites [Rule 2 (h) of part 'A' of the Fourth Schedule of Income-tax Act, 1961].
3. Where an employee who has received any gratuity in any earlier year from his former employer or employers, received gratuity from his present employer in a later year, the ceiling limit of Rs. 30,000 will be reduced by the amount of gratuity which has been exempted in any earlier year or years.

Example 1.

Mr. X an employee retired from private service on 30th April, 1976 after completing 45 years of service. He had received Rs. 40,000 as gratuity. He is not covered under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. His average salary in the last three calendar years was Rs. 21,000. Calculate the exempt amount of gratuity.

Solution :

—The amount of gratuity exempt from tax u/s 10(10) is the least of the following :	
—Actual amount received	Rs. 40,000
—One-half month salary for each year of completed service [$\frac{1}{2} \times 45 \times 1,750$]	Rs. 39,375
—20 month's salary (20X1,750)	Rs. 35,000
—Ceiling amount	Rs. 30,000

In the instant case, Rs. 30,000 is the least amount which is the ceiling amount, as such, the gratuity received to the extent of Rs. 30,000 would be exempt from tax and the balance of Rs. 10,000 will be taxable.

Example—2

Mr. Y an employee retired from private service on 30th April, 1976 after completing 45 years of service. He had received Rs. 25,000 as gratuity. He is not covered under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. His average salary in the last three calendar years was Rs. 14,400. Calculate the exempt amount of gratuity.

Solution :

- The amount of gratuity exempt from tax u/s 10(10) is the least of the following :
- Actual amount received Rs. 25,000
- One-half month salary for each year of completed services [$\frac{1}{2} \times 45 \times 1,200$] Rs. 27,000.
- 20 months' salary ($20 \times 1,200$) Rs. 24,000
- Ceiling amount Rs. 30,000

In the instant case, Rs. 24,000 is the least amount which is the 20 months salary as such, the gratuity received to the extent of Rs. 24,000 would be exempt from tax and the balance of Rs. 1,000 will be taxable.

Example—3

Mr. Z an employee retired from private service on 30th April, 1976 after completing 18 years of service. He had received Rs. 12,000 as gratuity. He is not covered under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. His average salary in the last three calendar years was Rs. 14,400. Calculate the exempt amount of gratuity.

Solution :

- The amount of gratuity exempt from tax u/s 10(10) is the least of the following :
- Actual amount received Rs. 12,000
- One-half month salary for each year of completed service ($\frac{1}{2} \times 18 \times 1200$) Rs. 10,800
- 20 months' salary ($20 \times 1,200$) Rs. 24,000
- Ceiling amount Rs. 30,000

In the instant case, Rs. 10,800 is the least amount which is the one-half month's salary for each year of completed service, as such, the gratuity received to the extent of Rs. 10,800 would be exempt from tax and the balance of 1,200 will be taxable.

Example—4

Mr. M, an employee, retired from private service on 30th April, 1976 after completing 30 years of service. He had received Rs. 15,000 as gratuity. He is covered under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

Solution :

The entire amount of gratuity received is exempt from tax since the assessee is covered under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

(24) Relief when gratuity paid in excess of exempt amount [S. 89 (1)] :

This relief is admissible only when the payment by way of gratuity is made in respect of past services of atleast five years of the assessee.

The relief admissible u/s 89 (1) read with Rule 21-A shall be worked out as under :—

- (a) where the payment by way of gratuity is made in respect of past services of the assessee extending over a period of not less than five years but less than fifteen years :
 - (i) Add half of the amount of gratuity in the total income of each of the two years preceding the previous year in which the payment of gratuity is made.

- (ii) Find out the average rate of tax on the basis of the increased total income [as computed in clause (i)] of these two years.
- (iii) Add up the average rate of tax of these two years and divide the result by two, in order to find out the average of these two average rates of tax.
- (iv) Find out the average rate of tax applicable to the total income of the year in which the payment by way of gratuity is received.
- (v) From the average rate of tax arrived at as in (iv), deduct the average of two average rates of tax as worked out in (iii) above.
- (vi) The relief under section 89 (1) is at the average rate as computed in (v) on the amount of gratuity included in the total income of the previous year.

Example—1

Mr. A, an employee, has retired from private service on 31st March, 1976 after completing 10 years of service. He had received Rs. 15,000 as gratuity. He is not covered under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. His average salary in the last three calendar years was Rs. 24,000. His total income in the immediately preceding two years were as under.

Assessment years	Total Income
1974-75	Rs. 25,000
1975-76	Rs. 30,000

Solution :

The amount of gratuity exempt under section 10(10) is the least of the following :

—Actual amount received	Rs. 15,000
—One-half month salary for each year of completed service [$\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 2,000$]	Rs. 10,000
—20 months' salary	Rs. 40,000
—Ceiling amount	Rs. 30,000

In the instant case Rs. 10,000 is the least amount, hence Rs. 10,000 will be exempt from tax and the balance Rs. 5,000 will be included in total income.

Now the relief u/s 89 (1) will be computed as under :—

The average rate of tax for each of the two preceding years after adding one-half of the amount of taxable gratuity will be as under :—

(i)+(ii) Assessment year	Taxable income	Tax	Average rate
1974-1975	Rs. 25,000 + 2,500 = 27,500	5,750	20.91%
1975-1976	Rs. 30,000 + 2,500 = 32,500	7,678	23.62%

(iii) The average of two average rates will be.

$$\frac{20.91 + 23.62}{2} = 22.26\%$$

(iv) Income for A. Y. 76-77

Income from salary	Rs. 30,000
Other income	Rs. 7,000
Gratuity received	Rs. 15,000
Less—Amount exempt u/s 10(10)	Rs. 10,000
	Rs. 42,000
Less—Deduction u/s 80 (C) [Allowable L.I.P. etc.]	Rs. 2,000

Taxable income	Rs. 40,000
Tax due	Rs. 11,759

(v) Average rate tax applicable to total income	29.40%
Less—Average of two average rates of the preceding two years	22.26%
Rate of relief	7.14%

(vi) The relief in tax under section 89 (1)

On the amount of gratuity included in the total income for assessment year 1976-77 will be $5,000 \times 7.14\%$

Rs. 357-00

- (b) where the payment by way of gratuity is made in respect of past services of the assessee extending over of a period of not less than fifteen years.
- (i) Add $\frac{1}{3}$ of the amount of gratuity in the total income of each of the three years preceding the previous year in which the payment of gratuity is made.
 - (ii) Find out the average rate of tax on the basis of the increased total income [as computed in clause(i)] of these three years.
 - (iii) Add up the average rate of tax of these three years and divide the result by three in order to find out the average of these three average rates of tax.
 - (iv) Find out the average rate of tax applicable to the total income of the year in which the payment by way of gratuity is received.
 - (v) From the average rate of tax arrived at as in (iv) deduct the average of three average rates of tax as worked out in (iii) above.
 - (vi) The relief under section 89 (1) is at the average rate as computed in (v) above on the amount of gratuity included in total income of the previous year.

(25) Retrenchment compensation [S. 10(10B)] :

With effect from assessment year 1976-77 the retrenchment compensation received by a workmen under the Industrial Disputes Act' 1947 or under any other Act or under any rule, order or notification issued under any law, as also retrenchment compensation received by a workman under any award, contract of service or otherwise will be exempt to the extent of the amount calculated in accordance with the provisions of section 25F (b) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, or Rs. 20,000 whichever is less.

The expressions "employer" and "workman" shall have the same meaning as in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Under the following circumstances, the compensation received by a workman shall be deemed as retrenchment compensation:—

- (a) at the time of the closing down of the undertaking in which he is employed;
- (b) at the time of the transfer (*whether by agreement or by operation of law*) of the ownership or management of the undertaking in which he is employed from the employer in relation to that undertaking to a new employer if—
 - (i) the services of the workman has been interrupted by transfer; or
 - (ii) the terms and conditions of service applicable to the workman after such transfer are in any way less favourable to the workman than those applicable to him immediately before the transfer; or
 - (iii) the new employer is, under the terms of such transfer or otherwise, legally not liable to pay to the workman, in the event of his retrenchment, compensation on the basis that his service has been continuous and has not been interrupted by the transfer.

DEDUCTIONS AND RELIEFS**(1) Life insurance premium, provident fund etc. [S.80-C]**

Section 80-C of the Income-tax Act, 1961 provides tax relief through deduction of certain payments from the gross total income in respect of the following sums paid in the previous year by the assessee out of his income chargeable to income-tax:—

- (i) premiums paid in order to effect or to keep in force an insurance on the life of the assessee or on the life of the spouse or any child of the assessee (*in the case of H. U. F. any member of the family*) subject to 10% of the capital sum assured for the each policy;

- (ii) any sum paid in order to effect or to keep in force a contract for a deferred annuity on the life of the assessee or on the life of the spouse or any child of the assessee;
- (iii) contributions to recognised provident fund not exceeding 20% of the salary or Rs. 8000/- (Rs. 10,000 w.e.f. A. Y. 1977-78) whichever is less. For this purpose "salary" includes dearness allowance if the terms of employment so provide, but excludes all other allowances and perquisites (*Rule 2(h) of part A of Fourth Schedule*);
- (iv) subscriptions to Public Provident Fund Scheme, 1968, in the name of self, minor or spouse;
- (v) deposits in a ten year or fifteen year account under the Post Office Savings Bank (*Cumulative Time Deposits*) Rules, 1959, in the name of self, minor or spouse; and
- (vi) contributions for participating in the Unit-linked Insurance Plan, 1971 of the Unit Trust of India.

Qualifying amounts: The maximum limit qualifying for deduction in respect of the aggregate of the above sums under section. 80-C is specified below :—

- (a) 30% of the gross total income; or
- (b) (i) in the case of individuals Rs. 20,000;
- (ii) in the case of Hindu undivided family Rs. 30,000
- (c) the amount actually paid; whichever is the least.

Amount of deduction: The percentage of deduction in respect of afore-said qualifying amounts is as follows—

A. Y. 1976-77 & 1977-78

- | | |
|---|--------|
| (a) on the first Rs. 4,000 | @ 100% |
| (b) on the next Rs. 6,000 | @ 50% |
| (c) on the balance of qualifying amount | @ 40% |

(2) Donations to charitable institutions, etc. [s. 80-G]

With effect from assessment year 1977-78 an employee will be entitled to a deduction at the rate of 100% of the qualifying amount in respect of donations made to government, approved local bodies and organisations for promoting family planning and 50% if the qualifying amount in respect of donations made during the previous year to the following :—

- (i) the National Defence Fund set up by the Central Government; or
- (ii) the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund; or
- (iii) the Prime Minister Drought Relief Fund; or
- (iv) any other fund or any institution to which section 80-G applies; or
- (v) the Government or any local authority to be utilised for any charitable purpose other than the purpose of promoting family planning; or
- (vi) for the renovation or repairs of any such temple, mosque, gurdwara, church or other place as notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette to be of historic, archaeological or artistic importance or to be a place of public worship of renown throughout any State or States.

No deduction shall be allowed if the aggregate of donations referred to above is less than Rs. 250.

The maximum amount of donations qualifying for deduction should not exceed 10% of the taxable income or Rs. 2,00,000 whichever is less. The aforesaid maximum limit does not apply to any donations made to the National Defence Fund, Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund or the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund. The donations made to the N. D. F. or J. L. Nehru Memorial Fund etc. are to be excluded in calculating the maximum of limit in the case of other donations. The maximum limit for donations to notified temples, mosque etc. is Rs. 5,00,000.

(3) Deduction in respect of rents paid, (s. 80-GG. read with rule 11-B)

Where an assessee, not being an employee who is in Receipt of house rent allowance under section 10 (13A) of the Income tax Act, 1961, has taken on rent a residential accommodation, which is not owned by him, his spouse, minor children Hindu Undivided family of which he is a member, in any one of the places, namely Agra, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Amritsar, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Coimbatore, Delhi, Hyderabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Madras, Madurai, Nagpur, Patna, Poona, Sholapur, Srinagar, Surat, Trivendrum, Vadodara, (Baroda) Varanashi (Banaras) and pays rent in excess of 10% of his total

income before deduction under this section, then he will be entitled to the following deductions:—

- (a) Rent paid in excess of 10% of the total income before deduction under this section.
- or
- (b) 15% of the total income before deduction under this section.
- or
- (c) Rs. 3000/- per month, which ever is less.

(4) Educational expenses in case of resident non-Indian citizens [s. 80-F]

Where an individual, being a resident, who is not a citizen of India, has spent any sum in the year out of his income chargeable to tax for full time education of his dependent child of not more than 21 years of age, at any university, college, school or other educational institution outside India, he shall be allowed a deduction of Rs. 1,500 for one such child and Rs. 3000 in respect of two or more children.

(5) Deduction in respect of expenses on higher education [s. 80FF]

With effect from assessment year 1976-77, an Indian citizen whose gross total income (*without taking into account the deductions provided under Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act*) does not exceed Rs. 12,000, will be entitled to a deduction in respect of any expenditure incurred by him out of his income chargeable to tax on the full time education of any of his dependents (i. e., child, brother or sister wholly or mainly dependent on him). The deduction will be allowed in an amount equal to Rs. 1,000 in respect of a dependent attending a degree or post graduate course in medicine including surgery and obstetrics or architecture or engineering or technology or business management and Rs. 500 in respect of a dependent attending any other degree or post graduate course, or attending a diploma course in the above said subjects. The above said deduction will be allowed only in respect of two such dependents.

(6) Remuneration received from foreign employers [s. 80RRA]

With effect from assessment year 1975-76, a resident citizen receiving remuneration from the Government of a foreign State or a foreign enterprise or any association or body established outside India for any services rendered by him outside India will be entitled to a deduction, in the computation of his total income, of an amount equal to fifty per cent. of such remuneration. This deduction will be allowed only in the case of Government employees and technicians. In the case of a Government employee, this deduction will be allowed where his service under or for the Government of the foreign State or the foreign enterprise or the association or body is sponsored by the Central Government. In the case of a technician in the employment of any other employer, the deduction will be allowed only in cases where the contract of service with the Government of the foreign State or the foreign enterprise or the association or body is approved by the Central Government or the prescribed authority. For the purposes of this section, 'technician' will mean a person having specialised knowledge and experience in—

- (i) constructional or manufacturing operations or mining or the generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power; or
- (ii) agriculture, animal husbandry, dairy farming, deep sea fishing or ship building; or
- (iii) public administration or industrial or business management; or
- (iv) accountancy; or
- (v) any field of natural or applied science (*including medical science*) or social science; or
- (vi) any other field which the Board may prescribe in this behalf,

who is employed by the foreign employer in a capacity in which such specialised knowledge and experience are actually utilised.

No deduction under this section will be allowed in respect of the remuneration received for service rendered with the Government of the foreign State or the foreign enterprise or the association or body established outside India beyond a period of thirty-six months.

(7) Totally blind or physically handicapped resident persons [s. 80U]

In computing the total income of an individual, being a resident who, as at the end of the previous year, is totally blind, or is subject to or suffers from a permanent physical disability (*other than blindness*) which has effect or reducing substantially his capacity to engage in a gainful employment or occupation, there shall be allowed a deduction of a sum equal to Rs. 5,000:

Provided that such individual produces before the Income-tax Officer, in respect of the first assessment year for which deduction is claimed under this section, a certificate as to his total blindness from a registered medical practitioner being an oculist and in the case of permanent physical disability a certificate of such disability from a registered medical practitioner.

(8) Deduction of interest on moneys borrowed to pay taxes [s. 80V]

With effect from assessment year 1976-77 any interest paid on money borrowed for the payment of any tax due from him under this Act shall be allowed as straight deduction from the gross total income,

(9) Deduction in respect of expenses incurred in connection with certain proceedings under the Act. [s. 80VV]

With effect from assessment year 1976-77 any expenses incurred by an assessee in the previous year on any tax proceedings under the Income-tax Act before any income tax authority or the Appellate Tribunal or any court are to be allowed as straight deduction from the gross total income subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5,000.

COMPULSORY DEPOSIT SCHEME

The salaried persons are required to pay compulsory deposit if their current income exceeds Rs. 15,000. "Current income" means taxable income [exclusive of capital gains and winning from lotteries, races and cross-word puzzles as is referred to in section 2(24) of the Income-tax Act, 1961] and as increased by agricultural income. The compulsory deposit is payable at the following rates.

	A. Y. 1975-76 & 1976-77	A. Y. 1977-78
(1) where the current income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs 25,000	4% of the current income	4% of the current income.
(2) where the current income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs 70,000	Rs. 1,000 plus 6% of the amount by which the current income exceeds Rs. 25,000	Rs. 1,000 plus 10% of the amount by which the current income exceeds Rs. 25,000
(3) Where the current income exceeds Rs. 70,000	Rs. 3,700 plus 8% of the amount by which the current income exceeds Rs. 70,000	Rs. 5,500 plus 12% of the amount by which the current income exceeds Rs. 70,000 :

Provided that where the current income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,620, the compulsory deposit shall, in no case, exceed the amount by which the current income exceeds Rs. 15,000 :

Provided further that where in the case of any depositor the amount of compulsory deposit calculated in accordance with the foregoing provisions is less than Rs. 100 it shall not be necessary for him to make such deposit.

Compulsory deposit paid under Additional Emoluments (*Compulsory Deposit*) Act, 1974 is deductible from the amount of C. D. S. payable under this Act. The amount of C.D.S. is payable before the date of last instalment of advance tax if he has received advance tax notice or furnished estimate of his income otherwise on or before 31st March of the relevant previous

year. The C.D.S. can be made before the above dates in one or more instalments but once in a quarter (*i. e.*, *three months ending on 30th June, 30th September, 31st December and 31st March*). The C.D.S. is to be deposited in Form A in any of the nationalised banks who will issue receipt in Form B which shall be required to be filed alongwith return of income. The amount of C.D.S. carry interest at bank deposit rate which at present is 10%. The amounts of C.D.S. is repayable in five equal annual instalments commencing from expiry of two years commencing from the end of financial year in which it is made together with interest. The failure to make C.D.S. attracts penalty at the rate of twenty-five per cent. of the C.D.S. required to be made. The amount of C.D.S. is to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Rs. 10. For details please refer the chapter "Compulsory Deposit Scheme for income-tax payers".

DEDUCTION OF TAX AT SOURCE FROM SALARIES

Deduction of tax—Under section 192 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. the income-tax shall be deducted at source on payment of salary if the estimated salary income of the recipient exceeds the amount not chargeable to tax. It is the duty of the employer to deduct tax at source. For this purpose the employer should make an estimate of the total emoluments payable to an employee during the financial year and then deduct the admissible deduction for

- (i) entertainment allowance;
- (ii) house rent allowance;
- (iii) compulsory deposit under Additional Emoluments (C.D.) Act, 1974
- (iv) standard deduction for expenses incidental to employment etc;
- (v) payments of life insurance premia, contribution to provident fund and deposits in ten-year or fifteen-year account under the Post Office Savings Bank (Cumulative Time Deposits) Rules, 1959 etc.

The tax on the taxable "salary" so arrived at should be computed at the rates in force during the financial year. Such rates are specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act of the relevant financial year. The tax so computed should then be deducted in equal instalment from the salary of the each month.

It may be that some arrears of pay, bonus etc., which were not anticipated to be paid during a financial year when the tax computation was made are subsequently paid during the course of that financial year or the payments which were expected to be made are not made. This will entail re-computation of the tax deductible at source. Sub-section (3) of section 192, therefore, permits the employer to adjust any short or excess deduction in the remaining months of the year.

Payment of tax—Under Rule 30 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 the income-tax deducted at source on salary should be paid to the credit of the Central Government—

- (a) in the case of deduction by or on behalf of Government on the same day;
- (b) in all other cases within one week from the date of such deduction.

The Income-tax Officer may, in special cases and with the previous approval of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner, permit an employer to pay the income-tax deducted at source from any income chargeable under the head "Salaries" quarterly on June 15th, September 15th, December 15th and March 15th.

Submission of monthly return—Under Rule 32 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, where deduction of tax from salaries is made except by or on behalf of Government, the person responsible for paying the income shall forthwith send a monthly return in Form No. 21 to the Income-tax Officer.

Under Rule 34, the Commissioner of Income-tax may, in his discretion, waive the requirement of Rule 32 regarding the submission of the detailed monthly return subject to the following conditions and any other condition which may be prescribed—

- (i) a certificate in Form No. 23 shall be furnished to the Income-tax Officer immediately after the end of each month;
- (ii) in the case of an employee leaving service, the particulars in form No. 21 shall be sent forthwith to the Income-tax Officer.

Submission of annual return—Under Rule 35, an annual return of salaries paid in respect of those employees whose taxable salary income is Rs. 7,400 or more and tax deducted therefrom, is to be delivered to the Income-tax Officer in Form No. 24 within thirty days from the 31st day of March of each year.

Issue of certificate to employees—Under Rule 31(1), the employer shall furnish a certificate in Form No. 16 to the employee in respect of tax deducted at source from salary.

Penalty and prosecution—Under section 201 if the person responsible for deduction of tax at source, has defaulted without reasonable cause or excuse in his obligation to deduct tax at source or after deducting fails to pay the tax to the credit of the Central Government within the time allowed, he shall be deemed to be an assessee in default in respect of such tax and may cause to penalty and prosecution under section 276 and 276-B.

Filing of the return by the employee: Under section 139 (1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, with effect from assessment year 1975-76 it is not necessary for an employee to furnish a voluntary return of his income or the income of any other person in respect of whose total income he is assessable, if the income during the previous year consists only of income chargeable under the head "Salaries" and income derived from any or all of the investments as is referred to in sec. 80-L, i.e., (i) securities of the Central Government or any of the State Governments; (ii) debentures issued by any co-operative society (*including a co-operative land mortgage bank or a co-operative land development bank*) or any other institution or authority that may be notified by the Central Government for the said purpose; (iii) deposits under any scheme framed by the Central Government and notified for this purpose (iv) shares in Indian companies; (v) units in the Unit Trust of India; (vi) deposits with banking companies, co-operative banks, land mortgage banks and land development banks; (vii) deposits with financial corporations engaged in providing long-term finance for industrial development in India which are approved by the Central Government; (viii) deposits with a co-operative society made by a member of the society; and (ix) shares in co-operative societies, and the following conditions are fulfilled:—

- (a) the employee at any time during the previous year was not a director of the company or a person having a substantial interest in the company;
- (b) the salary of the employee concerned (*exclusive of the value of all benefits or amenities not provided for by way of monetary payment*) did not exceed Rs. 18,000;
- (c) the income referred to in clauses (i) to (ix) of section 80-L(1) did not, in the aggregate exceed Rs. 3,000, i.e., the amount exempt from income-tax under that section; and
- (d) the tax was deducted at source fully from the income chargeable under the head "Salaries".

Relief when salary etc. is paid in arrears or in advance [*s. (89(1))*] Where by reason of any portion of an assessee's salary being paid in arrears or in advance or by reason of his having received in any one financial year salary for more than twelve months or a payment which under provisions of section 17(3) is a profit in lieu of salary, his income is assessed at a rate higher than that at which it would otherwise have been assessed, the Income-tax Officer, shall, on an application made to him in this behalf, grant such relief as he considers appropriate. Rule 21-A of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 contain the relevant provisions.

Rounding off of income (*Section 288-A*) Under section 288-A, the total income shall be rounded off to the nearest multiple of rupees ten, ignoring the last digit if it is less than 'five' and increasing it to ten, if it is five or more. The rounding off is done after allowing statutory deductions in respect of life insurance premiums, provident fund contributions and other deductions admissible under the Act.

Rounding off of tax etc. (*Section 288-B*) Under section 288-B, the amount of tax including tax deductible at source or payable in advance, etc., shall be rounded off to the nearest multiple of rupee one, where amount contains a part of a rupee consisting of paise then if such part is fifty paise or more, it shall be increased to one rupee and if such part is less than fifty paise, it shall be ignored.

In monthly salary table the total tax has been rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1. The adjustment of excess or short deduction as a result of this rounding off should be made in the last month of the year.

STANDARD DEDUCTION in respect of expenditure incidental to employment

[Allowable to salaried persons who are not in receipt of a conveyance allowance or conveyance facility under sec. 16(i) of the Income-tax Act, 1961]

WHERE MONTHLY SALARY IS BETWEEN Rs. 667 & Rs. 833

Monthly Salary	Standard deduction	Monthly Salary	Standard deduction	Monthly Salary	Standard deduction	Monthly Salary	Standard deduction	Monthly Salary	Standard deduction	Monthly Salary	Standard deduction
667	133.40	695	139.00	723	144.60	751	150.20	779	155.80	807	161.40
668	133.60	696	139.20	724	144.80	752	150.40	780	156.00	808	161.60
669	133.80	697	139.40	725	145.00	753	150.60	781	156.20	809	161.80
670	134.00	698	139.60	726	145.20	754	150.80	782	156.40	810	162.00
671	134.20	699	139.80	727	145.40	755	151.00	783	156.60	811	162.20
672	134.40	700	140.00	728	145.60	756	151.20	784	156.80	812	162.40
673	134.60	701	140.20	729	145.80	757	151.40	785	157.00	813	162.60
674	134.80	702	140.40	730	146.00	758	151.60	786	157.20	814	162.80
675	135.00	703	140.60	731	146.20	759	151.80	787	157.40	815	163.00
676	135.20	704	140.80	732	146.40	760	152.00	788	157.60	816	163.20
677	135.40	705	141.00	733	146.60	761	152.20	788	157.80	817	163.40
678	135.60	706	141.20	734	146.80	762	152.40	790	158.00	818	163.60
679	135.80	707	141.40	735	147.00	763	152.60	791	158.20	819	163.80
680	136.00	708	141.60	736	147.20	764	152.80	792	158.40	820	164.00
681	136.20	709	141.80	737	147.40	765	153.00	793	158.60	821	164.20
682	136.40	710	142.00	738	147.60	766	153.20	794	158.80	822	164.40
683	136.60	711	142.20	739	147.80	767	153.40	795	159.00	823	164.60
684	136.80	712	142.40	740	148.00	768	153.60	796	159.20	824	164.80
685	137.00	713	142.60	741	148.20	769	153.80	797	159.40	825	165.00
686	137.20	714	142.80	742	148.40	770	154.00	798	159.60	826	165.20
687	137.40	715	143.00	743	148.60	771	154.20	799	159.80	827	165.40
688	137.60	716	143.20	744	148.80	772	154.40	800	160.00	828	165.60
689	137.80	717	143.40	745	149.00	773	154.60	801	160.20	829	165.80
690	138.00	718	143.60	746	149.20	774	154.80	802	160.40	830	166.00
691	138.20	719	143.80	747	149.40	775	155.00	803	160.60	831	166.20
692	138.40	720	144.00	748	149.60	776	155.20	804	160.80	832	166.40
693	138.60	721	144.20	749	149.80	777	155.40	805	161.00	833	166.60
694	138.80	722	144.40	750	150.00	778	155.60	806	161.20	...	

Note :— (1) Salaried persons who are in receipt of a conveyance allowance or conveyance facility, will be entitled to a standard deduction u/s 16(i) of Rs. 83.33 per month.

STANDARD DEDUCTION in respect of expenditure incidental to employment

[Allowable to salaried persons who are not in receipt of a conveyance allowance
or conveyance facility under sec. 16(i) of the Income-tax Act, 1961]

WHERE SALARY IS BETWEEN Rs. 834 & 1,183

Monthly Salary	Standard deduc- tion	Monthly Salary	Standard deduc- tion	Monthly Salary	Standard deduc- tion	Monthly Salary	Standard deduc- tion	Monthly Salary	Standard deduc- tion	Monthly Salary	Standard deduc- tion	Monthly Salary	Standard deduc- tion
834	166.73	884	171.73	934	176.73	984	181.73	1034	186.73	1084	191.73	1134	196.73
835	166.83	885	171.83	935	176.83	985	181.83	1035	186.83	1085	191.83	1135	196.83
836	166.93	886	171.93	936	176.93	986	181.93	1036	186.93	1086	191.93	1136	196.93
837	167.03	887	172.03	937	177.03	987	182.03	1037	187.03	1087	192.03	1137	197.03
838	167.13	888	172.13	938	177.13	988	182.13	1038	187.13	1088	192.13	1138	197.13
839	167.23	889	172.23	939	177.23	989	182.23	1039	187.23	1089	192.23	1139	197.23
840	167.33	890	172.33	940	177.33	990	182.33	1040	187.33	1090	192.33	1140	197.33
841	167.43	891	172.43	941	177.43	991	182.43	1041	187.43	1091	192.43	1141	197.43
842	167.53	892	172.53	942	177.53	992	182.53	1042	187.53	1092	192.53	1142	197.53
843	167.63	893	172.63	943	177.63	993	182.63	1043	187.63	1093	192.63	1143	197.63
844	167.73	894	172.73	944	177.73	994	182.73	1044	187.73	1094	192.73	1144	197.73
845	167.83	895	172.83	945	177.83	995	182.83	1045	187.83	1095	192.83	1145	197.83
846	167.93	896	172.93	946	177.93	996	182.93	1046	187.93	1096	192.93	1146	197.93
847	168.03	897	173.03	947	178.03	997	183.03	1047	188.03	1097	193.03	1147	198.03
848	168.13	898	173.13	948	178.13	998	183.13	1048	188.13	1098	193.13	1148	198.13
849	168.23	899	173.23	949	178.23	999	183.23	1049	188.23	1099	193.23	1149	198.23
850	168.33	900	173.33	950	178.33	1000	183.33	1050	188.33	1100	193.33	1150	198.33
851	168.43	901	173.43	951	178.43	1001	183.43	1051	188.43	1101	193.43	1151	198.43
852	168.53	902	173.53	952	178.53	1002	183.53	1052	188.53	1102	193.53	1152	198.53
853	168.63	903	173.63	953	178.63	1003	183.63	1053	188.63	1103	193.63	1153	198.63
854	168.73	904	173.73	954	178.73	1004	183.73	1054	188.73	1104	193.73	1154	198.73
855	168.83	905	173.83	955	178.83	1005	183.83	1055	188.83	1105	193.83	1155	198.83
856	168.93	906	173.93	956	178.93	1006	183.93	1056	188.93	1106	193.93	1156	198.93
857	169.03	907	174.03	957	179.03	1007	184.03	1057	189.03	1107	194.03	1157	199.03
858	169.13	908	174.13	958	179.13	1008	184.13	1058	189.13	1108	194.13	1158	199.13
859	169.23	909	174.23	959	179.23	1009	184.23	1059	189.23	1109	194.23	1159	199.23
860	169.33	910	174.33	960	179.33	1010	184.33	1060	189.33	1110	194.33	1160	199.33
861	169.43	911	174.43	961	179.43	1011	184.43	1061	189.43	1111	194.43	1161	199.43
862	169.53	912	174.53	962	179.53	1012	184.53	1062	189.53	1112	194.53	1162	199.53
863	169.63	913	174.63	963	179.63	1013	184.63	1063	189.63	1113	194.63	1163	199.63
864	169.73	914	174.73	964	179.73	1014	184.73	1064	189.73	1114	194.73	1164	199.73
865	169.83	915	174.83	965	179.83	1015	184.83	1065	189.83	1115	194.83	1165	199.83
866	169.93	916	174.93	966	179.93	1016	184.93	1066	189.93	1116	194.93	1166	199.93
867	170.03	917	175.03	967	180.03	1017	185.03	1067	190.03	1117	195.03	1167	200.03
868	170.13	918	175.13	968	180.13	1018	185.13	1068	190.13	1118	195.13	1168	200.13
869	170.23	919	175.23	969	180.23	1019	185.23	1069	190.23	1119	195.23	1169	200.23
870	170.33	920	175.33	970	180.33	1020	185.33	1070	190.33	1120	195.33	1170	200.33
871	170.43	921	175.43	971	180.43	1021	185.43	1071	190.43	1121	195.43	1171	200.43
872	170.53	922	175.53	972	180.53	1022	185.53	1072	190.53	1122	195.53	1172	200.53
873	170.63	923	175.63	973	180.63	1023	185.63	1073	190.63	1123	195.63	1173	200.63
874	170.73	924	175.73	974	180.73	1024	185.73	1074	190.73	1124	195.73	1174	200.73
875	170.83	925	175.83	975	180.83	1025	185.83	1075	190.83	1125	195.83	1175	200.83
876	170.93	926	175.93	976	180.93	1026	185.93	1076	190.93	1126	195.93	1176	200.93
877	171.03	927	176.03	977	181.03	1027	186.03	1077	191.03	1127	196.03	1177	201.03
878	171.13	928	176.13	978	181.13	1028	186.13	1078	191.13	1128	196.13	1178	201.13
879	171.23	929	176.23	979	181.23	1029	186.23	1079	191.23	1129	196.23	1179	201.23
880	171.33	930	176.33	980	181.33	1030	186.33	1080	191.33	1130	196.33	1180	201.33
881	171.43	931	176.43	981	181.43	1031	186.43	1081	191.43	1131	196.43	1181	201.43
882	171.53	932	176.53	982	181.53	1032	186.53	1082	191.53	1132	196.53	1182	201.53
883	171.63	933	176.63	983	181.63	1033	186.63	1083	191.63	1133	196.63	1183	201.63

STANDARD DEDUCTION in respect of expenditure incidental to employment

[Allowable to salaried persons who are not in receipt of a conveyance allowance or conveyance facility under sec. 16(i) of the Income-tax Act, 1961]

WHERE SALARY IS BETWEEN Rs. 1,184 & Rs. 1,533.

Monthly Salary	Standard deduction	Monthly Salary	Standard deduction	Monthly Salary	Standard deduction	Monthly Salary	Standard deduction	Monthly Salary	Standard deduction	Monthly Salary	Standard deduction	Monthly Salary	Standard deduction
1184	201.73	1234	206.73	1284	211.73	1334	216.73	1384	221.73	1434	226.73	1484	231.73
1185	201.83	1235	206.83	1285	211.83	1335	216.83	1385	221.83	1435	226.83	1485	231.83
1186	201.93	1236	206.93	1286	211.93	1336	216.93	1386	221.93	1436	226.93	1486	231.93
1187	202.03	1237	207.03	1287	212.03	1337	217.03	1387	222.03	1437	227.03	1487	232.03
1188	202.13	1238	207.13	1288	212.13	1338	217.13	1388	222.13	1438	227.13	1488	232.13
1189	202.23	1239	207.23	1289	212.23	1339	217.23	1389	222.23	1439	227.23	1489	232.23
1190	202.33	1240	207.33	1290	212.33	1340	217.33	1390	222.33	1440	227.33	1490	232.33
1191	202.43	1241	207.43	1291	212.43	1341	217.43	1391	222.43	1441	227.43	1491	232.43
1192	202.53	1242	207.53	1292	212.53	1342	217.53	1392	222.53	1442	227.53	1492	232.53
1193	202.63	1243	207.63	1293	212.63	1343	217.63	1393	222.63	1443	227.63	1493	232.63
1194	202.73	1244	207.73	1294	212.73	1344	217.73	1394	222.73	1444	227.73	1494	232.73
1195	202.83	1245	207.83	1295	212.83	1345	217.83	1395	222.83	1445	227.83	1495	232.83
1196	202.93	1246	207.93	1296	212.93	1346	217.93	1396	222.93	1446	227.93	1496	232.93
1197	203.03	1247	208.03	1297	213.03	1347	218.03	1397	223.03	1447	228.03	1497	233.03
1198	203.13	1248	208.13	1298	213.13	1348	218.13	1398	223.13	1448	228.13	1498	233.13
1199	203.23	1249	208.23	1299	213.23	1349	218.23	1399	223.23	1449	228.23	1499	233.23
1200	203.33	1250	208.33	1300	213.33	1350	218.33	1400	223.33	1450	228.33	1500	233.33
1201	203.43	1251	208.43	1301	213.43	1351	218.43	1401	223.43	1451	228.43	1501	233.43
1202	203.53	1252	208.53	1302	213.53	1352	218.53	1402	223.53	1452	228.53	1502	233.53
1203	203.63	1253	208.63	1303	213.63	1353	218.63	1403	223.63	1453	228.63	1503	233.63
1204	203.73	1254	208.73	1304	213.73	1354	218.73	1404	223.73	1454	228.73	1504	233.73
1205	203.83	1255	208.83	1305	213.83	1355	218.83	1405	223.83	1455	228.83	1505	233.83
1206	203.93	1256	208.93	1306	213.93	1356	218.93	1406	223.93	1456	228.93	1506	233.93
1207	204.03	1257	209.03	1307	214.03	1357	219.03	1407	224.03	1457	229.03	1507	234.03
1208	204.13	1258	209.13	1308	214.13	1358	219.13	1408	224.13	1458	229.13	1508	234.13
1209	204.23	1259	209.23	1309	214.23	1359	219.23	1409	224.23	1459	229.23	1509	234.23
1210	204.33	1260	209.33	1310	214.33	1360	219.33	1410	224.33	1460	229.33	1510	234.33
1211	204.43	1261	209.43	1311	214.43	1361	219.43	1411	224.43	1461	229.43	1511	234.43
1212	204.53	1262	209.53	1312	214.53	1362	219.53	1412	224.53	1462	229.53	1512	234.53
1213	204.63	1263	209.63	1313	214.63	1363	219.63	1413	224.63	1463	229.63	1513	234.63
1214	204.73	1264	209.73	1314	214.73	1364	219.73	1414	224.73	1464	229.73	1514	234.73
1215	204.83	1265	209.83	1315	214.83	1365	219.83	1415	224.83	1465	229.83	1515	234.83
1216	204.93	1266	209.93	1316	214.93	1366	219.93	1416	224.93	1466	229.93	1516	234.93
1217	205.03	1267	210.03	1317	215.03	1367	220.03	1417	225.03	1467	230.03	1517	235.03
1218	205.13	1268	210.13	1318	215.13	1368	220.13	1418	225.13	1468	230.13	1518	235.13
1219	205.23	1269	210.23	1319	215.23	1369	220.23	1419	225.23	1469	230.23	1519	235.23
1220	205.33	1270	210.33	1320	215.33	1370	220.33	1420	225.33	1470	230.33	1520	235.33
1221	205.43	1271	210.43	1321	215.43	1371	220.43	1421	225.43	1471	230.43	1521	235.43
1222	205.53	1272	210.53	1322	215.53	1372	220.53	1422	225.53	1472	230.53	1522	235.53
1223	205.63	1273	210.63	1323	215.63	1373	220.63	1423	225.63	1473	230.63	1523	235.63
1224	205.73	1274	210.73	1324	215.73	1374	220.73	1424	225.73	1474	230.73	1524	235.73
1225	205.83	1275	210.83	1325	215.83	1375	220.83	1425	225.83	1475	230.83	1525	235.83
1226	205.93	1276	210.93	1326	215.93	1376	220.93	1426	225.93	1476	230.93	1526	235.93
1227	206.03	1277	211.03	1327	216.03	1377	221.03	1427	226.03	1477	231.03	1527	236.03
1228	206.13	1278	211.13	1328	216.13	1378	221.13	1428	226.13	1478	231.13	1528	236.13
1229	206.23	1279	211.23	1329	216.23	1379	221.23	1429	226.23	1479	231.23	1529	236.23
1230	206.33	1280	211.33	1330	216.33	1380	221.33	1430	226.33	1480	231.33	1530	236.33
1231	206.43	1281	211.43	1331	216.43	1381	221.43	1431	226.43	1481	231.43	1531	236.43
1232	206.53	1282	211.53	1332	216.53	1382	221.53	1432	226.53	1482	231.53	1532	236.53
1233	206.63	1283	211.63	1333	216.63	1383	221.63	1433	226.63	1483	231.63	1533	236.63

STANDARD DEDUCTION in respect of expenditure incidental to employment

(Allowable to salaried persons who are not in receipt of a conveyance allowance
or conveyance facility under sec. 16(i) of the Income-tax Act, 1961)

WHERE SALARY IS BETWEEN Rs. 1,534 & Rs. 2,085.

Monthly Salary	Standard deduc- tion	Monthly Salary	Standard deduc- tion	Monthly Salary	Standard deduc- tion	Monthly Salary	Standard deduc- tion	Monthly Salary	Standard deduc- tion	Monthly Salary	Standard deduc- tion	Monthly Salary	Standard deduc- tion
1534	236.73	1584	241.73	1634	246.73	1684	251.73	1734	256.73	1784	261.73	1850	268.33
1535	236.83	1585	241.83	1635	246.83	1685	251.83	1735	256.83	1785	261.83	1855	268.83
1536	236.93	1586	241.93	1636	246.93	1686	251.93	1736	256.93	1786	261.93	1860	229.33
1537	237.03	1587	242.03	1637	247.03	1687	252.03	1737	257.03	1787	262.03	1865	269.83
1538	237.13	1588	242.13	1638	247.13	1688	252.13	1738	257.13	1788	262.13	1870	270.33
1539	237.23	1589	242.23	1639	247.23	1689	252.23	1739	257.23	1789	262.23	1875	270.83
1540	237.33	1590	242.33	1640	247.33	1690	252.33	1740	257.33	1790	262.33	1880	271.33
1541	237.43	1591	242.43	1641	247.43	1691	252.43	1741	257.43	1791	262.43	1885	271.83
1542	237.53	1592	242.53	1642	247.53	1692	252.53	1742	257.53	1792	262.53	1890	272.33
1543	237.63	1593	242.63	1643	247.63	1693	252.63	1743	257.63	1793	262.63	1895	272.83
1544	237.73	1594	242.73	1644	247.73	1694	252.73	1744	257.73	1794	262.73	1900	273.33
1545	237.83	1595	242.83	1645	247.83	1695	252.83	1745	257.83	1795	262.83	1905	273.83
1546	237.93	1596	242.93	1646	247.93	1696	252.93	1746	257.93	1796	262.93	1910	274.33
1547	238.03	1597	243.03	1647	248.03	1697	253.03	1747	258.03	1797	263.03	1915	274.83
1548	238.13	1598	243.13	1648	248.13	1698	253.13	1748	258.13	1798	263.13	1920	275.33
1549	238.23	1599	243.23	1649	248.23	1699	253.23	1749	258.23	1799	263.23	1925	275.83
1550	238.33	1600	243.33	1650	248.33	1700	253.33	1750	258.33	1800	263.33	1930	276.33
1551	238.43	1601	243.43	1651	248.43	1701	253.43	1751	258.43	1801	263.43	1935	276.83
1552	238.53	1602	243.53	1652	248.53	1702	253.53	1752	258.53	1802	263.53	1940	277.33
1553	238.63	1603	243.63	1653	248.63	1703	253.63	1753	258.63	1803	263.63	1945	277.83
1554	238.73	1604	243.73	1654	248.73	1704	253.73	1754	258.73	1804	263.73	1950	278.33
1555	238.83	1605	243.83	1655	248.83	1705	253.83	1755	258.83	1805	263.83	1955	278.83
1556	238.93	1606	243.93	1656	248.93	1706	253.93	1756	258.93	1806	263.93	1960	279.33
1557	239.03	1607	244.03	1657	249.03	1707	254.03	1757	259.03	1807	264.03	1965	279.83
1558	239.13	1608	244.13	1658	249.13	1708	254.13	1758	259.13	1808	264.13	1970	280.33
1559	239.23	1609	244.23	1659	249.23	1709	254.23	1759	259.23	1809	264.23	1975	280.83
1560	239.33	1610	244.33	1660	249.33	1710	254.33	1760	259.33	1810	264.33	1980	281.33
1561	239.43	1611	244.43	1661	249.43	1711	254.43	1761	259.43	1811	264.43	1985	281.83
1562	239.53	1612	244.53	1662	249.53	1712	254.53	1762	259.53	1812	264.53	1990	282.33
1563	239.63	1613	244.63	1663	249.63	1713	254.63	1763	259.63	1813	264.63	1995	282.83
1564	239.73	1614	244.73	1664	249.73	1714	254.73	1764	259.73	1814	264.73	2000	283.33
1565	239.83	1615	244.83	1665	249.83	1715	254.83	1765	259.83	1815	264.83	2005	283.83
1566	239.93	1616	244.93	1666	249.93	1716	254.93	1766	259.93	1816	264.93	2010	284.33
1567	240.03	1617	245.03	1667	250.03	1717	255.03	1767	260.03	1817	265.03	2015	284.83
1568	240.13	1618	245.13	1668	250.13	1718	255.13	1768	260.13	1818	265.13	2020	285.33
1569	240.23	1619	245.23	1669	250.23	1719	255.23	1769	260.23	1819	265.23	2025	285.83
1570	240.33	1620	245.33	1670	250.33	1720	255.33	1770	260.33	1820	265.33	2030	286.33
1571	240.43	1621	245.43	1671	250.43	1721	255.43	1771	260.43	1821	265.43	2035	286.83
1572	240.53	1622	245.53	1672	250.53	1722	255.53	1772	260.53	1822	265.53	2040	287.33
1573	240.63	1623	245.63	1673	250.63	1723	255.63	1773	260.63	1823	265.63	2045	287.83
1574	240.73	1624	245.73	1674	250.73	1724	255.73	1774	260.73	1824	265.73	2050	288.33
1575	240.83	1625	245.83	1675	250.83	1725	255.83	1775	260.83	1825	265.83	2055	288.83
1576	240.93	1626	245.93	1676	250.93	1726	255.93	1776	260.93	1826	265.93	2060	289.33
1577	241.03	1627	246.03	1677	251.03	1727	256.03	1777	261.03	1827	266.03	2065	289.83
1578	241.13	1628	246.13	1678	251.13	1728	256.13	1778	261.13	1828	266.13	2070	290.33
1579	241.23	1629	246.23	1679	251.23	1729	256.23	1779	261.23	1829	266.23	2075	290.83
1580	241.33	1630	246.33	1680	251.33	1730	256.33	1780	261.33	1830	266.33	2080	291.33
1581	241.43	1631	246.43	1681	251.43	1731	256.43	1781	261.43	1835	266.83	2083	291.63
1582	241.53	1632	246.53	1682	251.53	1732	256.53	1782	261.53	1840	267.33	2084	LT291.67
1583	241.63	1633	246.63	1683	251.63	1733	256.63	1783	261.63	1845	267.83	2085	LT291.67

Note :— (1) LT denotes the maximum amount of standard deduction allowable u/s 16(i) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.
(2) The persons having salary income of Rs. 1,840 per month or more and not in receipt of conveyance allowance will be allowed a monthly deduction of Rs. 291/67 being the maximum in respect of expenditure incidental to employment.

WHERE MONTHLY TAXABLE SALARY IS BETWEEN Rs. 668 & 800.

Monthly Taxable Salary	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax Rounded off	Monthly Taxable Salary	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax Rounded off	Monthly Taxable Salary	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax Rounded off
Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.
668	0.20	0.02	—	712	6.80	0.68	7	757	13.55	1.36	15
669	0.35	0.04	—	713	6.95	0.70	8	758	13.70	1.37	15
670	0.50	0.05	1	714	7.10	0.71	8	759	13.85	1.39	15
671	0.65	0.07	1	715	7.25	0.73	8	760	14.00	1.40	15
672	0.80	0.08	1	716	7.40	0.74	8	761	14.15	1.42	16
673	0.95	0.10	1	717	7.55	0.76	8	762	14.30	1.43	16
674	1.10	0.11	1	718	7.70	0.77	8	763	14.45	1.45	16
675	1.25	0.13	1	719	7.85	0.79	9	764	14.60	1.46	16
676	1.40	0.14	2	720	8.00	0.80	9	765	14.75	1.48	16
677	1.55	0.16	2	721	8.15	0.82	9	766	14.90	1.49	16
678	1.70	0.17	2	722	8.30	0.83	9	767	15.05	1.51	17
679	1.85	0.19	2	723	8.45	0.85	9	768	15.20	1.52	17
680	2.00	0.20	2	724	8.60	0.86	9	769	15.35	1.54	17
681	2.15	0.22	2	725	8.75	0.88	10	770	15.50	1.55	17
682	2.30	0.23	3	726	8.90	0.89	10	771	15.65	1.57	17
683	2.45	0.25	3	727	9.05	0.91	10	772	15.80	1.58	17
684	2.60	0.26	3	728	9.20	0.92	10	773	15.95	1.60	18
685	2.75	0.28	3	729	9.35	0.94	10	774	16.10	1.61	18
686	2.90	0.29	3	730	9.50	0.95	10	775	16.25	1.63	18
687	3.05	0.31	3	731	9.65	0.97	11	776	16.40	1.64	18
688	3.20	0.32	4	732	9.80	0.98	11	777	16.55	1.66	18
689	3.35	0.34	4	733	9.95	1.00	11	778	16.70	1.67	18
690	3.50	0.35	4	734	10.10	1.01	11	779	16.85	1.69	19
691	3.65	0.37	4	735	10.25	1.03	11	780	17.00	1.70	19
692	3.80	0.38	4	736	10.40	1.04	11	781	17.15	1.72	19
693	3.95	0.40	4	737	10.55	1.06	12	782	17.30	1.73	19
694	4.10	0.41	5	738	10.70	1.07	12	783	17.45	1.75	19
695	4.25	0.43	5	739	10.85	1.09	12	784	17.60	1.76	19
696	4.40	0.44	5	740	11.00	1.10	12	785	17.75	1.78	20
697	4.55	0.46	5	741	11.15	1.12	12	786	17.90	1.79	20
698	4.70	0.47	5	742	11.30	1.13	12	787	18.05	1.81	20
699	4.85	0.49	5	743	11.45	1.15	13	788	18.20	1.82	20
700	5.00	0.50	6	744	11.60	1.16	13	789	18.35	1.84	20
701	5.15	0.52	6	745	11.75	1.18	13	790	18.50	1.85	20
702	5.30	0.53	6	746	11.90	1.19	13	791	18.65	1.87	21
703	5.45	0.55	6	747	12.05	1.21	13	792	18.80	1.88	21
704	5.60	0.56	6	748	12.20	1.22	13	793	18.95	1.90	21
705	5.75	0.58	6	749	12.35	1.24	14	794	19.10	1.91	21
706	5.90	0.59	6	750	12.50	1.25	14	795	19.25	1.93	21
707	6.05	0.61	7	751	12.65	1.27	14	796	19.40	1.94	21
708	6.20	0.62	7	752	12.80	1.28	14	797	19.55	1.96	22
709	6.35	0.64	7	753	12.95	1.30	14	798	19.70	1.97	22
710	6.50	0.65	7	754	13.10	1.31	14	799	19.85	1.99	22
711	6.65	0.67	7	755	13.25	1.33	15	800	20.00	2.00	22
				756	13.40	1.34	15				

Note :—For standard deduction in respect of expenditure incidental to employment please refer pp 194 to 97

WHERE MONTHLY TAXABLE SALARY IS BETWEEN Rs. 801 & 950.

Monthly Taxable Salary	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax Rounded off	Monthly Taxable Salary	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax Rounded off	Monthly Taxable Salary	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax Rounded off
Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.
801	20.15	2.02	22	851	27.65	2.77	30	901	35.15	3.52	39
802	20.30	2.03	22	852	27.80	2.78	31	902	35.30	3.53	39
803	20.45	2.05	23	853	27.95	2.80	31	903	35.45	3.55	39
804	20.60	2.06	23	854	28.10	2.81	31	904	35.60	3.56	39
805	20.75	2.08	23	855	28.25	2.83	31	905	35.75	3.58	39
806	20.90	2.09	23	856	28.40	2.84	31	906	35.90	3.59	39
807	21.05	2.11	23	857	28.55	2.86	31	907	36.05	3.61	40
808	21.20	2.12	23	858	28.70	2.87	32	908	36.20	3.62	40
809	21.35	2.14	23	859	28.85	2.89	32	909	36.35	3.64	40
810	21.50	2.15	24	860	29.00	2.90	32	910	36.50	3.65	40
811	21.65	2.17	24	861	29.15	2.92	32	911	36.65	3.67	40
812	21.80	2.18	24	862	29.30	2.93	32	912	36.80	3.68	40
813	21.95	2.20	24	863	29.45	2.95	32	913	36.95	3.70	41
814	22.10	2.21	24	864	29.60	2.96	33	914	37.10	3.71	41
815	22.25	2.23	24	865	29.75	2.98	33	915	37.25	3.73	41
816	22.40	2.24	25	866	29.90	2.99	33	916	37.40	3.74	41
817	22.55	2.26	25	867	30.05	3.01	33	917	37.55	3.76	41
818	22.70	2.27	25	868	30.20	3.02	33	918	37.70	3.77	41
819	22.85	2.29	25	869	30.35	3.04	33	919	37.85	3.79	42
820	23.00	2.30	25	870	30.50	3.05	34	920	38.00	3.80	42
821	23.15	2.32	25	871	30.65	3.07	34	921	38.15	3.82	42
822	23.30	2.33	26	872	30.80	3.08	34	922	38.30	3.83	42
823	23.45	2.35	26	873	30.95	3.10	34	923	38.45	3.85	42
824	23.60	2.36	26	874	31.10	3.11	34	924	38.60	3.86	42
825	23.75	2.38	26	875	31.25	3.13	34	925	38.75	3.88	43
826	23.90	2.39	26	876	31.40	3.14	35	926	38.90	3.89	43
827	24.05	2.41	26	877	31.55	3.16	35	927	39.05	3.91	43
828	24.20	2.42	27	878	31.70	3.17	35	928	39.20	3.92	43
829	24.35	2.44	27	879	31.85	3.19	35	929	39.35	3.94	43
830	24.50	2.45	27	880	32.00	3.20	35	930	39.50	3.95	43
831	24.65	2.47	27	881	32.15	3.22	35	931	39.65	3.97	44
832	24.80	2.48	27	882	32.30	3.23	36	932	39.80	3.98	44
833	24.95	2.50	27	883	32.45	3.25	36	933	39.95	4.00	44
834	25.10	2.51	28	884	32.60	3.26	36	934	40.10	4.01	44
835	25.25	2.53	28	885	32.75	3.28	36	935	40.25	4.03	44
836	25.40	2.54	28	886	32.90	3.29	36	936	40.40	4.04	44
837	25.55	2.56	28	887	33.05	3.31	36	937	40.55	4.06	45
838	25.70	2.57	28	888	33.20	3.32	37	938	40.70	4.07	45
839	25.85	2.59	28	889	33.35	3.34	37	939	40.85	4.09	45
840	26.00	2.60	29	890	33.50	3.35	37	940	41.00	4.10	45
841	26.15	2.62	29	891	33.65	3.37	37	941	41.15	4.12	45
842	26.30	2.63	29	892	33.80	3.38	37	942	41.30	4.13	45
843	26.45	2.65	29	893	33.95	3.40	37	943	41.45	4.15	46
844	26.60	2.66	29	894	34.10	3.41	38	944	41.60	4.16	46
845	26.75	2.68	29	895	34.25	3.43	38	945	41.75	4.18	46
846	26.90	2.69	30	896	34.40	3.44	38	946	41.90	4.19	46
847	27.05	2.71	30	897	34.55	3.46	38	947	42.05	4.21	46
848	27.20	2.72	30	898	34.70	3.47	38	948	42.20	4.22	46
849	27.35	2.74	30	899	34.85	3.49	38	949	42.35	4.24	47
850	27.50	2.75	30	900	35.00	3.50	39	950	42.50	4.25	47

Note :—For standard deduction in respect of expenditure incidental to employment please refer pp 94 to 97.

WHERE MONTHLY TAXABLE SALARY IS BETWEEN Rs. 951 & 1100.

Monthly Taxable Salary	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax Rounded off	Monthly Taxable Salary	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax Rounded off	Monthly Taxable Salary	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax Rounded off
Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.
951	42.65	4.27	47	1001	50.15	5.02	55	1051	57.65	5.77	63
952	42.80	4.28	47	1002	50.30	5.03	55	1052	57.80	5.78	64
953	42.95	4.30	47	1003	50.45	5.05	56	1053	57.95	5.80	64
954	43.10	4.31	47	1004	50.60	5.06	56	1054	58.10	5.81	64
955	43.25	4.33	48	1005	50.75	5.08	56	1055	58.25	5.83	64
956	43.40	4.34	48	1006	50.90	5.09	56	1056	58.40	5.84	64
957	43.55	4.36	48	1007	51.05	5.11	56	1057	58.55	5.86	64
958	43.70	4.37	48	1008	51.20	5.12	56	1058	58.70	5.87	65
959	43.85	4.39	48	1009	51.35	5.14	56	1059	58.85	5.89	65
960	44.00	4.40	48	1010	51.50	5.15	57	1060	59.00	5.90	65
961	44.15	4.42	49	1011	51.65	5.17	57	1061	59.15	5.92	65
962	44.30	4.43	49	1012	51.80	5.18	57	1062	59.30	5.93	65
963	44.45	4.45	49	1013	51.95	5.20	57	1063	59.45	5.95	65
964	44.60	4.46	49	1014	52.10	5.21	57	1064	59.60	5.96	66
965	44.75	4.48	49	1015	52.25	5.23	57	1065	59.75	5.98	66
966	44.90	4.49	49	1016	52.40	5.24	58	1066	59.90	5.99	66
967	45.05	4.51	50	1017	52.55	5.26	58	1067	60.05	6.01	66
968	45.20	4.52	50	1018	52.70	5.27	58	1068	60.20	6.02	66
969	45.35	4.54	50	1019	52.85	5.29	58	1069	60.35	6.04	66
970	45.50	4.55	50	1020	53.00	5.30	58	1070	60.50	6.05	67
971	45.65	4.57	50	1021	53.15	5.32	58	1071	60.65	6.07	67
972	45.80	4.58	50	1022	53.30	5.33	59	1072	60.80	6.08	67
973	45.95	4.60	51	1023	53.45	5.35	59	1073	60.95	6.10	67
974	46.10	4.61	51	1024	53.60	5.36	59	1074	61.10	6.11	67
975	46.25	4.63	51	1025	53.75	5.38	59	1075	61.25	6.13	67
976	46.40	4.64	51	1026	53.90	5.39	59	1076	61.40	6.14	68
977	46.55	4.66	51	1027	54.05	5.41	59	1077	61.55	6.16	68
978	46.70	4.67	51	1028	54.20	5.42	60	1078	61.70	6.17	68
979	46.85	4.69	52	1029	54.35	5.44	60	1079	61.85	6.19	68
980	47.00	4.70	52	1030	54.50	5.45	60	1080	62.00	6.20	68
981	47.15	4.72	52	1031	54.65	5.47	60	1081	62.15	6.22	68
982	47.30	4.73	52	1032	54.80	5.48	60	1082	62.30	6.23	69
983	47.45	4.75	52	1033	54.95	5.50	60	1083	62.45	6.25	69
984	47.60	4.76	52	1034	55.10	5.51	61	1084	62.60	6.26	69
985	47.75	4.78	53	1035	55.25	5.53	61	1085	62.75	6.28	69
986	47.90	4.79	53	1036	55.40	5.54	61	1086	62.90	6.29	69
987	48.05	4.81	53	1037	55.55	5.56	61	1087	63.05	6.31	69
988	48.20	4.82	53	1038	55.70	5.57	61	1088	63.20	6.32	70
989	48.35	4.84	53	1039	55.85	5.59	61	1089	63.35	6.34	70
990	48.50	4.85	53	1040	56.00	5.60	62	1090	63.50	6.35	70
991	48.65	4.87	54	1041	56.15	5.62	62	1091	63.65	6.37	70
992	48.80	4.88	54	1042	56.30	5.63	62	1092	63.80	6.38	70
993	48.95	4.90	54	1043	56.45	5.65	62	1093	63.95	6.40	70
994	49.10	4.91	54	1044	56.60	5.66	62	1094	64.10	6.41	71
995	49.25	4.93	54	1045	56.75	5.68	62	1095	64.25	6.43	71
996	49.40	4.94	54	1046	56.90	5.69	63	1096	64.40	6.44	71
997	49.55	4.96	55	1047	57.05	5.71	63	1097	64.55	6.46	71
998	49.70	4.97	55	1048	57.20	5.72	63	1098	64.70	6.47	71
999	49.85	4.99	55	1049	57.35	5.74	63	1099	64.85	6.49	71
1000	50.00	5.00	55	1050	57.50	5.75	63	1100	65.00	6.50	72

Note :—For standard deduction in respect of expenditure incidental to employment please refer pp.94 to 97

WHERE MONTHLY TAXABLE SALARY IS BETWEEN Rs. 1101 & 1250.

Monthly Taxable Salary	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax Rounded off	Monthly Taxable Salary	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax Rounded off	Monthly Taxable Salary	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax Rounded off
Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.
1101	65.15	6.52	72	1151	72.65	7.27	80	1201	80.15	8.02	88
1102	65.30	6.53	72	1152	72.80	7.28	80	1202	80.30	8.03	88
1103	65.45	6.55	72	1153	72.95	7.30	80	1203	80.45	8.05	89
1104	65.60	6.56	72	1154	73.10	7.31	80	1204	80.60	8.06	89
1105	65.75	6.58	72	1155	73.25	7.33	81	1205	80.75	8.08	89
1106	65.90	6.59	72	1156	73.40	7.34	81	1206	80.90	8.09	89
1107	66.05	6.61	73	1157	73.55	7.36	81	1207	81.05	8.11	89
1108	66.20	6.62	73	1158	73.70	7.37	81	1208	81.20	8.12	89
1109	66.35	6.64	73	1159	73.85	7.39	81	1209	81.35	8.14	89
1110	66.50	6.65	73	1160	74.00	7.40	81	1210	81.50	8.15	90
1111	66.65	6.67	73	1161	74.15	7.42	82	1211	81.65	8.17	90
1112	66.80	6.68	73	1162	74.30	7.43	82	1212	81.80	8.18	90
1113	66.95	6.70	74	1163	74.45	7.45	82	1213	81.95	8.20	90
1114	67.10	6.71	74	1164	74.60	7.46	82	1214	82.10	8.21	90
1115	67.25	6.73	74	1165	74.75	7.48	82	1215	82.25	8.23	90
1116	67.40	6.74	74	1166	74.90	7.49	82	1216	82.40	8.24	91
1117	67.55	6.76	74	1167	75.05	7.51	83	1217	82.55	8.26	91
1118	67.70	6.77	74	1168	75.20	7.52	83	1218	82.70	8.27	91
1119	67.85	6.79	75	1169	75.35	7.54	83	1219	82.85	8.29	91
1120	68.00	6.80	75	1170	75.50	7.55	83	1220	83.00	8.30	91
1121	68.15	6.82	75	1171	75.65	7.57	83	1221	83.15	8.32	91
1122	68.30	6.83	75	1172	75.80	7.58	83	1222	83.30	8.33	92
1123	68.45	6.85	75	1173	75.95	7.60	84	1223	83.45	8.35	92
1124	68.60	6.86	75	1174	76.10	7.61	84	1224	83.60	8.36	92
1125	68.75	6.88	76	1175	76.25	7.63	84	1225	83.75	8.38	92
1126	68.90	6.89	76	1176	76.40	7.64	84	1226	83.90	8.39	92
1127	69.05	6.91	76	1177	76.55	7.66	84	1227	84.05	8.41	92
1128	69.20	6.92	76	1178	76.70	7.67	84	1228	84.20	8.42	93
1129	69.35	6.94	76	1179	76.85	7.69	85	1229	84.35	8.44	93
1130	69.50	6.95	76	1180	77.00	7.70	85	1230	84.50	8.45	93
1131	69.65	6.97	77	1181	77.15	7.72	85	1231	84.65	8.47	93
1132	69.80	6.98	77	1182	77.30	7.73	85	1232	84.80	8.48	93
1133	69.95	7.00	77	1183	77.45	7.75	85	1233	84.95	8.50	93
1134	70.10	7.01	77	1184	77.60	7.76	85	1234	85.10	8.51	94
1135	70.25	7.03	77	1185	77.75	7.78	86	1235	85.25	8.53	94
1136	70.40	7.04	77	1186	77.90	7.79	86	1236	85.40	8.54	94
1137	70.55	7.06	78	1187	78.05	7.81	86	1237	85.55	8.56	94
1138	70.70	7.07	78	1188	78.20	7.82	86	1238	85.70	8.57	94
1139	70.85	7.09	78	1189	78.35	7.84	86	1239	85.85	8.59	94
1140	71.00	7.10	78	1190	78.50	7.85	86	1240	86.00	8.60	95
1141	71.15	7.12	78	1191	78.65	7.87	87	1241	86.15	8.62	95
1142	71.30	7.13	78	1192	78.80	7.88	87	1242	86.30	8.63	95
1143	71.45	7.15	79	1193	78.95	7.90	87	1243	86.45	8.65	95
1144	71.60	7.16	79	1194	79.10	7.91	87	1244	86.60	8.66	95
1145	71.75	7.18	79	1195	79.25	7.93	87	1245	86.75	8.68	95
1146	71.90	7.19	79	1196	79.40	7.94	87	1246	86.90	8.69	96
1147	72.05	7.21	79	1197	79.55	7.96	88	1247	87.05	8.71	96
1148	72.20	7.22	79	1198	79.70	7.97	88	1248	87.20	8.72	96
1149	72.35	7.24	80	1199	79.85	7.99	88	1249	87.35	8.74	96
1150	72.50	7.25	80	1200	80.00	8.00	88	1250	87.50	8.75	96

Note :—For standard deduction in respect of expenditure incidental to employment please refer pp 94 to 97

WHERE MONTHLY TAXABLE SALARY IS BETWEEN Rs. 1,251 & Rs. 1,400

Monthly taxable salary	C.D.S. annual	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax rounded off	Monthly taxable salary	C.D.S. annual	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax rounded off	Monthly taxable salary	C.D.S. annual	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax rounded off
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.
1251	—	87.68	8.77	96	1301	610	96.68	9.67	106	1351	650	105.68	10.57	116
1252	—	87.86	8.79	97	1302	620	96.86	9.69	107	1352	650	105.86	10.59	116
1253	—	88.04	8.80	97	1303	630	97.04	9.70	107	1353	650	106.04	10.60	117
1254	—	88.22	8.82	97	1304	630	97.22	9.72	107	1354	650	106.22	10.62	117
1255	—	88.40	8.84	97	1305	630	97.40	9.74	107	1355	650	106.40	10.64	117
1256	—	88.58	8.86	97	1306	630	97.58	9.76	107	1356	650	106.58	10.66	117
1257	—	88.76	8.88	98	1307	630	97.76	9.78	108	1357	650	106.76	10.68	117
1258	100	88.94	8.89	98	1308	630	97.94	9.79	108	1358	650	106.94	10.69	118
1259	110	89.12	8.91	98	1309	630	98.12	9.81	108	1359	650	107.12	10.71	118
1260	120	89.30	8.93	98	1310	630	98.30	9.83	108	1360	650	107.30	10.73	118
1261	130	89.48	8.95	98	1311	630	98.48	9.85	108	1361	650	107.48	10.75	118
1262	140	89.66	8.97	99	1312	630	98.66	9.87	109	1362	650	107.66	10.77	118
1263	160	89.84	8.98	99	1313	630	98.84	9.88	109	1363	650	107.84	10.78	119
1264	170	90.02	9.00	99	1314	630	99.02	9.90	109	1364	650	108.02	10.80	119
1265	180	90.20	9.02	99	1315	630	99.20	9.92	109	1365	660	108.20	10.82	119
1266	190	90.38	9.04	99	1316	630	99.38	9.94	109	1366	660	108.38	10.84	119
1267	200	90.56	9.06	100	1317	630	99.56	9.96	110	1367	660	108.56	10.86	119
1268	220	90.74	9.07	100	1318	630	99.74	9.97	110	1368	660	108.74	10.87	120
1269	230	90.92	9.09	100	1319	630	99.92	9.99	110	1369	660	108.92	10.89	120
1270	240	91.10	9.11	100	1320	630	100.10	10.01	110	1370	660	109.10	10.91	120
1271	250	91.28	9.13	100	1321	630	100.28	10.03	110	1371	660	109.28	10.93	120
1272	260	91.46	9.15	101	1322	630	100.46	10.05	111	1372	660	109.46	10.95	120
1273	280	91.64	9.16	101	1323	640	100.64	10.06	111	1373	660	109.64	10.96	121
1274	290	91.82	9.18	101	1324	640	100.82	10.08	111	1374	660	109.82	10.98	121
1275	300	92.00	9.20	101	1325	640	101.00	10.10	111	1375	660	110.00	11.00	121
1276	310	92.18	9.22	101	1326	640	101.18	10.12	111	1376	660	110.18	11.02	121
1277	320	92.36	9.24	102	1327	640	101.36	10.14	112	1377	660	110.36	11.04	121
1278	340	92.54	9.25	102	1328	640	101.54	10.15	112	1378	660	110.54	11.05	122
1279	350	92.72	9.27	102	1329	640	101.72	10.17	112	1379	660	110.72	11.07	122
1280	360	92.90	9.29	102	1330	640	101.90	10.19	112	1380	660	110.90	11.09	122
1281	370	93.08	9.31	102	1331	640	102.08	10.21	112	1381	660	111.08	11.11	122
1282	380	93.26	9.33	103	1332	640	102.26	10.23	112	1382	660	111.26	11.13	122
1283	400	93.44	9.34	103	1333	640	102.44	10.24	113	1383	660	111.44	11.14	123
1284	410	93.62	9.36	103	1334	640	102.62	10.26	113	1384	660	111.62	11.16	123
1285	420	93.80	9.38	103	1335	640	102.80	10.28	113	1385	660	111.80	11.18	123
1286	430	93.98	9.40	103	1336	640	102.98	10.30	113	1386	670	111.98	11.20	123
1287	440	94.16	9.42	104	1337	640	103.16	10.32	113	1387	670	112.16	11.22	123
1288	460	94.34	9.43	104	1338	640	103.34	10.33	114	1388	670	112.34	11.23	124
1289	470	94.52	9.45	104	1339	640	103.52	10.35	114	1389	670	112.52	11.25	124
1290	480	94.70	9.47	104	1340	640	103.70	10.37	114	1390	670	112.70	11.27	124
1291	490	94.88	9.49	104	1341	640	103.88	10.39	114	1391	670	112.88	11.29	124
1292	500	95.06	9.51	105	1342	640	104.06	10.41	114	1392	670	113.06	11.31	124
1293	520	95.24	9.52	105	1343	640	104.24	10.42	115	1393	670	113.24	11.32	125
1294	530	95.42	9.54	105	1344	650	104.42	10.44	115	1394	670	113.42	11.34	125
1295	540	95.60	9.56	105	1345	650	104.60	10.46	115	1395	670	113.60	11.36	125
1296	550	95.78	9.58	105	1346	650	104.78	10.48	115	1396	670	113.78	11.38	125
1297	560	95.96	9.60	106	1347	650	104.96	10.50	115	1397	670	113.96	11.40	125
1298	580	96.14	9.61	106	1348	650	105.14	10.51	116	1398	670	114.14	11.41	126
1299	590	96.32	9.63	106	1349	650	105.32	10.53	116	1399	670	114.32	11.43	126
1300	600	96.50	9.65	106	1350	650	105.50	10.55	116	1400	670	114.50	11.45	126

Note — 1. For standard deduction in respect of expenditure incidental to employment please refer pp. 94 to 97

2. C. D. S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income. The whole of the amount of C. D. S. is payable by the salaried person on or before 31st March, 1977. It can be made in one or more instalments but once in a quarter.

Monthly taxable salary	C.D.S. annual	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax rounded off	Monthly taxable salary	C.D.S. annual	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax rounded off	Monthly taxable salary	C.D.S. annual	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax rounded off
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.
1401	670	114.68	11.47	126	1451	700	123.68	12.37	136	1501	720	132.68	13.27	146
1402	670	114.86	11.49	126	1452	700	123.86	12.39	136	1502	720	132.86	13.29	146
1403	670	115.04	11.50	127	1453	700	124.04	12.40	136	1503	720	133.04	13.30	146
1404	670	115.22	11.52	127	1454	700	124.22	12.42	137	1504	720	133.22	13.32	147
1405	670	115.40	11.54	127	1455	700	124.40	12.44	137	1505	720	133.40	13.34	147
1406	680	115.58	11.56	127	1456	700	124.58	12.46	137	1506	720	133.58	13.36	147
1407	680	115.76	11.58	127	1457	700	124.76	12.48	137	1507	720	133.76	13.38	147
1408	680	115.94	11.59	128	1458	700	124.94	12.49	137	1508	720	133.94	13.39	147
1409	680	116.12	11.61	128	1459	700	125.12	12.51	138	1509	720	134.12	13.41	148
1410	680	116.30	11.63	128	1460	700	125.30	12.53	138	1510	720	134.30	13.43	148
1411	680	116.48	11.65	128	1461	700	125.48	12.55	138	1511	730	134.48	13.45	148
1412	680	116.66	11.67	128	1462	700	125.66	12.57	138	1512	730	134.66	13.47	148
1413	680	116.84	11.68	129	1463	700	125.84	12.58	138	1513	730	134.84	13.48	148
1414	680	117.02	11.70	129	1464	700	126.02	12.60	139	1514	730	135.02	13.50	149
1415	680	117.20	11.72	129	1465	700	126.20	12.62	139	1515	730	135.20	13.52	149
1416	680	117.38	11.74	129	1466	700	126.38	12.64	139	1516	730	135.38	13.54	149
1417	680	117.56	11.76	129	1467	700	126.56	12.66	139	1517	730	135.56	13.56	149
1418	680	117.74	11.77	130	1468	700	126.74	12.67	139	1518	730	135.74	13.57	149
1419	680	117.92	11.79	130	1469	710	126.92	12.69	140	1519	730	135.92	13.59	150
1420	680	118.10	11.81	130	1470	710	127.10	12.71	140	1520	730	136.10	13.61	150
1421	680	118.28	11.83	130	1471	710	127.28	12.73	140	1521	730	136.28	13.63	150
1422	680	118.46	11.85	130	1472	710	127.46	12.75	140	1522	730	136.46	13.65	150
1423	680	118.64	11.86	131	1473	710	127.64	12.76	140	1523	730	136.64	13.66	150
1424	680	118.82	11.88	131	1474	710	127.82	12.78	141	1524	730	136.82	13.68	151
1425	680	119.00	11.90	131	1475	710	128.00	12.80	141	1525	730	137.00	13.70	151
1426	680	119.18	11.92	131	1476	710	128.18	12.82	141	1526	730	137.18	13.72	151
1427	680	119.36	11.94	131	1477	710	128.36	12.84	141	1527	730	137.36	13.74	151
1428	690	119.54	11.95	131	1478	710	128.54	12.85	141	1528	730	137.54	13.75	151
1429	690	119.72	11.97	132	1479	710	128.72	12.87	142	1529	730	137.72	13.77	151
1430	690	119.90	11.99	132	1480	710	128.90	12.89	142	1530	730	137.90	13.79	152
1431	690	120.08	12.01	132	1481	710	129.08	12.91	142	1531	730	138.08	13.81	152
1432	690	120.26	12.03	132	1482	710	129.26	12.93	142	1532	740	138.26	13.83	152
1433	690	120.44	12.04	132	1483	710	129.44	12.94	142	1533	740	138.44	13.84	152
1434	690	120.62	12.06	133	1484	710	129.62	12.96	143	1534	740	138.62	13.86	152
1435	690	120.80	12.08	133	1485	710	129.80	12.98	143	1535	740	138.80	13.88	153
1436	690	120.98	12.10	133	1486	710	129.98	13.00	143	1536	740	138.98	13.90	153
1437	690	121.16	12.12	133	1487	710	130.16	13.02	143	1537	740	139.16	13.92	153
1438	690	121.34	12.13	133	1488	710	130.34	13.03	143	1538	740	139.34	13.93	153
1439	690	121.52	12.15	134	1489	710	130.52	13.05	144	1539	740	139.52	13.95	153
1440	690	121.70	12.17	134	1490	720	130.70	13.07	144	1540	740	139.70	13.97	154
1441	690	121.88	12.19	134	1491	720	130.88	13.09	144	1541	740	139.88	13.99	154
1442	690	122.06	12.21	134	1492	720	131.06	13.11	144	1542	740	140.06	14.01	154
1443	690	122.24	12.22	134	1493	720	131.24	13.12	144	1543	740	140.24	14.02	154
1444	690	122.42	12.24	135	1494	720	131.42	13.14	145	1544	740	140.42	14.04	154
1445	690	122.60	12.26	135	1495	720	131.60	13.16	145	1545	740	140.60	14.06	155
1446	690	122.78	12.28	135	1496	720	131.78	13.18	145	1546	740	140.78	14.08	155
1447	690	122.96	12.30	135	1497	720	131.96	13.20	145	1547	740	140.96	14.10	155
1448	700	123.14	12.31	135	1498	720	132.14	13.21	145	1548	740	141.14	14.11	155
1449	700	123.32	12.33	136	1499	720	132.32	13.23	146	1549	740	141.32	14.13	155
1450	700	123.50	12.35	136	1500	720	132.50	13.25	146	1550	740	141.50	14.15	156

Note:— 1. For standard deduction in respect of expenditure incidental to employment please refer pp. 94 to 97

2. C. D. S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income. The whole of the amount of C. D. S. is payable by the salaried person on or before 31st March, 1977. It can be made in one or more instalments but once in a quarter.

WHERE MONTHLY TAXABLE SALARY IS BETWEEN Rs. 1,551 & Rs. 1,700

Monthly taxable salary	C.D.S. annual	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax rounded off	Monthly taxable salary	C.D.S. annual	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax rounded off	Monthly taxable salary	C.D.S. annual	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax rounded off
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.
1551	740	141.68	14.17	156	1601	770	150.68	15.07	166	1651	790	159.68	15.97	176
1552	740	141.86	14.19	156	1602	770	150.86	15.09	166	1652	790	159.86	15.99	176
1553	750	142.04	14.20	156	1603	770	151.04	15.10	166	1653	790	160.04	16.00	176
1554	750	142.22	14.22	156	1604	770	151.22	15.12	166	1654	790	160.22	16.02	176
1555	750	142.40	14.24	157	1605	770	151.40	15.14	167	1655	790	160.40	16.04	176
1556	750	142.58	14.26	157	1606	770	151.58	15.16	187	1656	790	160.58	16.06	177
1557	750	142.76	14.28	157	1607	770	151.76	15.18	167	1657	800	160.76	16.08	177
1558	750	142.94	14.29	157	1608	770	151.94	15.19	167	1658	800	160.94	16.09	177
1559	750	143.12	14.31	157	1609	770	152.12	15.21	167	1659	800	161.12	16.11	177
1560	750	143.30	14.33	158	1610	770	152.30	15.23	168	1660	800	161.30	16.13	177
1561	750	143.48	14.35	158	1611	770	152.48	15.25	168	1661	800	161.48	16.15	178
1562	750	143.66	14.37	158	1612	770	152.66	15.27	168	1662	800	161.66	16.17	178
1563	750	143.84	14.38	158	1613	770	152.84	15.28	168	1663	800	161.84	16.18	178
1564	750	144.02	14.40	158	1614	770	153.02	15.30	168	1664	800	162.02	16.20	178
1565	750	144.20	14.42	159	1615	780	153.20	15.32	169	1665	800	162.20	16.22	178
1566	750	144.38	14.44	159	1616	780	153.38	15.34	169	1666	800	162.38	16.24	179
1567	750	144.56	14.46	159	1617	780	153.56	15.36	169	1667	800	162.56	16.26	179
1568	750	144.74	14.47	159	1618	780	153.74	15.37	169	1668	800	162.83	16.28	179
1569	750	144.92	14.49	159	1619	780	153.92	15.39	169	1669	800	163.08	16.31	179
1570	750	145.10	14.51	160	1620	780	154.10	15.41	170	1670	800	163.33	16.33	180
1571	750	145.28	14.53	160	1621	780	154.28	15.43	170	1671	800	163.58	16.36	180
1572	750	145.46	14.55	160	1622	780	154.46	15.45	170	1672	800	163.83	16.38	180
1573	760	145.64	14.56	160	1623	780	154.64	15.46	170	1673	800	164.08	16.41	180
1574	760	145.82	14.58	160	1624	780	154.82	15.48	170	1674	800	164.33	16.43	181
1575	760	146.00	14.60	161	1625	780	155.00	15.50	171	1675	800	164.58	16.46	181
1576	760	146.18	14.62	161	1626	780	155.18	15.52	171	1676	800	164.83	16.48	181
1577	760	146.36	14.64	161	1627	780	155.36	15.54	171	1677	800	165.08	16.51	182
1578	760	146.54	14.65	161	1628	780	155.54	15.55	171	1678	810	165.33	16.53	182
1579	760	146.72	14.67	161	1629	780	155.72	15.57	171	1679	810	165.58	16.56	182
1580	760	146.90	14.69	162	1630	780	155.90	15.59	171	1680	810	165.83	16.58	182
1581	760	147.08	14.71	162	1631	780	156.08	15.61	172	1681	810	166.08	16.61	183
1582	760	147.26	14.73	162	1632	780	156.26	15.63	172	1682	810	166.33	16.63	183
1583	760	147.44	14.74	162	1633	780	156.44	15.64	172	1683	810	166.58	16.66	183
1584	760	147.62	14.76	162	1634	780	156.62	15.66	172	1684	810	166.83	16.68	184
1585	760	147.80	14.78	163	1635	780	156.80	15.68	172	1685	810	167.08	16.71	184
1586	760	147.98	14.80	163	1636	790	156.98	15.70	173	1686	810	167.33	16.73	184
1587	760	148.16	14.82	163	1637	790	157.16	15.72	173	1687	810	167.58	16.76	184
1588	760	148.34	14.83	163	1638	790	157.34	15.73	173	1688	810	167.83	16.78	185
1589	760	148.52	14.85	163	1639	790	157.52	15.75	173	1689	810	168.08	16.81	185
1590	760	148.70	14.87	164	1640	790	157.70	15.77	173	1690	810	168.33	16.83	185
1591	760	148.88	14.89	164	1641	790	157.88	15.79	174	1691	810	168.58	16.86	185
1592	760	149.06	14.91	164	1642	790	158.06	15.81	174	1692	810	168.83	16.88	186
1593	760	149.24	14.92	164	1643	790	158.24	15.82	174	1693	810	169.08	16.91	186
1594	770	149.42	14.94	164	1644	790	158.42	15.84	174	1694	810	169.33	16.93	186
1595	770	149.60	14.96	165	1645	790	158.60	15.86	174	1695	810	169.58	16.96	187
1596	770	149.78	14.98	165	1646	790	158.78	15.88	175	1696	810	169.83	16.98	187
1597	770	149.96	15.00	165	1647	790	158.96	15.90	175	1697	810	170.08	17.01	187
1598	770	150.14	15.01	165	1648	790	159.14	15.91	175	1698	820	170.33	17.03	187
1599	770	150.32	15.03	165	1649	790	159.32	15.93	175	1699	820	170.58	17.06	188
1600	770	150.50	15.05	166	1650	790	159.50	15.95	175	1700	820	170.83	17.08	188

Note :- 1. For standard deduction in respect of expenditure incidental to employment please refer pp 94 to 97

2. C. D. S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income. The whole of the amount of C. D. S. is payable by the salaried person on or before 31st March, 1977. It can be made in one or more instalments but once in a quarter.

WHERE MONTHLY TAXABLE SALARY IS BETWEEN Rs. 1,701 & Rs. 1,850

Monthly taxable salary	C.D.S. annual	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax rounded off	Monthly taxable salary	C.D.S. annual	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax rounded off	Monthly taxable salary	C.D.S. annual	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax rounded off
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.
1701	820	171.08	17.11	188	1751	840	183.58	18.36	202	1801	860	196.08	19.61	216
1702	820	171.33	17.13	188	1752	840	183.83	18.38	202	1802	860	196.33	19.63	216
1703	820	171.58	17.16	189	1753	840	184.08	18.41	202	1803	870	196.58	19.66	216
1704	820	171.83	17.18	189	1754	840	184.33	18.43	203	1804	870	196.83	19.68	217
1705	820	172.08	17.21	189	1755	840	184.58	18.46	203	1805	870	197.08	19.71	217
1706	820	172.33	17.23	190	1756	840	184.83	18.48	203	1806	870	197.33	19.73	217
1707	820	172.58	17.26	190	1757	840	185.08	18.51	204	1807	870	197.58	19.76	217
1708	820	172.83	17.28	190	1758	840	185.33	18.53	204	1808	870	197.83	19.78	218
1709	820	173.08	17.31	190	1759	840	185.58	18.56	204	1809	870	198.08	19.81	218
1710	820	173.33	17.33	191	1760	840	185.83	18.58	204	1810	870	198.33	19.83	218
1711	820	173.58	17.36	191	1761	850	186.08	18.61	205	1811	870	198.58	19.86	218
1712	820	173.83	17.38	191	1762	850	186.33	18.63	205	1812	870	198.83	19.88	219
1713	820	174.08	17.41	191	1763	850	186.58	18.66	205	1813	870	199.08	19.91	219
1714	820	174.33	17.43	192	1764	850	186.83	18.68	206	1814	870	199.33	19.93	219
1715	820	174.58	17.46	192	1765	850	187.08	18.71	206	1815	870	199.58	19.96	220
1716	820	174.83	17.48	192	1766	850	187.33	18.73	206	1816	870	199.83	19.98	220
1717	820	175.08	17.51	193	1767	850	187.58	18.76	206	1817	870	200.08	20.01	220
1718	820	175.33	17.53	193	1768	850	187.83	18.78	207	1818	870	200.33	20.03	220
1719	830	175.58	17.56	193	1769	850	188.08	18.81	207	1819	870	200.58	20.06	221
1720	830	175.83	17.58	193	1770	850	188.33	18.83	207	1820	870	200.83	20.08	221
1721	830	176.08	17.61	194	1771	850	188.58	18.86	207	1821	870	201.08	20.11	221
1722	830	176.33	17.63	194	1772	850	188.83	18.88	208	1822	870	201.33	20.13	221
1723	830	176.58	17.66	194	1773	850	189.08	18.91	208	1823	880	201.58	20.16	222
1724	830	176.83	17.68	195	1774	850	189.33	18.93	208	1824	880	201.83	20.18	222
1725	830	177.08	17.71	195	1775	850	189.58	18.96	209	1825	880	202.08	20.21	222
1726	830	177.33	17.73	195	1776	850	189.83	18.98	209	1826	880	202.33	20.23	223
1727	830	177.58	17.76	195	1777	850	190.08	19.01	209	1827	880	202.58	20.26	223
1728	830	177.83	17.78	196	1778	850	190.33	19.03	209	1828	880	202.83	20.28	223
1729	830	178.08	17.81	196	1779	850	190.58	19.06	210	1829	880	203.08	20.31	223
1730	830	178.33	17.83	196	1780	850	190.83	19.08	210	1830	880	203.33	20.33	224
1731	830	178.58	17.86	196	1781	850	191.08	19.11	210	1831	880	203.58	20.36	224
1732	830	178.83	17.88	197	1782	860	191.33	19.13	210	1832	880	203.83	20.38	224
1733	830	179.08	17.91	197	1783	860	191.58	19.16	211	1833	880	204.08	20.41	224
1734	830	179.33	17.93	197	1784	860	191.83	19.18	211	1834	880	204.33	20.43	225
1735	830	179.58	17.96	198	1785	860	192.08	19.21	211	1835	880	204.58	20.46	225
1736	830	179.83	17.98	198	1786	860	192.33	19.23	212	1836	880	204.83	20.48	225
1737	830	180.08	18.01	198	1787	860	192.58	19.26	212	1837	880	205.08	20.51	226
1738	830	180.33	18.03	198	1788	860	192.83	19.28	212	1838	880	205.33	20.53	226
1739	830	180.58	18.06	199	1789	860	193.08	19.31	212	1839	880	205.58	20.56	226
1740	840	180.83	18.08	199	1790	860	193.33	19.33	213	1840	880	205.83	20.58	226
1741	840	181.08	18.11	199	1791	860	193.58	19.36	213	1841	880	206.08	20.61	227
1742	840	181.33	18.13	199	1792	860	193.83	19.38	213	1842	880	206.33	20.63	227
1743	840	181.58	18.16	200	1793	860	194.08	19.41	213	1843	880	206.58	20.66	227
1744	840	181.83	18.18	200	1794	860	194.33	19.43	214	1844	890	206.83	20.68	228
1745	840	182.08	18.21	200	1795	860	194.58	19.46	214	1845	890	207.08	20.71	228
1746	840	182.33	18.23	201	1796	860	194.83	19.48	214	1846	890	207.33	20.73	228
1747	840	182.58	18.26	201	1797	860	195.08	19.51	215	1847	890	207.58	20.76	228
1748	840	182.83	18.28	201	1798	860	195.33	19.53	215	1848	890	207.83	20.78	229
1749	840	183.08	18.31	201	1799	860	195.58	19.56	215	1849	890	208.08	20.81	229
1750	840	183.33	18.33	202	1800	860	195.83	19.58	215	1850	890	208.33	20.83	229

Note:— 1. For standard deduction in respect of expenditure incidental to employment please refer pp. 94 to 97

2. C. D. S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income. The whole of the amount of C. D. S. is payable by the salaried person on or before 31st March, 1977. It can be made in one or more instalments but once in a quarter.

WHERE MONTHLY TAXABLE SALARY IS BETWEEN Rs. 1,851 & Rs. 2,000

Monthly taxable salary	C.D.S. annual	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax rounded off	Monthly taxable salary	C.D.S. annual	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax rounded off	Monthly taxable salary	C.D.S. annual	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax rounded off
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.
1851	890	208.58	20.86	229	1901	910	221.08	22.11	243	1951	940	233.58	23.36	257
1852	890	208.83	20.88	230	1902	910	221.33	22.13	243	1952	940	233.83	23.38	257
1853	890	209.08	20.91	230	1903	910	221.58	22.16	244	1953	940	234.08	23.41	257
1854	890	209.33	20.93	230	1904	910	221.83	22.18	244	1954	940	234.33	23.43	258
1855	890	209.58	20.96	231	1905	910	222.08	22.21	244	1955	940	234.58	23.46	258
1856	890	209.83	20.98	231	1906	910	222.33	22.23	245	1956	940	234.83	23.48	258
1857	890	210.08	21.01	231	1907	920	222.58	22.26	245	1957	940	235.08	23.51	259
1858	890	210.33	21.03	231	1908	920	222.83	22.28	245	1958	940	235.33	23.53	259
1859	890	210.58	21.06	232	1909	920	223.08	22.31	245	1959	940	235.58	23.56	259
1860	890	210.83	21.08	232	1910	920	223.33	22.33	246	1960	940	235.83	23.58	259
1861	890	211.08	21.11	232	1911	920	223.58	22.36	246	1961	940	236.08	23.61	260
1862	890	211.33	21.13	232	1912	920	223.83	22.38	246	1962	940	236.33	23.63	260
1863	890	211.58	21.16	233	1913	920	224.08	22.41	246	1963	940	236.58	23.66	260
1864	890	211.83	21.18	233	1914	920	224.33	22.43	247	1964	940	236.83	23.68	261
1865	900	212.08	21.21	233	1915	920	224.58	22.46	247	1965	940	237.08	23.71	261
1866	900	212.33	21.23	234	1916	920	224.83	22.48	247	1966	940	237.33	23.73	261
1867	900	212.58	21.26	234	1917	920	225.08	22.51	248	1967	940	237.58	23.76	261
1868	900	212.83	21.28	234	1918	920	225.33	22.53	248	1968	940	237.83	23.78	262
1869	900	213.08	21.31	234	1919	920	225.58	22.56	248	1969	950	238.08	23.81	262
1870	900	213.33	21.33	235	1920	920	225.83	22.58	248	1970	950	238.33	23.83	262
1871	900	213.58	21.36	235	1921	920	226.08	22.61	249	1971	950	238.58	23.86	262
1872	900	213.83	21.38	235	1922	920	226.33	22.63	249	1972	950	238.83	23.88	263
1873	900	214.08	21.41	235	1923	920	226.58	22.66	249	1973	950	239.08	23.91	263
1874	900	214.33	21.43	236	1924	920	226.83	22.68	250	1974	950	239.33	23.93	263
1875	900	214.58	21.46	236	1925	920	227.08	22.71	250	1975	950	239.58	23.96	264
1876	900	214.83	21.48	236	1926	920	227.33	22.73	250	1976	950	239.83	23.98	264
1877	900	215.08	21.51	237	1927	920	227.58	22.76	250	1977	950	240.08	24.01	264
1878	900	215.33	21.53	237	1928	930	227.83	22.78	251	1978	950	240.33	24.03	264
1879	900	215.58	21.56	237	1929	930	228.08	22.81	251	1979	950	240.58	24.06	265
1880	900	215.83	21.58	237	1930	930	228.33	22.83	251	1980	950	240.83	24.08	265
1881	900	216.08	21.61	238	1931	930	228.58	22.86	251	1981	950	241.08	24.11	265
1882	900	216.33	21.63	238	1932	930	228.83	22.88	252	1982	950	241.33	24.13	265
1883	900	216.58	21.66	238	1933	930	229.08	22.91	252	1983	950	241.58	24.16	266
1884	900	216.83	21.68	239	1934	930	229.33	22.93	252	1984	950	241.83	24.18	266
1885	900	217.08	21.71	239	1935	930	229.58	22.96	253	1985	950	242.08	24.21	266
1886	910	217.33	21.73	239	1936	930	229.83	22.98	253	1986	950	242.33	24.23	267
1887	910	217.58	21.76	239	1937	930	230.08	23.01	253	1987	950	242.58	24.26	267
1888	910	217.83	21.78	240	1938	930	230.33	23.03	253	1988	950	242.83	24.28	267
1889	910	218.08	21.81	240	1939	930	230.58	23.06	254	1989	950	243.08	24.31	267
1890	910	218.33	21.83	240	1940	930	230.83	23.08	254	1990	960	243.33	24.33	268
1891	910	218.58	21.86	240	1941	930	231.08	23.11	254	1991	960	243.58	24.36	268
1892	910	218.83	21.88	241	1942	930	231.33	23.13	254	1992	960	243.83	24.38	268
1893	910	219.08	21.91	241	1943	930	231.58	23.16	255	1993	960	244.08	24.41	268
1894	910	219.33	21.93	241	1944	930	231.83	23.18	255	1994	960	244.33	24.43	269
1895	910	219.58	21.96	242	1945	930	232.08	23.21	255	1995	960	244.58	24.46	269
1896	910	219.83	21.98	242	1946	930	232.33	23.23	256	1996	960	244.83	24.48	269
1897	910	220.08	22.01	242	1947	930	232.58	23.26	256	1997	960	245.08	24.51	270
1898	910	220.33	22.03	242	1948	940	232.83	23.28	256	1998	960	245.33	24.53	270
1899	910	220.58	22.06	243	1949	940	233.08	23.31	256	1999	960	245.58	24.56	270
1900	910	220.83	22.08	243	1950	940	233.33	23.33	257	2000	960	245.83	24.58	270

- Note :-** 1. For standard deduction in respect of expenditure incidental to employment please refer pp 94 to 97
2. C. D. S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income. The whole of the amount of C. D. S. is payable by the salaried person on or before 31st March, 1977. It can be made in one or more instalments but once in a quarter.

Monthly taxable salary	C.D.S. annual	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax rounded off	Monthly taxable salary	C.D.S. annual	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax rounded off	Monthly taxable salary	C.D.S. annual	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax rounded off
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.
2010	960	248.33	24.83	273	2510	1510	395.67	39.57	435	3010	2110	595.67	59.57	655
2020	970	250.83	25.08	276	2520	1520	399.67	39.97	440	3020	2120	599.67	59.97	660
2030	970	253.33	25.33	279	2530	1540	403.67	40.37	444	3030	2140	603.67	60.37	664
2040	980	255.83	25.58	281	2540	1550	407.67	40.77	448	3040	2150	607.67	60.77	668
2050	980	258.33	25.83	284	2550	1560	411.67	41.17	453	3050	2160	611.67	61.17	673
2060	990	260.83	26.08	287	2560	1570	415.67	41.57	457	3060	2170	615.67	61.57	677
2070	990	263.33	26.33	290	2570	1580	419.67	41.97	462	3070	2180	619.67	61.97	682
2080	1000	265.83	26.58	292	2580	1600	423.67	42.37	466	3080	2200	623.67	62.37	686
2090	1010	268.67	26.87	296	2590	1610	427.67	42.77	470	3090	2210	627.67	62.77	690
2100	1020	271.67	27.17	299	2600	1620	431.67	43.17	475	3100	2220	631.67	63.17	695
2110	1030	274.67	27.47	302	2610	1630	435.67	43.57	479	3110	2230	635.67	63.57	699
2120	1040	277.67	27.77	305	2620	1640	439.67	43.97	484	3120	2240	639.67	63.97	704
2130	1060	280.67	28.07	309	2630	1660	443.67	44.37	488	3130	2260	643.67	64.37	708
2140	1070	283.67	28.37	312	2640	1670	447.67	44.77	492	3140	2270	647.67	64.77	712
2150	1080	286.67	28.67	315	2650	1680	451.67	45.17	497	3150	2280	651.67	65.17	717
2160	1090	289.67	28.97	319	2660	1690	455.67	45.57	501	3160	2290	655.67	65.57	721
2170	1100	292.67	29.27	322	2670	1700	459.67	45.97	506	3170	2300	659.67	65.97	726
2180	1120	295.67	29.57	325	2680	1720	463.67	46.37	510	3180	2320	663.67	66.37	730
2190	1130	298.67	29.87	329	2690	1730	467.67	46.77	514	3190	2330	667.67	66.77	734
2200	1140	301.67	30.17	332	2700	1740	471.67	47.17	519	3200	2340	671.67	67.17	739
2210	1150	304.67	30.47	335	2710	1750	475.67	47.57	523	3210	2350	675.67	67.57	743
2220	1160	307.67	30.77	338	2720	1760	479.67	47.97	528	3220	2360	679.67	67.97	748
2230	1180	310.67	31.07	342	2730	1780	483.67	48.37	532	3230	2380	683.67	68.37	752
2240	1190	313.67	31.37	345	2740	1790	487.67	48.77	536	3240	2390	687.67	68.77	756
2250	1200	316.67	31.67	348	2750	1800	491.67	49.17	541	3250	2400	691.67	69.17	761
2260	1210	319.67	31.97	352	2760	1810	495.67	49.57	545	3260	2410	695.67	69.57	765
2270	1220	322.67	32.27	355	2770	1820	499.67	49.97	550	3270	2420	699.67	69.97	770
2280	1240	325.67	32.57	358	2780	1840	503.67	50.37	554	3280	2440	703.67	70.37	774
2290	1250	328.67	32.87	362	2790	1850	507.67	50.77	558	3290	2450	707.67	70.77	778
2300	1260	331.67	33.17	365	2800	1860	511.67	51.37	563	3300	2460	711.67	71.17	783
2310	1270	334.67	33.47	368	2810	1870	515.67	51.57	567	3310	2470	715.67	71.57	787
2320	1280	337.67	33.77	371	2820	1880	519.67	51.97	572	3320	2480	719.67	71.97	792
2330	1300	340.67	34.07	375	2830	1900	523.67	52.37	576	3330	2500	723.67	72.37	796
2340	1310	343.67	34.37	378	2840	1910	527.67	52.77	580	3340	2510	727.67	72.77	800
2350	1320	346.67	34.67	381	2850	1920	531.67	53.17	585	3350	2520	731.67	73.17	805
2360	1330	349.67	34.97	385	2860	1930	535.67	53.57	589	3360	2530	735.67	73.57	809
2370	1340	352.67	35.27	388	2870	1940	539.67	53.97	594	3370	2540	739.67	73.97	814
2380	1360	355.67	35.57	391	2880	1960	543.67	54.37	598	3380	2560	743.67	74.37	818
2390	1370	358.67	35.87	395	2890	1970	547.67	54.77	602	3390	2570	747.67	74.77	822
2400	1380	361.67	36.17	398	2900	1980	551.67	55.17	607	3430	2580	751.67	75.17	827
2410	1390	364.67	36.47	401	2910	1990	555.67	55.57	611	3410	2590	755.67	75.57	831
2420	1400	367.67	36.77	404	2920	2000	559.67	55.97	616	3420	2600	759.67	75.97	836
2430	1420	370.67	37.07	408	2930	2020	563.67	56.37	620	3430	2620	763.67	76.37	840
2440	1430	373.67	37.37	411	2940	2030	567.67	56.77	624	3440	2630	767.67	76.77	844
2450	1440	376.67	37.67	414	2950	2040	571.67	57.17	629	3450	2640	771.67	77.17	849
2460	1450	379.67	37.97	418	2960	2050	575.67	57.57	633	3460	2650	775.67	77.57	853
2470	1460	382.67	38.27	421	2970	2060	579.67	57.97	638	3470	2660	779.67	77.97	858
2480	1480	385.67	38.57	424	2980	2080	583.67	58.37	642	3480	2680	783.67	78.37	862
2490	1490	388.67	38.87	428	2990	2090	587.67	58.77	646	3490	2690	787.67	78.77	866
2500	1500	391.67	39.17	431	3000	2100	591.67	59.17	651	3500	2700	791.67	79.17	871

Note:— 1. For standard deduction in respect of expenditure incidental to employment please refer pp. 94 to 97
 2. C. D. S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income. The whole of the amount of C. D. S. is payable by the salaried person on or before 31st March, 1977. It can be made in one or more instalments but once in a quarter.

WHERE MONTHLY TAXABLE SALARY IS BETWEEN Rs. 3,510 & Rs. 5,000

Monthly taxable salary	C.D.S. annual	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax rounded off	Monthly taxable salary	C.D.S. annual	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax rounded off	Monthly taxable salary	C.D.S. annual	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax rounded off
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.
3510	2710	795.67	79.57	875	4010	3310	995.67	99.57	1095	4510	3910	1230.00	123.00	1353
3520	2720	799.67	79.97	880	4020	3320	999.67	99.97	1100	4520	3920	1235.00	123.50	1359
3530	2740	803.67	80.37	884	4030	3340	1003.67	100.37	1104	4530	3940	1240.00	124.00	1364
3540	2750	807.67	80.77	888	4040	3350	1007.67	100.77	1108	4540	3950	1245.00	124.50	1370
3550	2760	811.67	81.17	893	4050	3360	1011.67	101.17	1113	4550	3960	1250.00	125.00	1375
3560	2770	815.67	81.57	897	4060	3370	1015.67	101.57	1117	4560	3970	1255.00	125.50	1381
3570	2780	819.67	81.97	902	4070	3380	1019.67	101.97	1122	4570	3980	1260.00	126.00	1386
3580	2800	823.67	82.37	906	4080	3400	1023.67	102.37	1126	4580	4000	1265.00	126.50	1392
3590	2810	827.67	82.77	910	4090	3410	1027.67	102.77	1130	4590	4010	1270.00	127.00	1397
3600	2820	831.67	83.17	915	4100	3420	1031.67	103.17	1135	4600	4020	1275.00	127.50	1403
3610	2830	835.67	83.57	919	4110	3430	1035.67	103.57	1139	4610	4030	1280.00	128.00	1408
3620	2840	839.67	83.97	924	4120	3440	1039.67	103.97	1144	4620	4040	1285.00	128.50	1414
3630	2860	843.67	84.37	928	4130	3460	1043.67	104.37	1148	4630	4060	1290.00	129.00	1419
3640	2870	847.67	84.77	932	4140	3470	1047.67	104.77	1152	4640	4070	1295.00	129.50	1425
3650	2880	851.67	85.17	937	4150	3480	1051.67	105.17	1157	4650	4080	1300.00	130.00	1430
3660	2890	855.67	85.57	941	4160	3490	1055.67	105.57	1161	4660	4090	1305.00	130.50	1436
3670	2900	859.67	85.97	946	4170	3500	1060.00	106.00	1166	4670	4100	1310.00	131.00	1441
3680	2920	863.67	86.37	950	4180	3520	1065.00	106.50	1172	4680	4120	1315.00	131.50	1447
3690	2930	867.67	86.77	954	4190	3530	1070.00	107.00	1177	4690	4130	1320.00	132.00	1452
3700	2940	871.67	87.17	959	4200	3540	1075.00	107.50	1183	4700	4140	1325.00	132.50	1458
3710	2950	875.67	87.57	963	4210	3550	1080.00	108.00	1188	4710	4150	1330.00	133.00	1463
3720	2960	879.67	87.97	968	4220	3560	1085.00	108.50	1194	4720	4160	1335.00	133.50	1469
3730	2980	883.67	88.37	972	4230	3580	1090.00	109.00	1199	4730	4180	1340.00	134.00	1474
3740	2990	887.67	88.77	976	4240	3590	1095.00	109.50	1205	4740	4190	1345.00	134.50	1480
3750	3000	891.67	89.17	981	4250	3600	1100.00	110.00	1210	4750	4200	1350.00	135.00	1485
3760	3010	895.67	89.57	985	4260	3610	1105.00	110.50	1216	4760	4210	1355.00	135.50	1491
3770	3020	899.67	89.97	990	4270	3620	1110.00	111.00	1221	4770	4220	1360.00	136.00	1496
3780	3040	903.67	90.37	994	4280	3640	1115.00	111.50	1227	4780	4240	1365.00	136.50	1502
3790	3050	907.67	90.77	998	4290	3650	1120.00	112.00	1232	4790	4250	1370.00	137.00	1507
3800	3060	911.67	91.17	1003	4300	3660	1125.00	112.50	1238	4800	4260	1375.00	137.50	1513
3810	3070	915.67	91.57	1007	4310	3670	1130.00	113.00	1243	4810	4270	1380.00	138.00	1518
3820	3080	919.67	91.97	1012	4320	3680	1135.00	113.50	1249	4820	4280	1385.00	138.50	1524
3830	3100	923.67	92.37	1016	4330	3700	1140.00	114.00	1254	4830	4300	1390.00	139.00	1529
3840	3110	927.67	92.77	1020	4340	3710	1145.00	114.50	1260	4840	4310	1395.00	139.50	1535
3850	3120	931.67	93.17	1025	4350	3720	1150.00	115.00	1265	4850	4320	1400.00	140.00	1540
3860	3130	935.67	93.57	1029	4360	3730	1155.00	115.50	1271	4860	4330	1405.00	140.50	1546
3870	3140	939.67	93.97	1034	4370	3740	1160.00	116.00	1276	4870	4340	1410.00	141.00	1551
3880	3160	943.67	94.37	1038	4380	3760	1165.00	116.50	1282	4880	4360	1415.00	141.50	1557
3890	3170	947.67	94.77	1042	4390	3770	1170.00	117.00	1287	4890	4370	1420.00	142.00	1562
3900	3180	951.67	95.17	1047	4400	3780	1175.00	117.50	1293	4900	4380	1425.00	142.50	1568
3910	3190	955.67	95.57	1051	4410	3790	1180.00	118.00	1298	4910	4390	1430.00	143.00	1573
3920	3200	959.67	95.97	1056	4420	3800	1185.00	118.50	1304	4920	4400	1435.00	143.50	1579
3930	3220	963.67	96.37	1060	4430	3820	1190.00	119.00	1309	4930	4420	1440.00	144.00	1584
3940	3230	967.67	96.77	1064	4440	3830	1195.00	119.50	1315	4940	4430	1445.00	144.50	1590
3950	3240	971.67	97.17	1069	4450	3840	1200.00	120.00	1320	4950	4440	1450.00	145.00	1595
3960	3250	975.67	97.57	1073	4460	3850	1205.00	120.50	1326	4960	4450	1455.00	145.50	1601
3970	3260	979.67	97.97	1078	4470	3860	1210.00	121.00	1331	4970	4460	1460.00	146.00	1606
3980	3280	983.67	98.37	1082	4480	3880	1215.00	121.50	1337	4980	4480	1465.00	146.50	1612
3990	3290	987.67	98.77	1086	4490	3890	1220.00	122.00	1342	4990	4490	1470.00	147.00	1617
4000	3300	991.67	99.17	1091	4500	3900	1225.00	122.50	1348	5000	4500	1475.00	147.50	1623

Note :- 1. For standard deduction in respect of expenditure incidental to employment please refer pp.94 to 97

2. C. D. S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income. The whole of the amount of C. D. S. is payable by the salaried person on or before 31st March, 1977. It can be made in one or more instalments but once in a quarter.

Monthly taxable salary	C.D.S. annual	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax rounded off	Monthly taxable salary	C.D.S. annual	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax rounded off	Monthly taxable salary	C.D.S. annual	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax rounded off
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.
5010	4510	1480.00	148.00	1628	5510	5110	1730.00	173.00	1903	6010	5750	1988.83	198.88	2188
5020	4520	1485.00	148.50	1634	5520	5120	1735.00	173.50	1909	6020	5770	1994.33	199.43	2194
5030	4540	1490.00	149.00	1639	5530	5140	1740.00	174.00	1914	6030	5780	1999.83	199.98	2200
5040	4550	1495.00	149.50	1645	5540	5150	1745.00	174.50	1920	6040	5800	2005.33	200.53	2206
5050	4560	1500.00	150.00	1650	5550	5160	1750.00	175.00	1925	6050	5810	2010.83	201.08	2212
5060	4570	1505.00	150.50	1656	5560	5170	1755.00	175.50	1931	6060	5830	2016.33	201.63	2218
5070	4580	1510.00	151.00	1661	5570	5180	1760.00	176.00	1936	6070	5840	2021.83	202.18	2224
5080	4600	1515.00	151.50	1667	5580	5200	1765.00	176.50	1942	6080	5860	2027.33	202.73	2230
5090	4610	1520.00	152.00	1672	5590	5210	1770.00	177.00	1947	6090	5870	2032.83	203.28	2236
5100	4620	1525.00	152.50	1678	5600	5220	1775.00	177.50	1953	6100	5880	2038.33	203.83	2242
5110	4630	1530.00	153.00	1683	5610	5230	1780.00	178.00	1958	6110	5900	2043.83	204.38	2248
5120	4640	1535.00	153.50	1689	5620	5240	1785.00	178.50	1964	6120	5910	2049.33	204.93	2254
5130	4660	1540.00	154.00	1694	5630	5260	1790.00	179.00	1969	6130	5930	2054.83	205.48	2260
5140	4670	1545.00	154.50	1700	5640	5270	1795.00	179.50	1975	6140	5940	2060.33	206.03	2266
5150	4680	1550.00	155.00	1705	5650	5280	1800.00	180.00	1980	6150	5960	2065.83	206.58	2272
5160	4690	1555.00	155.50	1711	5660	5290	1805.00	180.50	1986	6160	5970	2071.33	207.13	2278
5170	4700	1560.00	156.00	1716	5670	5300	1810.00	181.00	1991	6170	5980	2076.83	207.68	2285
5180	4720	1565.00	156.50	1722	5680	5320	1815.00	181.50	1997	6180	6000	2082.33	208.23	2291
5190	4730	1570.00	157.00	1727	5690	5330	1820.00	182.00	2002	6190	6010	2087.83	208.78	2297
5200	4740	1575.00	157.50	1733	5700	5340	1825.00	182.50	2008	6200	6030	2093.33	209.33	2303
5210	4750	1580.00	158.00	1738	5710	5350	1830.00	183.00	2013	6210	6040	2098.83	209.88	2309
5220	4760	1585.00	158.50	1744	5720	5360	1835.00	183.50	2019	6220	6060	2104.33	210.43	2315
5230	4780	1590.00	159.00	1749	5730	5380	1840.00	184.00	2024	6230	6070	2109.83	210.98	2321
5240	4790	1595.00	159.50	1755	5740	5390	1845.00	184.50	2030	6240	6090	2115.33	211.53	2327
5250	4800	1600.00	160.00	1760	5750	5400	1850.00	185.00	2035	6250	6100	2120.83	212.08	2333
5260	4810	1605.00	160.50	1766	5760	5410	1855.00	185.50	2041	6260	6110	2126.33	212.63	2339
5270	4820	1610.00	161.00	1771	5770	5420	1860.00	186.00	2046	6270	6130	2131.83	213.18	2345
5280	4840	1615.00	161.50	1777	5780	5440	1865.00	186.50	2052	6280	6140	2137.33	213.73	2351
5290	4850	1620.00	162.00	1782	5790	5450	1870.00	187.00	2057	6290	6160	2142.83	214.28	2357
5300	4860	1625.00	162.50	1788	5800	5460	1875.00	187.50	2063	6300	6170	2148.33	214.83	2363
5310	4870	1630.00	163.00	1793	5810	5470	1880.00	188.00	2068	6310	6190	2153.83	215.38	2369
5320	4880	1635.00	163.50	1799	5820	5480	1885.00	188.50	2074	6320	6200	2159.33	215.93	2375
5330	4900	1640.00	164.00	1804	5830	5500	1890.00	189.00	2079	6330	6220	2164.83	216.48	2381
5340	4910	1645.00	164.50	1810	5840	5510	1895.33	189.53	2085	6340	6230	2170.33	217.03	2387
5350	4920	1650.00	165.00	1815	5850	5520	1900.83	190.08	2091	6350	6240	2175.83	217.58	2393
5360	4930	1655.00	165.50	1821	5860	5540	1906.33	190.63	2097	6360	6260	2181.33	218.13	2399
5370	4940	1660.00	166.00	1826	5870	5550	1911.83	191.18	2103	6370	6270	2186.83	218.68	2406
5380	4960	1665.00	166.50	1832	5880	5570	1917.33	191.73	2109	6380	6290	2192.33	219.23	2412
5390	4970	1670.00	167.00	1837	5890	5580	1922.83	192.28	2115	6390	6300	2197.83	219.78	2418
5400	4980	1675.00	167.50	1843	5900	5600	1928.33	192.83	2121	6400	6320	2203.33	220.33	2424
5410	4990	1680.00	168.00	1848	5910	5610	1933.83	193.38	2127	6410	6330	2208.83	220.88	2430
5420	5000	1685.00	168.50	1854	5920	5620	1939.33	193.93	2133	6420	6340	2214.33	221.43	2436
5430	5020	1690.00	169.00	1859	5930	5640	1944.83	194.48	2139	6430	6360	2219.83	221.98	2442
5440	5030	1695.00	169.50	1865	5940	5650	1950.33	195.03	2145	6440	6370	2225.33	222.53	2448
5450	5040	1700.00	170.00	1870	5950	5670	1955.83	195.58	2151	6450	6390	2230.83	223.08	2454
5460	5050	1705.00	170.50	1876	5960	5680	1961.33	196.13	2157	6460	6400	2236.33	223.63	2460
5470	5060	1710.00	171.00	1881	5970	5700	1966.83	196.68	2164	6470	6420	2241.83	224.18	2466
5480	5080	1715.00	171.50	1887	5980	5710	1972.33	197.23	2170	6480	6430	2247.33	224.73	2472
5490	5090	1720.00	172.00	1892	5990	5730	1977.83	197.78	2176	6490	6450	2252.83	225.28	2478
5500	5100	1725.00	172.50	1898	6000	5740	1983.33	198.33	2182	6500	6460	2258.33	225.83	2484

Note :— 1. For standard deduction in respect of expenditure incidental to employment please refer pp. 94 to 97

2. C. D. S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income. The whole of the amount of C. D. S. is payable by the salaried person on or before 31st March, 1977. It can be made in one or more instalments but once in a quarter.

WHERE MONTHLY TAXABLE SALARY IS BETWEEN Rs. 6,510 & Rs. 8,000

Monthly taxable salary	C.D.S. annual	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax rounded off	Monthly taxable salary	C.D.S. annual	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax rounded off	Monthly taxable salary	C.D.S. annual	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax rounded off
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.
6510	6470	2263.83	226.38	2490	7010	7190	2538.83	253.88	2793	7510	7910	2813.83	281.38	3095
6520	6490	2269.33	226.93	2496	7020	7210	2544.33	254.43	2799	7520	7930	2819.33	281.93	3101
6530	6500	2274.83	227.48	2502	7030	7220	2549.83	254.98	2805	7530	7940	2824.83	282.48	3107
6540	6520	2280.33	228.03	2508	7040	7240	2555.33	255.53	2811	7540	7960	2830.33	283.03	3113
6550	6530	2285.83	228.58	2514	7050	7250	2560.83	256.08	2817	7550	7970	2835.83	283.58	3119
6560	6550	2291.33	229.13	2520	7060	7270	2566.33	256.63	2823	7560	7990	2841.33	284.13	3125
6570	6560	2296.83	229.68	2527	7070	7280	2571.83	257.18	2829	7570	8000	2846.83	284.68	3132
6580	6580	2302.33	230.23	2533	7080	7300	2577.33	257.73	2835	7580	8020	2852.33	285.23	3138
6590	6590	2307.83	230.78	2539	7090	7310	2582.83	258.28	2841	7590	8030	2857.83	285.78	3144
6600	6600	2313.33	231.33	2545	7100	7320	2588.33	258.83	2847	7600	8040	2863.33	286.33	3150
6610	6620	2318.83	231.88	2551	7110	7340	2593.83	259.38	2853	7610	8060	2868.83	286.88	3156
6620	6630	2324.33	232.43	2557	7120	7350	2599.33	259.93	2859	7620	8070	2874.33	287.43	3162
6630	6650	2329.83	232.98	2563	7130	7370	2604.83	260.48	2865	7630	8090	2879.83	287.98	3168
6640	6660	2335.33	233.53	2569	7140	7380	2610.33	261.03	2871	7640	8100	2885.33	288.53	3174
6650	6680	2340.83	234.08	2575	7150	7400	2615.83	261.58	2877	7650	8120	2890.83	289.08	3180
6660	6690	2346.33	234.63	2581	7160	7410	2621.33	262.13	2883	7660	8130	2896.33	289.63	3186
6670	6700	2351.83	235.18	2587	7170	7420	2626.83	262.68	2889	7670	8140	2901.83	290.18	3192
6680	6720	2357.33	235.73	2593	7180	7440	2632.33	263.23	2896	7680	8160	2907.33	290.73	3198
6690	6730	2362.83	236.28	2599	7190	7450	2637.83	263.78	2902	7690	8170	2912.83	291.28	3204
6700	6750	2368.33	236.83	2605	7200	7470	2643.33	264.33	2908	7700	8190	2918.33	291.83	3210
6710	6760	2373.83	237.38	2611	7210	7480	2648.83	264.88	2914	7710	8200	2923.83	292.38	3216
6720	6780	2379.33	237.93	2617	7220	7500	2654.33	265.43	2920	7720	8220	2929.33	292.93	3222
6730	6790	2384.83	238.48	2623	7230	7510	2659.83	265.98	2926	7730	8230	2934.83	293.48	3228
6740	6810	2390.33	239.03	2629	7240	7530	2665.33	266.53	2932	7740	8250	2940.33	294.03	3234
6750	6820	2395.83	239.58	2635	7250	7540	2670.83	267.08	2938	7750	8260	2945.83	294.58	3240
6760	6830	2401.33	240.13	2641	7260	7550	2676.33	267.63	2944	7760	8270	2951.33	295.13	3246
6770	6850	2406.83	240.68	2648	7270	7570	2681.83	268.18	2950	7770	8290	2956.83	295.68	3253
6780	6860	2412.33	241.23	2654	7280	7580	2687.33	268.73	2956	7780	8300	2962.33	296.23	3259
6790	6880	2417.83	241.78	2660	7290	7600	2692.83	269.28	2962	7790	8320	2967.83	296.78	3265
6800	6890	2423.33	242.33	2666	7300	7610	2698.33	269.83	2968	7800	8330	2973.33	297.33	3271
6810	6910	2428.83	242.88	2672	7310	7630	2703.83	270.38	2974	7810	8350	2978.83	297.88	3277
6820	6920	2434.33	243.43	2678	7320	7640	2709.33	270.93	2980	7820	8360	2984.33	298.43	3283
6830	6940	2439.83	243.98	2684	7330	7660	2714.83	271.48	2986	7830	8380	2989.83	298.98	3289
6840	6950	2445.33	244.53	2690	7340	7670	2720.33	272.03	2992	7840	8390	2995.33	299.53	3295
6850	6960	2450.83	245.08	2696	7350	7680	2725.83	272.58	2998	7850	8400	3000.83	300.08	3301
6860	6980	2456.33	245.63	2702	7360	7700	2731.33	273.13	3004	7860	8420	3006.33	300.63	3307
6870	6990	2461.83	246.18	2708	7370	7710	2736.83	273.68	3011	7870	8430	3011.83	301.18	3313
6880	7010	2467.33	246.73	2714	7380	7730	2742.33	274.23	3017	7880	8450	3017.33	301.73	3319
6890	7020	2472.83	247.28	2720	7390	7740	2747.83	274.78	3023	7890	8460	3022.83	302.28	3325
6900	7040	2478.33	247.83	2726	7400	7760	2753.33	275.33	3029	7900	8480	3028.33	302.83	3331
6910	7050	2483.83	248.38	2732	7410	7770	2758.83	275.88	3035	7910	8490	3033.83	303.38	3337
6920	7060	2489.33	248.93	2738	7420	7780	2764.33	276.43	3041	7920	8500	3039.33	303.93	3343
6930	7080	2494.83	249.48	2744	7430	7800	2769.83	276.98	3047	7930	8520	3044.83	304.48	3349
6940	7090	2500.33	250.03	2750	7440	7810	2775.33	277.53	3053	7940	8530	3050.33	305.03	3355
6950	7110	2505.83	250.58	2756	7450	7830	2780.83	278.08	3059	7950	8550	3055.83	305.58	3361
6960	7120	2511.33	251.13	2762	7460	7840	2786.33	278.63	3065	7960	8560	3061.33	306.13	3367
6970	7140	2516.83	251.68	2769	7470	7860	2791.83	279.18	3071	7970	8580	3066.83	306.68	3374
6980	7150	2522.33	252.23	2775	7480	7870	2797.33	279.73	3077	7980	8590	3072.33	307.23	3380
6990	7170	2527.83	252.78	2781	7490	7890	2802.83	280.28	3083	7990	8610	3077.83	307.78	3386
7000	7180	2533.33	253.33	2787	7500	7900	2808.33	280.83	3089	8000	8620	3083.33	308.33	3392

Note:— 1. For standard deduction in respect of expenditure incidental to employment please refer pp.94 to 97.

2. C. D. S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income. The whole of the amount of C. D. S. is payable by the salaried person on or before 31st March, 1977. It can be made in one or more instalments but once in a quarter.

INCOME FROM INTEREST ON SECURITIES

Sums chargeable under the head "Interest on securities" :

Under sec. 18(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the following amounts due to an assessee in the previous year shall be chargeable to income-tax under the head "Interest on securities"

- (i) interest on any security of the Central or State Government not being interest payable under s. 280 D in respect of any annuity deposit made under Chapter XXII-A;
- (ii) interest on debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of a local authority or a company or a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act.

Basis of charge on "Interest on securities" :

Under sub-sec. (1) of section 18 interest on securities is chargeable on the due or accrual basis and not on the receipt basis. However, power has been taken under sub-sec. (2) of section 18 to retain the charge on "receipt basis" wherever interest of back years had not been charged to tax, though the same had become due in those back years.

Sec. 89(2) provides that where, by reason of any portion of income from interest on securities being received in arrears, an assessee's total income is assessed at a rate higher than that at which it would otherwise have been assessed, the Income-tax Officer shall, on an application made to him in this behalf, grant such relief as may be prescribed. The relevant rule 21-B of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 lays down the quantum of relief available under sec. 89(2) of the Act.

Accrual of interest on securities 8A: Interest on Government securities does not accrue day to day but on certain fixed days and thus interest is the income of the person who happens to be the owner of the securities on the day when the interest becomes due whether or not he did own the securities for the entire year in respect whereof the interest is payable.

Interest on securities wholly excluded from total income :

The following incomes being interest on securities are wholly exempt from tax :

(a) In the case of a non-resident, any income from interest on such securities as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf, or any income from interest on, or from premium on the redemption of, any bonds issued by the Central Government under a loan agreement between the Central Government and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or under a loan agreement between the Central Government and the Development Loan Fund of the United States of America or by any industrial undertaking or financial corporation in India under a loan agreement with the said Bank or Fund, as the case may be, which is guaranteed by the Central Government [s. 10(4)];

(b) Monthly payment on the 15-Year Annuity Certificates issued by or under the authority of the Central Government or such other annuity certificates issued by or under the authority of that Government as that Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify, in this behalf, to the extent to which the amounts of the certificates do not exceed, in each case, the maximum amount which is permitted to be invested therein [s. 10(15)(i)];

(c) Annual payments and premia on National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980 [s. 10(15) (i-a) read with Notification No. F. 4 (29)-W & M/65 date 19-10-1965];

(d) Annual payments and premia on 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1980 [Notification No. F. 4 (2)-W & M/65 dated 27-2-1965];

(e) Interest on Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates, Post Office Cash Certificates, Post Office National Savings Certificates, National Plan Certificates, Twelve-year National Plan Savings Certificates and such other certificates issued by the Central Government as that Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf, interest on deposits in Post Office Savings Banks and bonus in respect of deposits under the Post Office Savings Bank (Cumulative Time Deposits) Rules, 1959, to the extent to which the amounts of such certificates or deposits do not exceed, in each case, the maximum amount which is permitted to be invested or deposited therein [s. 10(15) (ii)];

In pursuance of sub-cl. (ii) of cl. (15) of s. 10, incomes on the following investment have been made exempt by notifications—

- (i) Interest on 10-Year Defence Deposit Certificates [*Notification No. S.O. 3574 dt. 23-11-1962*];
- (ii) Interest on 12-Year National Defence Certificates [*Notification No. S.O. 3574 dt. 23-11-1962*];
- (iii) Interest or interest payable in the form of premium on the Government of India Defence Certificate [*Notification No. S.O. 588 dated 27-2-1963 and Notification No. F-13(41)-W & M/62 dated 7-12-1962*];
- (iv) Interest or prize-money and interest by way of premium paid on the Premium Prize Bonds, 1963 [*Notification No. S.O. 2953 dt. 9-10-1963 and Notification No. F-25(41) Ns/62 dt. 1-11-1962*];
- (f) Interest on fixed deposits under any scheme framed by the Central Government and notified by it in this behalf in the Official Gazette, to the extent to which the amounts of such deposits do not exceed, in each case, the maximum amount which is permitted to be deposited therein [*s. 10(15)(ii-a)*]; In pursuance of sub-cl. (ii-a) of clause (15) of s. 10, interest income on the following investments have been made exempt by notifications—
 - (i) 5-Year Fixed Deposits in Post Offices;
 - (ii) 5-Year Fixed Deposits on Government Account in the State Bank of India and subsidiaries;

NOTE—The deposits bear simple interest at 5% per annum. An individual can invest in these fixed deposits upto maximum of Rs. 25,000 and two individuals jointly upto maximum of Rs. 50,000;

- (g) Interest on securities held by the issue Department of the Central Bank of Ceylon constituted under the Ceylon Monetary Law Act, 1949 [*s. 10(15)(iii)*];
- (h) Income of a local authority which is chargeable under the head "Interest on securities" [*s. 10(20)*];
- (i) Interest on securities of a registered trade union within the meaning of Indian trade Unions Act, 1926 [*s. 10(24)*];
- (j) Interest on securities which are held by, or are the property of any provident fund to which the Provident Funds Act, 1925 applies [*s. 10(25)(i)*];
- (k) Any income received by the trustees on behalf of a recognised provident fund [*s. 10(25)(ii)*];
- (l) Any income received by the trustees on behalf of an approved superannuation fund [*s. 10(25)(iii)*];
- (m) Any income received by the trustees on behalf of an approved gratuity fund [*s. 10(25)(iv)*];
- (n) Any Income derived from property held under trust wholly for charitable or religious purposes [*s. 11*];
- (o) Any income by way of interest on securities in respect of certain co-operative societies in certain cases [*s. 80-P(2)(f)*];

Deduction from interest on securities :

The following items of expenses are deductible from the income chargeable under the head "Interest on securities" in order to arrive at the net income chargeable to tax :

- (1) *Collection charges*—Sec. 19 (i) entitles the assessee to deduct any reasonable sum expended by him for the purpose of realising the interest on securities. If the assessee himself collects the interest, he is not entitled to deduction for collection charges. He may not charge for his own labour.
- (2) *Interest payable on moneys borrowed for the purpose of investment in the securities*—
The assessee is also entitled, under sec. 19(ii), to a deduction in respect of any interest payable on moneys borrowed by him for the purpose of investment in the securities. The purpose should be investment in the securities if the borrowing, on the other hand, is for the purpose of utilising the moneys in the working of the business, no interest on such borrowing is allowable under this section though it may be allowable under s. 36 (1) (iii) in computing the profits under the head of income from business.

However in case where the interest on moneys borrowed for investment in securities is payable outside India, no deduction can be claimed therefor unless tax has been previously recovered thereon by deduction at source, or there is a person in India who can be charged to tax as agent under s. 163 in respect of that interest [*s. 21*]. This bar with regard to non-deductibility appears by virtue of the provisions contained in s. 9(1)(i) which provides that the interest receivable by a non resident shall be deemed to accrue in India and shall be taxable as such.

Taxes on tax-free securities issued by a local authority or a company :

In respect of any tax-free securities issued by a local authority or a company, the sum of the interest paid to the holder of the security would be assessed as "interest" received by the security-holder under s. 18. The tax paid by the local authority or the company to the Government in respect of the tax-free securities issued by it would also be assessed as income of the security-holder.

Deduction in respect of interest from tax-free securities of Central or State Government :

By virtue of provisions in sec. 66 read with sec. 86-A, interest received by an assessee on any tax free security of Central or State Government is liable to be included in his total income. But the assessee would be entitled to a rebate of income-tax on such interest at the average rate of tax or at the rate of 27½%, whichever is less [*s. 86-A*].

Deductions from total income in respect of interest on certain securities, dividends, etc. [s. 80-L]:

The deduction under sec. 80-L (1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 is allowed to individuals, Hindu undivided family, and association of persons or a body of individuals consisting only of husband and wife governed by the system of community of property in force in the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu, in respect of income derived from the following sources, to the extent of Rs. 3,000 :—

- (i) interest on any security of the Central Government or a State Government (not being interest payable under section 280-D in respect of any annuity deposit made under Chapter XXIIA);
- (ii) interest on such debentures, issued by any co-operative society (including a co-operative land mortgage bank or a co-operative land development bank) or any other institution or authority, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

In pursuance of clause (ii) of sub-sec. (1) of sec. 80-L, the Central Government has notified the debentures issued by the State Electricity Boards constituted under section 5 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 between the period 1st March, 1972 and 31st March, 1974 subject to the fulfilling of the conditions laid down under the notification No. S. O. 308 dt. 21-4-1972.

- (iii) interest on deposits under any scheme framed by the Central Government and notified by it in this behalf in the Official Gazette;

In pursuance of clause (iii) of sub-sec. (1) of sec. 80-L, the Central Government has notified the following schemes [Notification No. S. O. 2879 dt. 1-9-1970]:

(a) Post Office (Time Deposits) Scheme governed by the Post Office (Time Deposits) Rules, 1970;

(b) Post Office (Recurring Deposits) Scheme governed by the Post Office (Recurring Deposits) Rules 1970;

- (iv) dividends from any Indian company;
- (v) income received in respect of units from the Unit Trust of India, established under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 (52 of 1963);
- (vi) interest on deposits with a banking company to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 applies (including any bank or banking institution referred to in section 51 of that Act) or a co-operative society engaged in carrying on the business of banking (including a co-operative land mortgage bank or a co-operative land development bank);
- (vii) interest on deposits with a financial corporation which is engaged in providing long-term finance for industrial development in India and which is approved by the Central Government for the purposes of clause (viii) of sub-section (1) of section 36;
- (viii) interest on deposits with any authority constituted in India by or under any law enacted either for the purpose of dealing with and satisfying the need for housing accommodation or for the purpose of planning, development or improvement of cities towns and villages, or for both;
- (ix) interest on deposits with a co-operative society, not being a co-operative society referred to in clause (vi), made by a member of the society; or
- (x) dividends from any co-operative society.

In a case where the assessee is entitled also to the deduction under sec. 80-K in relation to the whole or any part of the income by way of dividends to in clause (iv) of sub-sec. (1), only so much of such income by way of dividends as may remain after the deduction under sec. 80-K shall be taken into account for the purpose of allowing the deduction under sub-sec. (1) [s. 80-L (2)].

NOTE—With effect from assessment year 1977-78 no deduction u/s 80-L of the Income-tax Act, 1961 shall be available to a specified Hindu undivided family whose any member has a taxable income.

Whether interest from securities may result in a negative income :—Section 19 allows deductions in computing the income chargeable under the head interest on securities and as such if the deduction result in a negative figure of income, the same in my opinion can be set off from income under any other head of income because there is no condition attached to the deductions.

Sums chargeable under the head "Income from house property"

Section 22 enacts that income-tax shall be charged under the head "Income from house property" on the annual value of property consisting of any buildings or lands appurtenant thereto of which the assessee is the owner. The lands appurtenant with the buildings would come under this section. The income from other lands, not forming part of a building, would be the income from "other sources" and assessed under sec. 56(2) unless it is agricultural income excluded from total income under sec. 10(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Exclusions :

The following income from house property is not included in the total income of the previous year of the person in receipt of the income—

- (1) *Income from house property falling under the description of "agricultural income" [s. 10(1) read with s. 2(1)(c)]*—Agricultural building is exempt from tax, if—
 - (i) such building is in the immediate vicinity of the land;
 - (ii) the receiver of rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind requires it as a dwelling-house, or a store-house or other out-building and so requires it because of his connection with the land, and
 - (iii) (a) the land is assessed to land revenue in India, or is subject to a local rate assessed and collected by the Government Officers; or
(b) it is not situated within the jurisdiction of municipality with a population of ten thousand or more or within area, not being more than eight kilometres, from the local limits of any municipality, as the Central Government may notify in this behalf.
- (2) *Income from house property held for charitable or religious purposes [s. 11]*—Under section 11 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 the income derived from property held under trust wholly or partly for religious or charitable purposes is exempt from tax to the extent mentioned in the said section.
- (3) *Income from house property occupied for business purposes [s. 22]*—It excludes from its charge under the head "Income from house property" any such property or portions of such property as the assessee may occupy for the purposes of any business or profession carried on by him, the profits of which are chargeable to income-tax. The tax is automatically payable in respect of such property under the head "Profits and gains of business and profession" and any expenditure incurred in respect of such property by way of repairs, municipal taxes, etc. can be claimed as deduction against such profits. Depreciation in respect of such property can also be claimed as a deduction against such profits. It may, however, be noted that when a property consisting of residential quarters is let by an assessee to his employees and such letting is incidental to the carrying on the assessee's business, the income from such property is assessable under the head "Profits and gains of business and profession" under section 28 of the Income tax Act, 1961.

Persons liable to charge under the head "Income from house property" :

Under section 22, the legal "owner" is chargeable to income-tax under the head "Income from house property". However, sec. 27 provides that in certain circumstances persons other than the legal owner will be "deemed to be the owner" of such property. Such deemed persons are—

- (i) an individual who transfers otherwise than for adequate consideration any house property to his or her spouse, not being a transfer in connection with an agreement to live apart or to a minor child not being a married daughter, shall be deemed to be the owner of the house property so transferred ;
- (ii) the holder of an impartible estate shall be deemed to be the individual owner of all the properties comprised in the estate ;
- (iii) a member of a co-operative society to whom a building or part thereof is allotted or leased under a house building scheme of the society shall be deemed to be the owner of that building or part thereof.

Annual value of a house property :

Annual value—a notional figure : The basis of charge of income from house property is its "Annual value" (Section 22). The annual value is a legal conception. It may be deemed or notional or hypothetical figure arrived at on a consideration of several factors. Under section 23 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 the annual value shall be deemed—

- (a) the sum for which the property might reasonably be expected to let from year to year; or
- (b) where the property is let and the annual rent received or receivable by the owner in respect thereof is in excess of the sum referred to above in clause (a), the amount so received or receivable; whichever is higher. It follows that even if the property is not let and is retained by the owner for his own use, nevertheless the income would arise for charge. Therefore, there is an annual value both for owner occupied and tenant occupied property.

Determination of reasonable rent—The reasonable rent of house property is ordinarily arrived at with reference to the actual sum for which the property is being let or with reference to the annual value of the property as fixed by a municipality or a local authority for the purposes of levying municipal or local taxes; whichever is higher.

Where the tenant has, besides paying rent, undertaken the liability of the land-lord, the reasonable rent should be deducted as a sum in excess of the agreed rent, and, similarly where the land-lord has undertaken to bear tenant obligations as, for instance, payment of the electricity bills for fans and lights etc. on the premises used by the tenant, the *de facto* rents paid would have to be stepped down in order to arrive at a reasonable rent. In case, where the premises are let furnished, the annual value must be estimated exclusive of the furniture. The portion of the rent attributable to the furniture must come out and be taxed separately either under the head "Profits and gains from business or profession" or under the head "Income from other sources", as the case may be. But for the purpose of determining the value of the house property generally, the municipal valuation should be taken at the gross rental value without deducting therefrom any allowance for repairs and taxes. If municipal rateable value is computed after deducting from the gross rental value certain allowance for repairs and taxes, then the municipal rateable value should be increased by a sum equal to such allowance for repairs and taxes. If the property is let and the annual value received or receivable by the owner in respect thereof is in excess of the value as determined hereinbefore, then, the amount received or receivable shall be the annual value.

Net annual value of tenant-occupied property :

Deduction of taxes levied by a local authority—First proviso to s. 23 (1) lays down that where the house property is in the occupation of a tenant, the taxes levied by any local authority in respect of the property, such as, house tax, bhumi bhawan kar, halalkhor tax and education cess shall, to the extent such taxes are borne by the owner, be deducted in determining the annual value of the property. The words "tax levied" denotes the assumption of tax liability and not the actual payment of tax.

Concession in respect of newly constructed tenant-occupied property—Second proviso to s. 23 (1) grants a concession in the computation of annual value in respect of new residential units which are in the occupation of a tenant. The annual value of such newly constructed residential units is reduced to the following extent :—

- (a) in the case of a building, comprising one or more residential units, the erection of which is begun after the 1st day of April, 1961 and completed before the 1st day of April, 1970 or a period of three years from the date of completion of building, by a sum equal to the aggregate of—
 - (i) in respect of any residential unit whose annual value as so determined does not exceed six hundred rupees, the amount of such annual value;
 - (ii) in respect of any residential unit whose annual value as so determined exceeds six hundred rupees, an amount of six hundred rupees;
- (b) in the case of a building comprising one or more residential units, the erection of which is begun after the 1st day of April, 1961 and completed after the 31st day of March, 1970 for a period of five years from the date of completion of building by a sum equal to the aggregate of—

- (i) in respect of any residential unit whose annual value as so determined does not exceed one thousand two hundred rupees, the amount of such annual value ;
- (ii) in respect of any residential unit whose annual value as so determined exceeds one thousand two hundred rupees, an amount of one thousand two hundred rupees.

It is also provided that the income in respect of any residential unit referred to in clause (a) or clause (b) above shall in no case be a loss as a result of such deduction.

Net annual value of self-occupied property :

When occupied by the owner—Section 23(2) provides that in computing the annual value of house property which is in the occupation of the owner for the purposes of his own residence, a reduction of the sum equal to one-half of the annual value (*reasonable rent*) so determined or Rs. 1,800, whichever is less, shall be allowed in the annual value. In case where the assessee has more than two such residential houses, the deduction shall be available only in respect of one such residential house, which the assessee, at his option, may specify in this behalf. It is further provided that the annual value of the self-occupied property shall be limited to 10% of the aggregate of the assessee's all other incomes.

When not occupied by the owner for certain reasons—Section 23(3) provides that where such property as in the occupation of the owner for the purposes of his own residence consists of one residential house only and it cannot actually be occupied by the owner by reason of the fact that owing to his employment, business or profession carried on at any other place, he has to reside at that other place in a building not belonging to him, the annual value of such house shall be taken to be *nil*, if the assessee did not occupy the house during the whole of the previous year. If the assessee did occupy it for a part of the previous year, its annual value shall be taken in proportion of that part of the annual value determined under sub-sec. (2) of sec. (23). The grant of this relief to the assessee is subject to the conditions that the house is not actually let, and no other benefit therefrom is derived by the owner.

Sec. 24(2) provides that the annual income in respect of such property shall in no case be a loss.

Deduction from income from house property [s.24(1)] :

Under sec. 24(1), the income chargeable under the head "Income from house property" shall be computed after making the following deductions from the annual value determined under sec. 23(2):—

- (1) *Repairs allowance [s. 24(1) (i)]*—In respect of repairs a fixed allowance of a sum equal to one-sixth of the net annual value is granted if the property is either in the occupation of the owner or if it is in the occupation of a tenant the owner has undertaken to bear the cost of repairs. But where the tenant has undertaken to bear the cost of repairs the allowance will be limited to the difference between the annual value and the amount of rent payable and, in no case, it will exceed the sum equal to one-sixth of the net annual value.

The deduction in respect of repairs shall be granted automatically, whether or not any sum is proved to have been spent on repairs by any party. Even when an allowance is given for vacancies, the deduction should be granted in full.

- (2) *Insurance premium [s.24(1)(ii)]*—The amount of any premium paid to insure the property against risk of destruction of property, such as, fire, earth quake, etc. is allowed from the net annual value of the property. Proof of payment of premia is rendered necessary.
- (3) *Annual charge [s. 24 (1)(iv)]*—Where the property is subject to an annual charge, the amount of such charge is allowed from the net annual value of the property: provided that such annual charge does not amount to a capital charge and is not a charge voluntarily created by the assessee.
The "annual charge", in order to be eligible for deduction, need not have been actually paid or discharged.
- (4) *Ground rent [s. 24(1)(v)]*—Where the property is subject to a ground rent, the amount of such rent is allowed from the net annual value of the property.

The claim for ground rent does not arise as and when it is paid, but it arises independently thereof in each previous year and will be claimable in each previous year in respect of the ground rent for that year.

- (5) *Interest on borrowed capital [s. 24(1)(vi)]*—Any interest on money borrowed for acquiring, constructing, repairing, renewing or reconstructing the property is deductible. It is not necessary that the loan so borrowed or the interest payable thereon is secured by a charge on property.

The interest need not be proved to have been paid. It is enough that under the terms of the loan, the liability of interest has matured. Apart from interest, no deduction is allowable under this clause for any brokerage or commission expenses incurred for arranging the loan.

- (6) *Land revenue [s. 24(1)(vii)]*—Any sums paid on account of land revenue or any other tax levied by the State Government in respect of the property is allowed from the net annual value of the property. Proof of payment of such taxes is rendered necessary.
- (7) *Collection charges [s. 24(1)(viii)]*—Any sums spent to collect the rent from the property, not exceeding 6% of the net annual value of the property is deductible.

The expenditure to collect the rent would include the salary of an employee engaged for the purpose, or the commission due to a broker or a commission agent who does the business of collection generally. It would also include expenditure incurred in civil suits or litigations, to recover the arrears of rent when not paid. Only the net expenses incurred in the litigation, viz., net after deduction of any costs recovered from the opposite party, may be deducted.

The owner himself making the collection would be entitled to claim as a deduction only such actual cost as he might have incurred by way of conveyance charges to meet the tenants or such charges as he might have incurred by way of postal correspondence with the tenants etc. He cannot claim any remuneration for his labour.

- (8) *Vacancy allowance [s. 24(1)(ix)]*—Where the property is let and remains vacant during a part of the year, a deduction of a part of the net value proportionate to the period of vacancy is allowed from the net annual value of the property.
- (9) *Allowance in respect of lost or irrecoverable rents [s. 24(1)(x)]*—The amount in respect of rent from property let to a tenant which the assessee cannot realise, is allowed as deduction from annual value of the property, subject to the provisions contained in Rule 4 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962. The said Rule 4 lays down that under clause (x) of sub-sec. (1) of sec. 24 deduction shall be allowed of such part of income in respect of which tax is payable under the head "Income from house property" as is equal to the amount of rent payable but not paid by a tenant of the assessee and so proved to be lost and irrecoverable where—

- (a) the tenancy is *bonafide*;
- (b) the defaulting tenant has vacated, or steps have been taken to compel him to vacate the property;
- (c) the defaulting tenant is not in occupation of any other property of the assessee;
- (d) the assessee has taken all reasonable steps to institute legal proceedings for the recovery of the unpaid rent or satisfies the Income-tax Officer that legal proceeding would be useless; and
- (e) the annual value of the property to which the unpaid rent relates has been included in the assessed income of the previous year during which that rent was due and tax has been duly paid on such assessed income :

Provided that the deduction to be allowed on this account shall not exceed the income under the head "Income from house property" included in the total income as computed without making any deduction under this rule.

It would mean that the quantum of relief under this clause is limited to the extent of a year's rent and any unabsorbed part of the irrecoverable rent cannot be carried forward to a subsequent year.

Property owned by co-owners :

Section 26 provides that where property consisting of buildings and lands appurtenant thereto is owned by two or more persons and their respective shares are definite and ascertainable, such persons shall not, in respect of such property, be assessed as an association of persons but the share of each such person in the income from property is to be included in their respective total income.

Under explanation to section 26 it is provided that where a property is used by co-owners for self-residence, each such co-owner will be individually entitled to self-occupation allowance under section 23(2), i.e., one half of the annual value or Rs. 1,800; whichever is less.

Example 1 : Mr. X is the owner of a house property. The property was constructed in 1972 and has four residential units. The fair rental value of the property is Rs. 24,000. The property is let for Rs. 20,000. Besides, he has incurred the following expenses :

—House tax	Rs. 1,440
—Water tax	Rs. 1,200
—Insurance premium paid against fire risk	Rs. 1,000
—Ground rent	Rs. 1,200
—Interest on capital borrowed for construction of building	Rs. 6,000
—Collection charges	Rs. 400

To compute the income from house property.

Solution :**Computation of income from house property**

—Fair rent		Rs. 24,000
Less : —House tax	Rs. 1,440.00	
—Water tax	Rs. 1,200.00	Rs. 2,640
		Rs. 21,360
Less : —Reduction under second proviso to section 23(1) at Rs. 1,200 per unit		Rs. 4,800
	Net annual value	Rs. 16,560
Less : —Deductions allowable [s. 24(1)]:		
—1/6th in respect of repairs	Rs. 2,760.00	
—Insurance premium paid	Rs. 1,000.00	
—Ground rent	Rs. 1,200.00	
—Interest on borrowings	Rs. 6,000.00	
—Collection charges (Being less than 6% of net annual value)	Rs. 400.00	Rs. 11,360
	Chargeable income	Rs. 5,200

Example 2 : Mr. X died in 1966 leaving behind his widow and three sons. In his will he directed that after his death the property will belong to wife and three sons equally and each one will have one-fourth share in property as well as its income. The assessee had received a rent of Rs. 18,000 for the three-fourth portion. One-fourth property is occupied for self residence by X's widow and his sons and the balance is let. The municipal tax amounting to Rs. 2,000 is borne by the owner of the property. Other expenses in relation to the above property are as under :—

—Ground rent	Rs. 2,000.00
—Fire insurance premium paid	Rs. 800.00

To compute the income from house property.

Solution :

Computation of income from house property (Let out portion)

—Rent Received		Rs. 18,000.00
Less : —House tax ($\frac{3}{4}$)		Rs. 1,500.00
		<u>Rs. 16,500.00</u>
Less : —Deduction allowable [s. 24(1)]:		
— $\frac{1}{8}$ th in respect of repairs	Rs. 2,750.00	
—Ground rent ($\frac{3}{4}$)	Rs. 1,500.00	
—Fire insurance premium ($\frac{3}{4}$)	Rs. 600.00	Rs. 4,850.00
		<u>Rs. 11,650.00</u>

The share of each co-owner in respect of let out portion will be as under :—

Mrs. X	Rs. 2,912.50
Elder son	Rs. 2,912.50
Second son	Rs. 2,912.50
Third son	Rs. 2,912.50

Computation of income from house property for self residence

Fair Rent		Rs. 6,000.00
Less : —House tax ($\frac{1}{4}$)		Rs. 500.00
		<u>Rs. 5,500.00</u>
Less : —Claim for self occupation [s. 23(2)]:		
(i) $\frac{1}{2}$ of Rs. 5,500	Rs. 2,750	
(ii) Ceiling limit Rs. 1,800 for each co-owner	Rs. 7,200	
Lower of the two is allowable		Rs. 2,750.00
		<u>Rs. 2,750.00</u>

Less : —Deduction allowable [s. 24(1)]:		
— $\frac{1}{8}$ th in respect of repairs	Rs. 458.00	
—Ground rent	Rs. 500.00	
—Fire insurance premium	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 1,158.00
		<u>Rs. 1,592.00</u>

The share of each co-owner in respect of self residence portion will be as under :—

Mrs. X	Rs. 398.00
Elder son	Rs. 398.00
Second son	Rs. 398.00
Third son	Rs. 398.00

PROFITS AND GAINS OF BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.

Sum Chargeable :

Under section 23 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, profits and gains of any business or profession are chargeable to tax provided the business or Profession is carried on by the assessee at any time during the previous year.

Business :

Under section 2(13) of the Income-tax Act, "Business" includes any trade, commerce or manufacture or any adventure or concern in the nature of trade, commerce or manufacture.

Profession :

Under section 2(36) of Income-tax Act, "Profession" includes vocation.

"Profession" involves the idea of an occupation requiring purely intellectual skill or manual skill controlled, as in painting and sculpture or surgery etc., by the intellectual skill of the operator.

"Vocation" means the way in which a man passes his life.

RECEIPTS DEEMED TO BE PROFITS AND GAINS OF BUSINESS :

(i) Recoupment of loss or expenditure or remission of liability [s. 41(1)] :

Where an assessee has been granted an allowance or deduction in respect of loss, expenditure or trading liability incurred by him in the assessment for any year and subsequently during any previous year he receives, whether in cash or in any other manner whatsoever, any amount in respect of such loss or expenditure or any benefit by way of remission or cessation of such trading liability, the amount received or the value of the benefit accruing to him is chargeable as business profit of that previous year.

(ii) Balancing charge [s. 41(2) and 41(2A)] :

Where an assessee is able to recover more than the written down value of an asset inclusive of building, structure etc. sold, the excess amount recovered subject to the total depreciation allowed in the past is taxed as balancing charge.

If the price exceeds the cost of the asset, such excess is to be taxed as 'capital gain'

(iii) Balancing charge in respect of scientific research asset [s. 41(3)] :

Where an item of asset representing capital expenditure on scientific research after having been in use for some years is sold in a later year, and the sale proceeds together with the total deduction u/s 35(2)(i) or 35(2)(ia) exceed the amount of capital expenditure thereon, then the excess or the amount of deduction so made, whichever is less, shall be chargeable to income-tax as income of the business or profession of the previous year in which the sale took place.

(iv) Bad debts recovered [s. 41(4)] :

Where a deduction has been allowed in respect of a bad debt or part of debt u/s 36(1)(vii), then, if the amount subsequently recovered on any such debt or part is greater than the difference between the debt or part of debt and the amount so allowed, the excess shall be chargeable to tax under the profits and gains of business or profession. It is not necessary that the business or profession should be in existence in the year of recovery.

(v) Receipts of discontinued profession [s. 176(4)] :

Where any profession is discontinued in any year on account of the cessation of the profession by, or the retirement or death of, the person carrying on the profession, any sum received after the discontinuance shall be deemed to be the income of recipient and charged to tax in the year of receipt.

Deductions allowable in computing income from business or profession :

For the purpose of computing the taxable income from business or profession the following deductions are allowed :

- (i) Rent rates, taxes, repairs and insurance for premises used for the purpose of business or profession [s. 30].
- (ii) Current repairs and insurance against risk of damage or destruction in respect of machinery, plant or furniture used for the purpose of business or profession. [s. 31]

(iii) Depreciation Allowance [s. 32]. For details see chapter "Depreciation".

(iv) Investment Allowance [s. 32A]. For details see chapter "Investment Allowance".

(v) Development Rebate [s. 33]. For details see chapter "Development Rebate".

(vi) Development allowance [s. 33A] :

In the case of tea industry, a development allowance is admissible for plantation in new areas at 50 per cent. of the actual cost of planting and for replantation of tea bushes in existing plantations, at 30 per cent. of the actual cost of replanting. The deduction is admissible in two stages. The allowance will at first be computed in the accounting year next following the year in which the land was prepared for planting or replanting with reference to the actual cost of the planting or replanting upto that period. Thereafter, the development allowance will be computed in the fourth accounting year from the accounting year in which the land was prepared for planting or replanting and if the amount computed in this year is greater than the deduction allowed, then the excess will be allowed as deduction in the fourth accounting year.

(vii) Rehabilitation allowance [s. 33B] :

Where the business of any industrial undertaking carried on in India is discontinued in any previous year by reason of extensive damage to, or destruction of, any building, machinery, plant or furniture owned by the assessee and used for the purpose of such business as a direct result of

- (i) flood, typhoon, hurricane, cyclone, earthquake or other convulsion of nature; or
- (ii) riot or civil disturbance; or
- (iii) accidental fire or explosion; or
- (iv) action by an enemy or action taken in combating an enemy (whether with or without a declaration of war),

and, thereafter, at any time before the expiry of three years from the end of such previous year, the business is reestablished, reconstructed or revived by the assessee, he shall, in respect of the previous year in which the business is so reestablished, reconstructed or revived, be allowed a deduction of a sum by way of rehabilitation allowance equivalent to sixty per cent. of the amount of the deduction allowable to him under clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of section 32 in respect of the building, machinery, plant or furniture so damaged or destroyed.

This allowance is only available to an industrial undertaking which is mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacturing or processing of goods or in mining.

(viii) Expenditure on scientific research [s. 35] :

The following expenditure on scientific research are allowed as deduction:—

(a) Revenue expenditure:

- (i) Any sum spent by the assessee on scientific research related to the business (not being of capital nature) is allowed in entirety as business expenditure. The provision is analogous to section 37 (1) which permits deduction of any expenditure laid out or expended wholly and exclusively for the purposes of business [s. 35 (1)(i)].

The Direct Taxes (Amendment) Act, 1974 has added an Explanation to this section so as to provide that revenue expenditure incurred by the assessee after 31st March, 1973 on payment of salary to research personnel or on material inputs during the period of three years immediately preceding the commencement of the business will be regarded as having been laid out or expended in the previous year in which the business is commenced. The deduction will be limited to the amount certified by the prescribed authority to have been actually spent on the qualifying items. For this purpose, "salary" will have the meaning assigned to it in Explanation 2 of sub-section (5) of section 40A of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

- (ii) Instead of assessee himself spending on scientific research, he may subsidise any scientific research association or any university, college or other institution engaged in scientific research in which event, such subsidy would be allowed as an expense. The association university, college or other institution should,

however, be one approved for the purposes of this clause by the prescribed authority. The subsidy is allowed to be deducted even though the research conducted by the institutions is unconnected with the assessee's business [s. 35(1)(ii)].

The Direct Taxes (Amendment) Act, 1974 has inserted a new sub-section (2A) in section 35 under which a weighted deduction equal to one and one-third times of the actual expenditure incurred by an assessee after 31st March, 1973 on sponsored research in approved laboratories will be allowed. It is not necessary that the sponsored research should be related to the assessee's business but the weighted deduction will be allowed only if the scientific research is undertaken by a scientific research association or a university or a college or other institutions referred to in sec. 35 (1)(ii) under a programme approved by the prescribed authority having regard to the social, economic and industrial needs of the country. Where a deduction is allowed under the new sub-section (2A) of section 35, no deduction in respect of the same expenditure will be allowed under section 35 (1)(ii).

- (iii) Any sum paid to a university, college or other institutions to be used for research in social science or statistical research related to the class of business carried on by the assessee is also deductible, provided the university, college or other institution is one approved for the purposes of this clause by the prescribed authority [s. 35 (1)(iii)].

Rule 6 of the Income-tax Rule, 1962 provides that the "prescribed authority" referred to above shall be the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Indian Council of Medical Research or the Indian Council of Social Science Research or the Secretary, Department of Science and Technology Government of India or any other officer of that department nominated by him in that behalf, as may be, appropriate to the nature of the scientific research in question.

(b) Capital expenditure:

- (iv) The assessee is entitled to a deduction in respect of capital expenditure incurred by him on scientific research, provided it is related to the business carried on by him [s. 35 (1)(iv)] :
 - (a) in respect of capital expenditure incurred before 1st April, 1967, one-fifth of the capital expenditure incurred in any previous year shall be deducted for that previous year; and the balance of the expenditure shall be deducted in equal instalments for each of the four immediately succeeding previous years [s. 35 (2)(i)] :
 - (b) in respect of capital expenditure incurred after 31st March, 1967, the whole of such capital expenditure incurred in any previous year shall be deducted for that previous year [s. 35 (2)(ia)].

Vide Explanation to clauses (i) and (ia) to section 35(2), any capital expenditure on scientific research incurred within three years immediately preceding the commencement of the business is deemed to be incurred in the previous year in which the business is commenced.

Amortisation of the Cost of Patent Rights and Copyrights [S. 35A]

Capital expenditure incurred after 28th February, 1966 on acquisition of patent rights or copy rights is allowed to be amortised in equal annual instalments over a period of 14 years. Where the rights had commenced before these were acquired by a tax-payer, the period of 14 years will be reduced by the number of complete years which had elapsed since the acquisition of the rights.

Export markets development allowance [s. 35B] :

The Finance Act, 1968 provides for the grant of Export Markets Development Allowance in the form of a weighted deduction from income of an amount equivalent to one and one-third times of the expenditure incurred by a resident tax-payer (other than a foreign company) on export promotion. The Direct Taxes (Amendment Act), 1974 has increased the amount of weighted deduction to one and one-half times the amount of actual expenditure incurred after 28.2.73 in case of domestic companies in which public are substantially interested.

To be admissible, the expenditure must be incurred after 29.2.68 and relate to the goods, services or facilities dealt in or provided by the tax-payer in the course of his business and should fall under one or more of the following heads :

- (i) advertisement or publicity outside India in respect of goods, services or facilities which the assessee deals in or provides in the course of his business;
- (ii) obtaining information regarding foreign markets for such goods, services or facilities;
- (iii) distribution, supply or provision outside India, of goods services or facilities not being expenditure incurred in India in connection therewith or expenditure (wherever incurred) on the carriage of the goods to their destination outside India or on the insurance of such goods while in transit;
- (iv) maintaining abroad, a branch, office or agency for promotion of the sale outside India of such goods, services or facilities;
- (v) preparation and submission of tenders for the supply or provision outside India of such goods, services or facilities and activities incidental thereto;
- (vi) supply of samples or technical information for the promotion of the sale of such goods, services or facilities outside India
- (vii) travelling outside India, for the promotion of the sale outside India of such goods, services or facilities, including travelling outward from, and return to India;
- (viii) performance of services abroad in connection with or incidental to the execution of any contract for supply outside India of such goods, services or facilities;

There is provision for the Government to notify any other heads of expenditure qualifying for the deduction. The deduction is available whether the expenditure is incurred by the tax-payer directly or through participation in joint export promotion arrangements.

Agricultural development allowance [s. 35-C]:

The incentive is available to companies and co-operative societies which use the products of agriculture, animal husbandry or dairy or poultry farming, as a raw material for their manufacturing and processing activities, in the form of a 'weighted deduction' from income, equal to one and one-fifth times the amount of expenditure incurred on the following items. In other way, we may say, that the expenditure incurred by a company on agricultural development is subsidised to the extent of 20 per cent. through this weighted deduction.

- (i) provision of fertilisers, seeds, pesticides, concentrates for cattle and poultry feed, tools or implements, for use by cultivators, growers or producers of the raw material used by the company;
- (ii) dissemination of information on, or demonstration of, modern techniques or method of agriculture, animal husbandry or dairy or poultry farming or advice on such techniques or methods;

The Government has the power to notify any other goods, services or facilities, which will qualify for the "weighted deduction."

The allowance is admissible in respect of expenditure incurred after February 29, 1968. The expenditure may be incurred by the company or co-operative society directly or through association and bodies approved by the Government for this purpose.

Amortisation of preliminary expenses [s. 35-D]:

(i.e., expenses on market and other surveys and on feasibility and project reports etc.)

This incentive would enable any Indian company or any resident tax-payer other than a company to amortise preliminary expenses incurred for setting up of a new industrial unit or extension of an industrial undertaking. The amortisation will be allowed against profits in 10 equal annual instalments beginning with the accounting year in which the extension of the industrial undertaking is completed or the new unit commences production or operation. The following types of preliminary expenses are admissible for amortisation:

- (a) expenditure on
 - (i) preparation of feasibility report;
 - (ii) preparation of project report;

- (iii) conducting market survey or any other survey necessary for the business of the assessee; and
- (iv) engineering services relating to the business of the assessee. This expenditure is admissible only where the work is done by the assessee himself or by a concern which is approved for this purpose by the Central Board of Direct Taxes.
- (b) Legal charges for drafting any agreement between the assessee and any other person for any purpose relating to setting up of or conduct of business of the assessee, and
- (c) Where the assessee is an Indian Company.
 - (i) legal charges for drafting the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company;
 - (ii) expenditure on printing of the Memorandum and articles of Association;
 - (iii) fees for registering the company under the Companies Act, 1956; and
 - (iv) expenditure incurred in connection with the issue, for public subscription, of shares in or debentures of the company by way of under-writing commission, brokerage and charges for drafting, typing, printing and advertisement of the prospectus.
 - (v) such other expenditure as may be prescribed.

The aggregate amount of expenditure qualifying for amortisation will be limited to—

- (i) either 2.5 per cent. of the cost of project i.e., the actual cost of fixed assets;
- or
- (ii) in the case of and at the option of a company, 2.5 per cent. of the capital employed in its business i.e., the aggregate of issued share capital, debentures and long-term borrowings including moneys borrowed from abroad for purchase of capital plant and machinery.

Both the actual cost of the fixed assets and the capital employed in a company's business will be taken as shown in the assessee's account books as on the last date of the accounting year in which business commences, or the new unit commences production or extension of existing undertaking is completed. Further, in a case where the preliminary expenses are incurred for setting up of a new unit or for extension of the industrial undertaking, the cost of project or the capital employed in the company's business, will be that which pertains to the setting up of the new unit or extension of the industrial undertaking. In case of assessee other than a company or a co-operative society, no deduction shall be admissible under the section unless the accounts are audited by a chartered accountant and audit report in the prescribed form i.e., 3B is furnished alongwith the return.

Amortisation of expenditure on prospecting for, and development of certain minerals [s. 35-E] :

An Indian Company or a resident tax payer other than a company is entitled to amortisation of expenditure incurred on operations relating to prospecting for and development of, specified minerals, after March 31, 1970, during a period of 5 years ending with the accounting year in which the commercial production of the mineral starts. It is immaterial whether these operations prove out to be infructuous or abortive. The amortisation will be allowed in 10 equal instalments over a ten year period beginning with the year in which the commercial production of the mineral starts and the deduction will be allowed against the profits from the commercial production of mineral or minerals, whether established as a result of operations of prospecting for and development in question or otherwise.

The expenditure qualifying for amortisation will, however, not include (a) expenditure on acquisition of the site of the source of the mineral or the rights in or over the site, (b) expenditure on acquisition of the deposits of the mineral or any rights in or over the deposits; and (c) expenditure of a capital nature on any building, machinery, plant or furniture for which depreciation is admissible under the provision of the Income-tax Act.

Insurance against risk of damage or destruction of stocks and stores [s. 36(1)(i)] :

The amount of insurance premium paid to cover such risk is an admissible deduction under section 36(1)(i) of the Income-tax Act provided the stores or stocks are used for the purposes of business or profession.

Bonus or commission paid to employees [s. 36 (1)(ii)] :

Any sum paid to an employee as bonus or commission for services rendered is an allowable deduction under section 36(1)(ii) of the Income-tax Act provided such sum would not have been payable to him as profit or dividend, if it had not been paid as bonus or commission. It is further provided that the amount of bonus paid to an employee employed in a factory or other establishment to which the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 apply shall not exceed the amount of bonus payable under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

In case of assessee where the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 do not apply, the amount of bonus or commission should be reasonable with reference to

- (a) the pay of the employee and the conditions of his service;
- (b) the profits of the business or profession for the previous year in question; and
- (c) the general practice prevailing in similar business or profession.

Interest on borrowed capital [s. 36(1)(iii)] :

Interest paid on capital for the purposes of business or profession is an allowable deduction under section 36(1)(iii) except:

- (i) interest paid by a firm to any partner which is to be disallowed under section 40(b); and
- (ii) interest which is payable outside India (not being interest on a loan issued for public subscription before 1.4.38) is to be disallowed under section 40(a)(i) if no tax is deducted thereon at source or in respect of which there is no person in India who could be treated as agent of the non-resident under section 163.

Contributions towards recognised provident fund or an approved superannuation fund [s. 36 (1)(iv)] :

Such contributions will be allowed as deduction under section 36(1) (iv) of the Income-tax Act subject to the prescribed limits (as per part A & B of the Fourth Schedule of the Income-tax Act).

Contributions towards an approved gratuity fund [s. (36)(1)(v)] :

Under Section 36 (1)(v), any sum paid by the assessee as an employer by way of contribution towards an approved Gratuity Fund created by him for the exclusive benefit of his employees under an irrevocable trust is an allowable deduction.

Deduction in respect of animals used for business which have died or become permanently useless [s. 36(1)(vi)] :

In respect of animals used for the purposes of business or profession (but not as stock-in-trade) who have died or become permanently useless, the difference between the actual cost to the assessee, of the animals and the amount, if any, realised in respect of carcasses or animals will be allowed as a deduction.

Bad debts [s. 36(1)(vii)]

A deduction is to be allowed in respect of any debt or part thereof which is established to have become bad or irrecoverable in the previous year subject to the following conditions laid down in section 36(2) :

- (i) The debt has been taken into account in computing the income of that previous year or of an earlier previous year;
- (ii) In case of banking or money lending business carried on by the assessee, the debt represents money lent in the ordinary course of such business of banking or money lending which is carried on by the assessee.
- (iii) The debt has been written off as irrecoverable in the accounts of the assessee for that previous year in which it is claimed to have become bad.

Premature write off bad debt [s. 36(2) (iii)]:

Where a debt had been written off as irrecoverable in the books of account of an earlier previous year but no deduction was allowed by the Income-tax Officer for that year on the ground that it had not been established to have become a bad debt in that year, the deduction is to be allowed in the year in which according to the Income-tax Officer the debt becomes irrecoverable.

Where debt is held to have become bad earlier than the year in which it is written off as irrecoverable:

Where a claim for bad debt written off in the accounts of the previous year is dis-allowed by the Income-tax Officer on the ground that such debt had become bad in any earlier previous year and the assessee accepts such a finding of the Income-tax Officer, then the assessment of the year in which the debt is held to have become bad will be rectified under section 155(6) of the Income-tax Act for the purpose of allowing such deduction, provided such year does not fall beyond a period of four years immediately preceding the year of write off.

Recovery of any bad debt:

Under section 36(2)(ii) of the Income-tax Act, if the amount ultimately recovered on any bad debt is less than the difference between the debt and the deduction allowed in respect thereof, the deficiency shall be deductible in the previous year in which the ultimate recovery is made.

Expenses deductible from commission earned by life insurance agents (Refer C.B.D.T. Circular F: No. 14.9.65-I.T. (A1) dt. 22.9.65)

Where detailed accounts are not maintained by insurance agents regarding expenses incurred in earning the insurance commission adhoc deduction of expenses are allowed at the following rates—

- (a) Where separate figures are available in respect of the first year's commission and the renewal commission:
 - (i) at 40% of the first year's commission; and
 - (ii) at 15% of the renewal commission.
- (b) Where separate figures are not available in respect of the first year's commission.

The above deduction is to be restricted to:—

- (i) Rs. 6,000 per annum where the gross insurance commission does not exceed Rs. 20,000; and
- (ii) Rs. 10,000 per annum where the gross commission exceeds Rs. 20,000,

General [s. 37] :

Any other expenditure not specifically covered by section 30 to 36 and section 80V of the Income-tax Act and which is not in the nature of capital expenditure or personal expenses of the assessee is to be allowed as a deduction under section 37(1) of the Income-tax Act, if it is laid out or expended wholly and exclusively for the purposes of business or profession.

Expenditure on advertisement [Rule 6B]:

The allowance in respect of expenditure on advertisement shall not exceed Rs. 50/- on each such article which is intended for presentation.

Expenditure in connection with travelling [Rule 6D]:

- (i) Expenditure on Travelling outside India: The allowance in respect of expenditure incurred by an assessee in connection with travelling by an employee or any other person outside India for the purpose of the business or profession of the assessee shall not exceed the amount which bears to the aggregate of the amount, if any, covered by foreign exchange granted or permitted to be acquired for the purpose of such travel under the law relating to foreign exchange for the time being in force and the amount expended on such travel in Indian currency, the same proportion of the days spent for the purposes of the business and other purposes.
- (ii) Expenditure on travelling inside India: The allowance in respect of expenditure incurred by any assessee in connection with travelling by an employee or any other person within India outside the headquarter of such employees for the purposes of business or profession of the assessee shall be limited to the aggregate of the amounts computed as under:—

- (a) in respect of travel by rail, road, waterway or air, the expenditure actually incurred.
- (b) in respect of any other expenditure (including hotel expenses or allowance paid) in connection with such travel, an amount calculated at the following rates for the period spent outside such headquarter.

FROM 1ST APRIL 1976 AND ONWARDS

	If the stay of the employee is at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta	If the stay is at any other place.
(1) in respect of an employee whose salary is Rs. 1000/- per month or more.	Rs. 150/- per day or part thereof.	Rs. 100/- per day or part thereof.
(2) In respect of any other employee	Rs. 75/- per day or part thereof	Rs. 50/- per day or part thereof.
(3) In respect of any other person	Rs. 150/- per day or part thereof	Rs. 100/- per day or part thereof.

Provided that where such persons stay free of charge in a guest house maintained by the assessee at such place, then the amount under this clause shall be calculated at 1/3rd of the aforesaid rates and where lodging only is provided free of charge, then the amount under this clause shall be calculated at 1/2 of the aforesaid rates.

AMOUNTS NOT DEDUCTIBLE FROM BUSINESS INCOME [ss. 37, 40 & 40A]:

Expenditure on entertainment [s. 37(2)]:

The expenditure incurred in India (but not outside India) is not allowable as business expenditure in the assessment year 1976-77.

The Finance Act, 1976 has deleted the sub-section (2B) of Section 37. Hence with effect from assessment year 1977-78 the expenditure incurred on entertainment will be allowed as business expenditure u/s 37 (2A) to the following extent:

- | | |
|--|--|
| (i) on the first Rs. 10,00,000 of the profits and gains of the business or profession (computed before making any allowance under section 32A, section 33 or section 33A or in respect of entertainment expenditure) | at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or Rs. 5,000, whichever is higher |
| (ii) on the next Rs. 40,00,000 of the profits and gains of the business or profession (computed in the manner aforesaid) | at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. |
| (iii) on the next Rs. 1,20,00,000 of the profits and gains of the business or profession (computed in the manner aforesaid) | at the rate of $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. |
| (iv) on the balance of the profits and gains of the business or profession (computed in the manner aforesaid) | nil |

Withdrawal of expenditure incurred on the maintenance of Guest House [s. 37(4)]:

Any expenditure incurred after 28.2.1970 on the maintenance of a guest house including the rent paid where such premises have been hired will not be allowed as a deduction from business profits. Depreciation on the building used as guest house where it is owned by the assessee and on other assets used in the guest house will not be allowed for and from the assessment year 1971-72. If any amounts are received from the persons using the guest house, only the excess of maintenance charges and depreciation over such receipts will be disallowed in computing the business income.

However, in case where the guest house is maintained as a holiday home and is maintained by an assessee who has through out the previous year employed not less than one hundred whole time employees in a business or profession carried on by him and is intended for the exclusive use of such employees while on leave, the expenditure incurred in maintenance of such guest house will not be disallowed.

Other expenditures not deductible [ss. 40 & 40A]

The following amounts are not admissible deductions for the purpose of computing income from business or profession:

- (i) Any interest chargeable under the Income-tax Act which is payable outside India (not being interest on a loan issued for public subscription before 1.4.38) on which tax has not been paid or deducted at source or in respect of which there is no person in India who may be treated as an agent under section 163 [s. 40 (a)(i)];
- (ii) Any payment which is chargeable under the head "salaries" if it is payable outside India and if the tax had not been paid thereon nor deducted at source [s. 40 (a)(iii)];
- (iii) In the case of any firm, any payment of interest, salary, bonus, commission or remuneration made by the firm to any partner of the firm [s. 40(b)];
- (iv) In the case of a company, any provision of remuneration or benefit or amenity to a director or to a person who has a substantial interest in the company or to a relative of the director or of such person, as the case may be, as also expenditure or allowance in respect of any assets of the company which are used by such persons for their own purposes or benefit subject to an overall ceiling limit of Rs. 72,000 per annum in respect of any one director or a person who has a substantial interest in the company or a relative of the director or of such person [s. 40 (C)];
- (v) The following expenditure incurred by any assessee will not be allowed as a deduction in computing the taxable profits: [s. 40A (5)] :
 - (i) Salary paid to an employee to the extent it exceeds an amount calculated at the rate of Rs. 5,000 for each month or part thereof comprised in the period of his employment in India during the relevant previous year.
 - (ii) Salary paid to a former employee to the extent it exceeds Rs. 60,000 for the year.
 - (iii) Expenditure incurred for providing any perquisite (*whether convertible into money or not*) to an employee to the extent the value of such perquisite exceeds 20% of the amount of his salary or which is in excess of an amount calculated at the rate of Rs. 1,000 for each month or part thereof comprised in the period of his employment in India during the relevant previous year, whichever is greater.
- (vi) Expenditure incurred by an assessee on payment of fees for services rendered by a person who, at any time during the twenty-four months immediately preceding the relevant previous year was his employee, will not be allowed as a deduction in computing the taxable profits of the assessee to the extent it exceeds Rs. 60,000. In a case where the assessee also incurs in relation to such person, any expenditure on payment of salary; the deduction in respect of the expenditure on payment of his fees and that on payment of salary will be limited to Rs. 60,000 in the aggregate [s. 40A (6)].
- (vii) With effect from the 1st day of April 1973, no deduction shall be allowed in respect of any reserve created, or provision made, by the assessee for the payment of gratuity to his employees on their retirement or on termination of the employment for any reason.

This restriction shall not apply in the following cases and to the following extent :

- (1) if the provision is made for the purpose of payment of a sum by way of any contribution towards an approved gratuity fund or for the purpose of payment of any gratuity, that has become payable during the previous year.
- (2) If the provision is made by the assessee for the previous year relevant to any assessment year commencing on or after 1st April, 1973 but before 1st April, 1976 to the extent it does not exceed an amount calculated @ 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the salary (as defined in Rule 2 (h) of Part A of the Fourth Schedule) of each eligible employee for each year of his service provided—
 - (i) the provision is made in accordance with actuarial valuation, and
 - (ii) the tax payer sets up a gratuity fund and an application for the approval of the fund is made before 1st January, 1976 and transfers a sum of at least 50% of the provision made in the previous years relevant to A.Y. 1973-74 to 1975-76 before 1st April, 1976 and the balance before 1st April, 1977.

- (viii) With effect from 1st day of April 1976, where the assessee, being a company (*other than a banking company or a financial company*) incurs any expenditure by way of interest in respect of any deposit received by it from the public fifteen per cent. of such expenditure shall not be allowed as deduction [s. 40A(8)].

Disallowance of expenditure incurred in business or profession in respect of which payment in a sum exceeding Rs. 2,500 is made otherwise than by a crossed cheque drawn on a bank or by a crossed bank draft [s. 40A(3)].

Sub-section (3) of section 40A lays down that where the assessee incurs any expenditure in respect of which payment is made in a sum exceeding Rs. 2,500 otherwise than by a crossed cheque drawn on a bank or by a crossed bank draft, such expenditure shall not be allowed as a deduction. This involves payments made after 31st March, 1969.

Under the first proviso to section 40A (3), where any liability for any expenditure incurred is allowed as a deduction on accrued basis in the relevant assessment year and subsequently during any previous year, the assessee makes any payment in respect of such liability in a sum exceeding Rs. 2,500 otherwise than by a crossed cheque drawn on a bank or by a crossed bank draft, the deduction originally allowed will be deemed to have been wrongly allowed and will be withdrawn by rectifying that assessment under section 154(7) within four years reckoned from the end of the assessment year next following the previous year in which the payment was so made.

However under the second proviso to section 40 A (3) no disallowance is to be made under section 40 A (3) in such cases and under such circumstances as prescribed in Rule 6DD of the Income-tax Rules, 1962.

Maintenance of accounts by certain persons carrying on profession or business [S. 44 AA]

- (1) Every person carrying on legal, medical, engineering or architectural profession or the profession of accountancy or technical consultancy or interior decoration or any other profession as is notified by the Board in the Official Gazette shall keep and maintain such books of account and other documents as may enable the Income-tax Officer to compute his total income in accordance with the provisions of this Act.
- (2) Every person carrying on business or profession [not being a profession referred to in sub-section (1)] shall,
 - (i) if his income from business or profession exceeds twenty-five thousand rupees or his total sales, turnover or gross receipts, as the case may be, in business or profession exceed or exceeds two hundred and fifty thousand rupees in any one of the three years immediately preceding the previous year; or
 - (ii) where the business or profession is newly set up in any previous year, if his income from business or profession is likely to exceed twenty-five thousand rupees or his total sales, turnover or gross receipts, as the case may be, in business or profession are or is likely to exceed two hundred and fifty thousand rupees, during such previous year,

keep and maintain such books of account and other documents as may enable the Income-tax Officer to compute his total income in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

- (3) The Board may, having regard to the nature of the business or profession carried on by any class of persons, prescribed, by rules, the books of account and other documents (including inventories, wherever necessary) to be kept and maintained under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), the particulars to be contained therein and the form and the manner in which and the place at which they shall be kept and maintained.
- (4) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (3), the Board may prescribe, by rules, the period for which the books of account and other documents to be kept and maintained under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall be retained.

DEPRECIATION

ASSETS ELIGIBLE FOR DEPRECIATION [s. 32 (1) and 32(1A)]

- (1) Under section 32 (1) of the income-tax Act, 1961, an allowance in respect of depreciation on buildings, machinery, plant and furniture is allowed as deduction in computing the profits and gains of the business or profession, provided the following conditions are fulfilled :—
 - (i) the assets are owned by the assessee;
 - (ii) the assets should be used for the purpose of business or profession during the year;
 - (iii) the prescribed particulars have been furnished in respect of such assets.
- (2) Under section 32 (1A) from assessment year 1971-72 and onward a depreciation in respect of capital expenditure on business premises held under lease is allowed in computing the profits and gains from business or profession, provided the following conditions are fulfilled :—
 - (i) it relates to a building in which a business or profession is carried on;
 - (ii) the assessee is not the owner of the building but he holds a lease or other right of occupancy therein;
 - (iii) the assessee incurs expenditure of a capital nature, for the purposes of business or profession, on the construction of any structure or the doing of any work in and in relation to the building by way of renovation or extension of or improvement to the building;
 - (iv) such expenditure must have been incurred after 31-3-1970;
 - (v) the assessee is entitled to depreciation on the written down value of the structure of work as may in any case or class be prescribed; and
 - (vi) the particulars prescribed under section 34 must be furnished by the assessee.

DEFINITION OF PLANT [section 43(3)]

Under section 43(3) of the income-tax Act, 1961 the plant includes ships, vehicles, books, scientific apparatus and surgical equipment used for the purpose of the business or profession.

DEPRECIATION ALLOWANCE—How to be calculated

Under Rule 5 of the income-tax Rules 1962, from the assessment year 1970-71 and onwards, the depreciation allowance is to be calculated at the specified rates given in part I of Appendix I to the income-tax Rules 1962, on all categories of depreciable assets which are in use in business or profession at any time during the previous year.

BASIS OF CALCULATION OF DEPRECIATION ALLOWANCE : The depreciation allowance is to be calculated as under :

- (i) Ships in the case of ocean going ships on the actual cost of the ship or steamer;
- (ii) in the case of other vessels operating on inland waters, on the written down value;
- (iii) in the case of buildings, machinery, plant or furniture on the written down value.

WRITTEN DOWN VALUE [section 43(6)] : "Written down value" means

- (a) in the case of assets acquired in the previous year, the actual cost to the assessee;
- (b) in the case of assets acquired before the previous year the actual cost to the assessee less all depreciation actually allowed to him under the income-tax Act, 1961 or the income-tax Act, 1922.

ACTUAL COST [section 43(1)]

Actual cost means the actual cost of the assets to the assessee reduced by that portion of the cost thereof, if any, as has been met directly or indirectly by any other person or authority.

DEEMED ACTUAL COST

- (1) Where an asset originally used for scientific research ceased to be so used and is used by the assessee for the purpose of his business or profession, its actual cost to the business shall be its actual cost as reduced by the allowance already allowed on the assets under section 35(1) (iv) read with section 35(2)
- (2) Where an asset acquired by way of gift or inheritance, the actual cost to the assessee shall be written down value as in the case of previous owner for the previous year in which the asset is so acquired or the market value thereof on the date of acquisition, whichever is less. [Explanation 2 of Section 43(1)]
- (3) Where an asset was already in use in business in the hands of one person and its written down value has been ascertained by the Income-tax Officer and that person transfers the asset to another person for a price exceeding its written down value with the main purpose of reduction of income-tax liability by claiming depreciation with reference to an enhanced cost. The actual cost to the assessee shall be such amount as the Income-tax Officer may, with the previous approval of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner, determine having regard to the circumstance of the case. [Explanation 3 of section 43(1)]
- (4) Where an asset which had once belonged to the assessee and had been used by him for the purposes of his business or profession and there after ceased to be his property by reason of transfer or otherwise, are reacquired by him at enhanced value. In such a case, the intermediate transaction would be ignored and the actual cost to the assessee would be taken to be the written down value of the asset as on the date of his disposing of the asset to a third party, diminished by any loss to him on sale u/s 32 (1) (iii) or 32(1-A) (ii); or increased by any statutory profit assessed on sale u/s 41 (2) or 41 (2-A) [Exp. 4 of sec. 43(1)].
- (5) When any capital asset is transferred by a holding company to its subsidiary company, or by a subsidiary company to its holding company then, if it is found that the holding company holds all the shares of its subsidiary, the actual cost of the transferred asset to the transferee company shall be taken to be the same as it would have been if the transferor company had continued to hold the capital asset for the purposes of its business. [Explanation 6 of section 43 (1)]
- (6) Where, in a scheme of amalgamation, any capital asset is transferred by the amalgamating company to the amalgamated company who is an Indian company, the actual cost of transferred capital asset to the amalgamated company shall be taken to be the same as it would have been if the amalgamating company had continued to hold the capital asset for the purposes of its own business [Explanation 7 of section 43 (1)].

(1) MOTOR CAR—

- (i) Under the first proviso to section 43 (1) of the Income-tax Act 1961 where the actual cost of motor car which is acquired by the assessee after the 31st day of March 1967 but before the 1st day of March 1975, and is used otherwise than in a business of running it on hire for tourists, exceed Rs. 25,000/- the excess of the actual cost over Rs. 25,000/- shall be ignored and the actual cost thereof shall be taken to be Rs. 25,000/-

Where such motor car is subsequently sold, the profit or loss will be computed as under :—

Profit/Loss = Adjusted sale Price - Written down value.

Adjusted Sale Price = $\frac{\text{Cost u/s 43 (1)} \times \text{Sale Price}}{\text{Actual purchase price of car.}}$

Example :—

Purchase Price of Motor car (purchased after 31.3.67)	Rs. 75,000
Actual cost u/s 43 (1) for the purpose of depreciation	Rs. 25,000
Motor car subsequently sold for	Rs. 63,000
Written down value	Rs. 16,000

Solution :—

$$\text{Profit} = \frac{\text{Cost u/s 43 (1)} \times \text{Sale Price}}{\text{Actual Purchase price of car}} - \text{Written down value.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Profit} &= \text{Rs. } \frac{25,000 \times 63,000}{75,000} - \text{Rs. } 16,000 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 21,000 - 16,000 \\ &= \text{Rs. } 5,000/- \end{aligned}$$

- (ii) (a) Under second proviso to section 32 (1) (ii) of income-tax Act 1961, no depreciation will be allowed in respect of any motor car manufactured outside India and acquired by the assessee after 28.2.75 if used otherwise than in a business of running it on hire for tourists.
- (b) Depreciation on full actual cost of indigeneous motor car will be allowed if acquired after 28th February, 1975.

DEPRECIATION OF FULL COST IN RESPECT OF MINOR ITEMS OF MACHINERY AND PLANT :

Under the first proviso to clause (ii) of sub section (1) of Section 32 from 1-4-1966 where the actual cost of any machinery and plant does not exceed Rs. 750/-, the amount of the actual cost is allowed straight way as a deduction in the previous year in which machinery or plant is first put to use by the assessee in his business or profession.

INITIAL DEPRECIATION

Initial Depreciation will be granted in the following cases:

On NEW ASSETS

(1) Building for welfare of low paid employees

Under section 32(1)(iv) of Income-tax Act, 1961 in the case of building which has been newly erected after the 31st day of March 1961 and used solely for the purpose of residence of persons employed in business and the income of each such person chargeable under the head "Salary" does not exceed Rs. 7,500 [Rs. 10,000 from assessment year 1977-78] or where the building is used solely or mainly for the welfare of such person as a hospital, creche, school, canteen, library, recreational centre, shelter, rest room or lunch room, a sum equal to twenty per cent of the actual cost of such building will be allowed as initial depreciation in the year in which the erection of building is completed.

(2) Hotel Building

Under section 32(1)(v) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, in the case of the new building the erection of which is completed after the 31st day of March, 1967 and the building is owned by an Indian Company and used by such Indian Company as a hotel for the time being approved in this behalf by the Central Government, a sum equal to twenty per cent of the actual cost of such building will be allowed as initial depreciation in the year in which the erection of building is completed or in the immediately succeeding previous year in which it is first brought into use as a hotel.

(3) Ships and Aircrafts:

Under section 32(1)(vi) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 in the case of new ships or aircrafts acquired by taxpayer after the 31st May 1974 but before 1st April 1976 engaged in the business of operation of ships or aircrafts, a sum equal to twenty per cent in the actual cost of such ships or aircraft will be allowed as initial depreciation in the year in which it is acquired or in the immediately succeeding previous year in which it is first put to use. The initial depreciation will be allowed only in the hands to taxpayer carrying on the business of operating ships or aircraft and will not be available in respect of ships or aircraft acquired by other tax payers.

(4) Plant and Machinery

Under section 32 (1) (vi) of the income-tax Act 1961, a sum equal to twenty per cent of the actual cost of plant and machinery will be allowed as initial depreciation in the year in which such plant and machinery is installed or in the immediately succeeding previous year in which it is first put to use where:—

- (i) the new machinery or plant (*other than office appliances or road transport vehicles*) is installed after 31st May, 1974, but before 1st April, 1976, for the purposes of business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power.
- (ii) the new machinery or plant (*other than office appliances or road transport vehicles*) is installed after 31st May, 1974, but before 1st April 1976 for the purposes of business of construction, manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles or things specified in new Ninth Schedule to the Income-tax Act, namely:—

1. Iron and Steel (*Metal*)
2. Non-ferrous metals.
3. Ferro-alloys and special steels.
4. Steel castings and forgings and malleable iron and steel castings.
5. Thermal and hydro power generation equipment.
6. Transformers and switch gears.
7. Electric motors.
8. Industrial and agricultural machinery.
9. Earth moving machinery.
10. Machine tools.
11. Fertiliseres, namely, ammonium sulphate, ammonium sulphate nitrate (*double salt*) ammonium nitrate calcium, ammonium nitrate (*nitrolime stone*) amonium chloride, super phosphate, urea and complex fertilisers of synthetic origin containing both nitrogen and phosphorus, such as ammonium phosphates, ammonium sulphate phosphate and ammonium nitro phosphate.
12. Soda ash.
13. Caustic soda.
14. Commercial vehicles.
15. Ships.
16. Aircraft.
17. Tyres and tubes.
18. Paper, pulp and newsprint.
19. Sugar.
20. Vegetable oils.
21. Textiles (*including those dyed printed or otherwise processed*) made wholly or mainly of cotton, including cotton yarn, hosiery and rope.
22. Textiles (*including those dyed, printed or otherwise processed*) made wholly or mainly of jute, including jute twine rope.
23. Cement and refractories.
24. Pesticides (*Applicable with effect from assessment year 1976-77*)

- (iii) the new machinery or plant (*other than office appliances road or transport vehicle*) is installed after 31st May, 1974, but before 1st April, 1976, in a small scale industrial undertakings for the purposes of business of manufacture or production of any other articles or things. In other words, new machinery or plant installed in small scale industrial undertakings will qualify for initial depreciation allowance irrespective of whether or not the new machinery or plant is used for the manufacture or production of articles or things specified in the new Ninth Schedule. An industrial undertaking will be regarded as a small scale industrial undertaking, if the aggregate value of the machinery and plant installed therein as on the last day of the relevant previous year, does not exceed Rs. 7.5 lakhs. For this purpose, the value of machinery or plant owned by the taxpayer shall be the actual cost thereof to the taxpayer and the value of machinery and plant hired by the taxpayer shall be the actual cost to the owner thereof.

On SECOND HAND ASSETS

The initial depreciation allowance will also be allowed in respect of second hand ships or aircrafts or machinery or plant if the following conditions are fulfilled:—

- (1) In the case of ship and aircraft
 - (a) the ship or aircraft is acquired after 31st May, 1974.
 - (b) such ships or aircrafts were not previously owned by any person resident in India.
- (2) In the case of plant and machinery (*other than office appliances or road transport vehicles*)
 - (a) such machinery or plant was not, at any time previous to the date of installation by the assessee, used in India.
 - (b) Such machinery and plant is imported in India from any country outside India; and
 - (c) no deduction on account of depreciation in respect of such machinery or plant has been allowed or allowable under the provisions of Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 or this Act, in computing the total income of any person for any period prior to the date of the installation of the machinery or plant by assessee.

The following points should be noted in the above connection:—

- (i) The initial depreciation allowance will not be deductible in computing the written down value of assets in the subsequent year.
- (ii) The initial depreciation allowance will be taken into account in the year in which the asset is sold or demolished or destroyed or in the year in which normal depreciation tends to exceeds 80% of the cost.
- (3) The initial depreciation allowance will not be allowed on those assets on which the development rebate is allowable under section 33 of the Income tax Act, 1961.
- (4) The initial depreciation allowance will not be allowed in cases where such assets is sold in the previous year in which it was acquired or installed or in the year in which it is first to use.
- (5) The taxpayer who is having large unabsorbed development rebate may not like to avail of initial depreciation allowance until such development rebate is set off against the profits for the assessment year 1975-76 or subsequent years. He may, at his option, declare and choose not to avail of the proposed benefit of initial depreciation allowance. He may exercise his option before expiry of the time allowed under section 139(1) or section 139(2) [whether fixed originally or on extension] for furnishing the return of income for the assessment year in which he first becomes entitled to deduction in respect of initial depreciation allowance. Once he exercises this option, no deduction in respect of initial depreciation allowance would be allowed for that assessment year

and for every subsequent assessment year till he revokes the option exercised by him. He will be required to give the notice of revocation in writing to the Income-tax Officer before the expiry of the time allowed under section 139(1) or section 139(2) [whether fixed originally or on extension] for furnishing the return of income for the assessment year for which such revocation is to operate. After the revocation of the declaration, the provisions of section 32(1) (vi) will apply to the taxpayer in that assessment year in which it is revoked and for every subsequent assessment year.

Depreciation allowance not to exceed the actual cost [Section 34(2)(i)]

The aggregate of all depreciation allowances (*including initial depreciation*) granted to an assessee under this Act or any of its predecessors in respect of any assets shall not exceed the original cost of the assets to the assessee.

Terminal Depreciation :

Under section 32 (1) (iii) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 in the case of any building machinery, plant or furniture owned by the assessee, is sold, discarded, demolished or destroyed in the previous year (*other than the previous year in which it is first brought into use*) the amount by which the moneys payable in respect of such asset together with the amount of any scrap value, if any, fall short of the written down value thereof, is allowed as terminal depreciation. The written down value for the purpose is calculated after taking into account any initial depreciation allowed in respect of such asset.

Under section 32 (1-A) (ii) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 in the case of any such structure or work which is sold or discarded, demolished, destroyed or surrendered as a result of the determination of the lease or other right of occupancy in respect of the building in the previous year (*other than the previous year in which it is constructed or work done*) the amount by which the moneys payable in respect of such structure or work together with the amount of scrap value, if any, falls short of the written down value thereof.

For the above purposes moneys payable include—

- (a) any insurance, salvage or compensation payable in respect of such assets or structure etc. and
- (b) sale price of such assets or structure etc.

Balancing Charge :

- (1) Under section 41 (2) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, where any building, machine, plant or furniture which is owned by the assessee and which was or has been used for the purposes of business or profession is sold, discarded, demolished or destroyed and the moneys payable in respect of such asset together with the amount of scrap value, if any, exceeds the written down value, so much of the excess as is equal to the amount of depreciation allowed including initial depreciation, if any, will be deemed to be the profit of the year in which the moneys payable become due and shall be charged to income-tax as income of business or profession of the previous year.
- (2) Under section 41 (2-A) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, where any structure or work in connection with a building, being the structure or work as referred to in section 32(1-A) is sold, discarded, demolished destroyed or surrendered as a result of the determination of the lease or other right of occupancy in respect of the building and the moneys payable in respect of such structure or work together with the amount of scrap value, if any, exceeds the written down value, so much of the excess as does not exceed the difference between the actual cost of the structure or work and its written down value, shall be chargeable to income tax as income of the business or profession of the previous year in which the moneys payable for the structure or work become due,

If follows from the above that where the sale is for an amount over the cost price, the entire depreciation allowance till then granted should be taxed as revenue profit and the excess over the cost would become taxable under the head "Capital Gains".

UNABSORBED DEPRECIATION—Sub-section 2 of section 32 of the income-tax Act, enacts that where in case of assessee (*other than registered firm or unregistered firm treated as registered firm*) the full absorption of the depreciation allowance is impossible owing to there being no profits or gains chargeable for that previous year or owing to the profits and gains chargeable being less than allowance, the unabsorbed depreciation of that year shall be added to the depreciation of the following year and deemed to be part of that allowance or if there is no allowance for that year be deemed to be the depreciation allowance of that year and so on for the succeeding years.

As per judicial pronouncements the profits and gains means profits and gains under all heads of income. In view of this the unabsorbed depreciation allowance is to be set off as under :

- (i) If an assessee carries on more than one business or profession and he sustains a loss in one or more of them, he can deduct the depreciation allowance from out of the profits or gains occurring from any other business or profession carried on by him. [Section 70]
- (ii) If loss due to depreciation allowance cannot be completely wiped off by profits and gains from other business, the assessee is entitled to have the amount of such loss set off against his income of the year arising under any other head.
- (iii) If still there remains any unabsorbed depreciation after set off, the same shall be carried forward and added to the amount of depreciation allowance of the following year and deemed to be part of that allowance for that year and the aggregate depreciation will be deducted from the total income of that year and so on.

CARRY FORWARD OF DEPRECIATION LOSSES IN A FIRM : [Section 32(2)]

Where the assessee is an unregistered firm, the carry forward of depreciation losses shall have to be against the profits of the unregistered firm. If the assessee be a registered firm or an unregistered firm, treated as a registered firm, the carry forward depreciation loss shall have to be against the profits of individual partners.

DEDUCTION OF CARRIED FORWARD UNABSORBED DEPRECIATION IN CASE OF INSUFFICIENT PROFITS :—

Where the profits are insufficient to absorb (1) carried forward losses (2) current depreciation and (3) unabsorbed depreciation of earlier years, the same should be deducted at the following order :—

1. Current depreciation [32(1)]
2. Carried forward losses of earlier years [72 (1)]
3. Unabsorbed depreciation of earlier years [32 (2)]
4. Unabsorbed development rebate of earlier years [33 (2) (ii)]
5. Current development rebate [33 (2) (1)]

RATES OF DEPRECIATION**APPENDIX I—PART I***Table of rates at which depreciation is admissible*

Class of asset				Depreciation allowance as percentage of—
				(i) actual cost in the case of ocean-going ships ;
				(ii) written down value in the case of any other asset.
I. Buildings.				
1.	First Class substantial buildings of selected materials	...	...	2.5†
2.	Second class buildings of less substantial construction	...	...	5†
3.	Third class buildings of construction inferior to that second class buildings but not including purely temporary erections	...	...	7.5†
4.	Purely temporary erections such as wooden structures	...	...	100
5.	From assessment year 1971-72 in respect of any structure or work in or in relation to a building referred to in sub- section (1A) of section 32,—			
	(a) where such structure is constructed or such work is done by way of renovation or improvement to any such building.			The percentage specified against sub-item 1,2,3, or 4, as may be appropriate to the class of building in or in relation to which the renovation or improvement is effected.
	(b) where the structure is constructed or such work is done by way of extension to any such building.			the percentage specified against sub-item 1,2,3, or 4, as would be appropriate if the structure or work constituted a separate building.
† Double these rates will be taken for factory buildings, excluding offices, godowns, officer's and employees' quarters.				
II. Furniture and Fittings :				
1.	General rate	...	...	10%
2.	Rate for furniture and fittings used in hotels; restaurants and boarding houses; schools, colleges and other educational institutions; libraries; welfare centres; meeting halls; cinema houses, theatres and circuses; and for furniture and fittings let out on hire for use on the occasion of marriages and similar functions	...	...	15
III. Machinery and plant (not being a ship)				
(i)	General rate applicable to machinery and plant (not being a ship) for which no special rate has been prescribed under item (ii) hereinbelow	...	...	10
(ii) Special rates :				
A.	(1) Hydraulic works, pipelines and sluices (N.E.S.A.)			5
	(2) Overhead cables and wires (N.E.S.A.)			
	(3) Salt Works—Reservoirs, Condensers, Salts Pans, delivery channels and piers, if constructed of masonry, concrete, cement, asphalt or similar materials (N.E.S.A.)			
B.	(1) Accounting machines (N.E.S.A.)			15
	(2) Airconditioning Machinery including room air conditioners (N.E.S.A.)			
	(3) Artificial Silk Manufacturing Machinery and Plant except wooden parts			
	(4) Building Contractor's Machinery (N.E.S.A.)			
	(5) Brick and Tile Manufacture, wooden shelves and pallets			
	(6) Calculating machines (N.E.S.A.)			
	(7) Machinery and plant coming into contact with corrosive chemicals			
	(8) Machine Tools—			
	(a) Automatic and semi-automatic;			
	(b) Precision machine tools, e.g. grinding machines			
	(9) Mineral oil concerns—field operations (Distribution)—Kerbside pumps including under-ground tanks and fittings (N.E.S.A.)			
	(10) Mines and Quarries Surface and underground machinery (other than elect- rical machinery, boilers and portable underground machinery), head-gear, moving parts and rails (N.E.S.A.)			

N.E.S.A. denote 'No Extra Shift Allowance.'

- (11) Neo-post Franking Machines (N.E.S.A.)
- (12) Office Machinery (N.E.S.A.)
- (13) Refrigeration Plant Containers, etc. (other than racks), (N.E.S.A.)
- (14) Road making plant and machinery
- (15) Ropeway structures—Carriers
- (16) Rubber and Plastic goods factories—General machinery and plant
- (17) Salt works—Machinery, plant, locomotives, wagons and rolling stock
- (18) Sewing and knitting machines employed in the manufacture of Hosiery and woollen goods
- (19) Sewing and stitching machines for canvas or leather
- (20) Surgical instruments (N. E. S. A.)
- (21) Tea factories—General machinery and plant including rollers and driers
- (22) Tramway Electric and tramways run by internal combustion engines—Permanent way exceeding 1,25,000 car kilometre per kilometre of track per annum (N. E. S. A.)
- (23) Typewriters (N. E. S. A.)
- (24) Wireless apparatus and gear, wireless appliances and accessories (N.E.S.A.)

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C. (1) Cinematograph films—Machinery used in the production and exhibition of cinematograph films (N. E. S. A.)

(a) Recording equipment, reproducing equipment, developing machines, printing machines, editing machines, synchronizers and studio-lights except bulbs

(b) Projecting equipment of film exhibiting concerns

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- (2) Cycles (N. E. S. A.)
- (3) Dataprocessing machines including computers (N. E. S. A.)
- (4) Electrical machinery—Batteries; X-ray and Electro-therapeutic apparatus and accessories thereto (N.E.S.A.)
- (5) Glass manufacturing concerns except Direct Fire Glass Melting Furnaces—Recuperative and Regenerative Glass Melting Furnaces.
- (6) Juice boiling pans (Karhals) (N.E.S.A.)
- (7) Motor cars, motor cycles, scooters and other mopeds (N.E.S.A.)
- (8) Sugar Cane crushers (indigenous Kolhus and Belans) (N.E.S.A.)

D. (1) Aeroplanes—Aircraft, Aerial photographic apparatus (N.E.S.A.)

- (2) Concrete Pipes manufacture—Moulds (N.E.S.A.)
- (3) Drum Container manufacture—Dies (N.E.S.A.)
- (4) Earth moving machinery employed in heavy construction works, such as dams, tunnels, canals, etc. (N.E.S.A.)
- (5) Glass manufacturing concerns except Direct Fire Glass Melting Furnaces—Moulds (N.E.S.A.)
- (6) Moulds in Iron Foundries (N.E.S.A.)
- (7) Mineral oil concerns—Filed operations (above ground)—Portable boilers, drilling tools, well-head tanks, rights, etc. (N.E.S.A.)
- (8) Mines and quarries—Portable underground machinery and earth moving machinery used in open cast mining (N.E.S.A.)
- (9) Motor buses, motor lorries, motor taxis motor tractors (N.E.S.A.)
- (10) Patterns, dies and templates (N.E.S.A.)
- (11) Ropeway structures—Ropeways ropes and trestle sheaves and connected parts (N.E.S.A.)
- (12) Shoes and other leather goods factories—Wooden lasts used in the manufacture of shoes.

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- E. (1) Aeroplanes—Aero-engines (N.E.S.A.)
 (2) Rubber and plastic goods factories—Moulds (N.E.S.A.) 40
- F. (1) Artificial Silk Manufacturing Machinery—Wooden parts.
 (2) Cinematograph films—Bulbs of studio lights.
 (3) Flour mills—Rollers.
 (4) Gas cylinders including valves and regulators.
 (5) Glass manufacturing concerns—Direct Fire Glass Melting Furnaces.
 (6) Iron and steel industry—Rolling mill rolls.
 (7) Match factories—Wooden match frames.
 (8) Mineral oil concerns—
 (a) Plant used in field operations (above ground)—Distribution—Returnable packages.
 (b) Plant used in field operations (below ground) but not including assets covered by sub-item (ii) B (9) above. 100
 (9) Mines and quarries—
 (a) Tubs, winding ropes, haulage ropes and sand stowing pipes.
 (b) Safety lamps.
 (10) Salt works—Salt pans, reservoirs and condensers, etc., made of earthy, sandy or clayey material or any other similar materials.
 (11) Sugar works—rollers.

(iii) *Extra depreciation allowance for approved hotels :*

An extra allowance of depreciation of an amount equal to one-half of the normal allowance shall be allowed in the case of machinery and plant installed by an assessee, being an Indian company, in premises used by it as a hotel where such hotel is for the time being approved by the Central Government for the purposes of section 33 of the Act.

Explanation :—For the purposes of this sub-item and sub-item (iv), "normal allowance" means the amount of depreciation allowance [other than the extra depreciation allowance under this sub-item or the extra shift depreciation allowance under sub-item (iv)] which is allowable under rule 5.

(iv) *Extra shift depreciation allowance :*

An extra allowance upto a maximum of an amount equal to one-half of the normal allowance shall be allowed where a concern claims such allowance on account of double shift working and establishes that it has worked double shift. An extra allowance upto a maximum of an amount equal to the normal allowance instead of one-half of the normal allowance, shall be allowed where a concern claims such allowance on account of triple shift working and establishes that it has worked triple shift.

The calculations of the extra allowance for double shift working and for triple shift working shall be made separately in the proportion which the number of days for which the concern worked double shift or triple shift, as the case may be, bears to the normal number of working days during the previous year. For this purpose, the normal number of working days during the previous year shall be deemed to be—

(a) in the case of a seasonal factory or concern, the number of days on which the factory or concern actually worked during the previous year or 180 days, whichever is greater;

(b) in any other case, the number of days on which the factory or concern actually worked during the previous year or 240 days, whichever is greater.

Illustration

For example, where a non-seasonal concern worked 270 days during the previous year out of which it worked triple shift on 135 days and double shift on another 90 days, the extra depreciation allowance for triple shift working will be $135/270$, i.e., one-half of the normal allowance, and that for double shift working $90/270$, i.e., one-third, of one-half of the normal allowance.

The extra shift allowance shall not be allowed in respect of any item of machinery or plant which has been specifically excepted by inscription of the letters "N.E.S.A." (meaning "No Extra Shift Allowance") against it in sub-item (ii) above and also in respect of the following items of machinery and plant to which the general rate of depreciation of 10 per cent. applies :—

- (1) **Electrical Machinery**—Switchgear and instruments, transformers and other stationary plant and wiring and fittings of electric light and fan installations.
- (2) **Locomotives, Rolling stock, Tramways and Railways** used by concerns, excluding railway concerns.
- (3) **Mineral oil concerns—Refineries—**
 - (a) Boilers,
 - (b) Prime Movers,
 - (c) Process plant.
- (4) **Mineral oil concerns—Field operations—**
 - (a) Boilers,
 - (b) Prime Movers,
 - (c) Process plant,
 - (d) Storage tanks (above ground),
 - (e) Pipelines (above ground),
 - (f) Jetties and Dry docks.
- (5) **Mines and quarries—**
 - (a) Boilers and head-gears (excluding moving parts),
 - (b) Shafts and inclines,
 - (c) Tramways on the surface.
- (6) **Railway sidings.**
- (7) **Ropeway structures—**
 - (a) Trestle and Station steel work,
 - (b) Driving and tension gearing.
- (8) **Salt Works—**
 - (a) Barges and Floating Plant,
 - (b) Piers, quays and jetties,
 - (c) Pipelines for conveying brine if constructed of masonry, concrete, cement, asphalt or similar materials.
- (9) **Tramways Electric and tramways** run by internal combustion engines—
 - (a) Permanent way not exceeding 1,25,000 car kilometres per kilometre of track per annum,
 - (b) Cars—car trucks, car bodies, electrical equipment and motors,
 - (c) Tram cars including engines and gears,
- (10) **Weighing machines.**

IV Ships—

- (1) **Ocean going ships—**
 - (i) Fishing vessels with wooden hull 10% } to be calculated
 - (ii) other ships 5% } on the actual cost.
- (2) **Vessels ordinarily operating on inland waters—**
 - (i) *Speed boats 20
 - (ii) Other vessels 10

*"Speed boat" means a motor boat driven by a high speed internal combustion engine capable of propelling the boat at a speed exceeding 24 kilometers per hour in still water and so designed that when running at a speed it will plane, i.e., its bow will rise from the water.

DEVELOPMENT REBATE

DEVELOPMENT REBATE ON NEW ASSETS.

Sub-section 1 of section 33 grants development rebate, at varying rates in respect of ships, machinery and plant, provided—

- (a) the machinery or plant is not an office appliance or a road transport vehicle ;
[s. 33 (1)(a)]
- (b) it is not installed (after the 31st March, 1965) in any office premises or any residential accommodation, unless it be an approved hotel of an Indian Company
[s. 33 (6)]
- (c) the asset is new ; [s. 33 (1) (a)]
- (d) it is owned by the assessee ; [s. 33 (1) (a)]
- (e) it is used wholly for the purposes of the assessee's business ; [s. 33 (1) (a)]
- (f) the particulars prescribed for the purpose of depreciation allowance have been furnished [s. 34 (1)] ;
- (g) an amount equal to 75% of development rebate to be actually allowed should be debited to profit and loss account and credited to development rebate reserve account. The said condition does not apply to an electricity company being a licensee within the meaning of Electricity (supply) Act, 1948. In case of ships acquired after 28th February 1966, the said percentage of 75% has been reduced to 50%.
- (h) the reserve so created, should not be utilised for a period of eight years next following the year for distribution by way of dividends or profits or for remittance outside India as profits or for the creation of any asset outside India, or for any other purpose which is not a purpose of the business of the undertaking.
- (i) the ship, machinery or plant should not be sold or otherwise transferred for eight years from the end of the year of acquisition or installation, except to the Government, a local authority, a statutory corporation, or a Government company or in connection with amalgamation or succession covered by sub-ss. (3) and (4) of section 33.

DEVELOPMENT REBATE ON SECOND HAND ASSETS :

Section 33 (1A) grants development rebate on second hand assets if the following conditions in addition to the above conditions as applicable in case of new assets are fulfilled :—

(1) In the case of any ship :

- (a) The ship is acquired after the 31st day of March, 1964 ;
- (b) Such ship was previous to the date of such acquisition, not owned at any time by any person resident in India ;
- (c) Such ship is wholly used for the purposes of the business carried on by the assessee; and
- (d) Such other conditions as may be prescribed.

(2) In the case of plant & machinery (other than office appliances or road transport vehicles) ;

- (a) Such machinery or plant was not used in India at any time previous to the date of such installation by the assessee ;
- (b) It is imported in India by the assessee from any country outside India ;
- (c) No deduction on account of depreciation or development rebate in respect of such machinery or plant has been allowed or is allowable under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1922 or this Act in computing the total income of any person for any period prior to the date of the installation of the machinery or plant by the assessee.
- (d) Such machinery or plant is wholly used for the purposes of the business carried on by the assessee; and
- (e) Such other conditions as may be prescribed.

Companies succeeding firms [Section 33 (4)] :

Where a firm is succeeded to by a company in the business carried on by it as a result of which the firm sells or otherwise transfers to the company any ship, machinery or plant within a period of eight years, the development rebate already allowed on such assets will not be withdrawn and unabsorbed development rebate, if any, will be allowed as deduction in the assessments of succeeding company provided the following conditions are satisfied :—

- (i) that all the property of the firm relating to the business immediately before the succession becomes the property of the company ;
- (ii) that all the liabilities of the firm relating to the business immediately before the succession become the liabilities of the company ;
- (iii) that all the share-holders of the company were partners of the firm immediately before the succession.
- (iv) that the succeeding company fulfills the conditions as mentioned in section 34(3) in respect of the reserve created by the firm and in respect of period within which such assets shall not be sold or otherwise transferred.

Amalgamation of companies [Section 33 (3)]

Where in a scheme of amalgamation, the amalgamating company sells or otherwise transfers to the amalgamated company any ship, machinery or plant within a period of eight years, the development rebate actually allowed on such assets will not be withdrawn and unabsorbed development rebate, if any, will be allowed as deduction in the assessments of amalgamated company provided the following conditions are satisfied :—

- (1) that the amalgamation of the companies is, within the meaning of section 2 (1-A) of the Income-tax Act, 1961;
- (2) that the amalgamated company fulfills the conditions as mentioned in section 34(3) in respect of the reserve created by the amalgamating company and in respect of period within which such assets shall not be sold or otherwise transferred.

Year of allowance and carry forward [section 33(2)] :

Development rebate is allowed as a deduction in the year in which the ship is acquired or machinery or plant is installed, provided the asset is used for the purposes of business in the year of acquisition or installation. But if the asset is first put to use in the immediately succeeding year, the rebate would be allowed in such succeeding year.

Where the total income of an assessee before deduction of development rebate is nil or less than the full amount of the development rebate admissible for that assessment year, the development rebate shall be allowed only of such amount as is sufficient to reduce the said total income to nil. The unabsorbed amount of development rebate shall be carried forward and deducted from total income of the following assessment year, if any. The unabsorbed development rebate can be carried forward upto eight assessment years succeeding the year of installation or purchase of machinery or ship as the case may be.

Withdrawal of development rebate [Section 155 (5)] :

The development rebate originally allowed would be deemed to have been wrongly allowed and would be withdrawn by rectifying the assessment under section 155 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, if—

- (i) such assets is sold or otherwise transferred within eight years from the end of the previous year in which it was acquired or installed to any person except to the Government, a local authority or a Government company or a corporation established under a Central, State or Provincial Act; or where the transfer of such assets is made in connection with the amalgamation or succession as referred to in section 33 (3) (4) of the Act.
- (ii) the development rebate is utilised by the assessee, at any time within eight years from the end of the previous year of installation or acquisition of such assets, as the case may be, for the purpose of distribution by way of dividends or for remittance outside India as profits or for the creation of any asset outside India; or for any other purpose which is not a purpose of the business of the undertaking.

DATE OF DISCONTINUANCE OF DEVELOPMENT REBATE :

The Central Govt. has directed through notification No SO 2167 dt 28-5-71 that the deduction in respect of development rebate u/s 33 shall not be allowed in respect of ship acquired or machinery or plant installed after the 31st day of May, 1974

But the Central Government has provided by Finance Act, 1974 that the provisions of the above paragraph (*i.e.*, Notification No. So. 2167 dt. 28-5-71) shall not apply in the following cases and deduction of development rebate u/s 33 will be admissible :—

- (i) If the assessee had, before the 1st December, 1973, entered into a contract for purchase of ship from the builder or owner thereof and acquires the ship before 1st June, 1975 ;
- (ii) If the assessee had, before the 1st December, 1973, either purchased the machinery or plant or had entered into a contract for purchase of such machinery or plant from the manufacturer or owner thereof or dealer their in or had taken effective step for manufacture such machinery or plant in an industrial undertaking owned by him and installs the same before 1st June, 1975 ;
- (iii) If the assessee purchases coal-fired boilers or machinery or plant for converting oil fired boilers into coal fired boilers and installs the same before 1st June, 1977.
- (iv) If the assessee purchases coal-fired furnaces, klins, ovens and the like and machinery or plant for converting such oil fired equipment into coal-fired equipment and installs the same before 1st June, 1977.

RATES OF DEVELOPMENT REBATE

[Section 33]

(To be calculated on the actual cost of the asset)

(1) In respect of new assets as referred to in section 33 (1) :

(A) New Ships :

(i) Acquired upto 31-12-1957	...	...	25%
(ii) Acquired after 31-12-1957	...	...	40%

(B) New Machinery or Plant :

(a) General Rates :

(i) Installed upto 31-3-1961	...	...	25%
(ii) Installed during 1-4-1961 to 31-3-1970	...	...	20%
(iii) Installed after 31-3-1970	...	...	15%

(b) Special Rates :

(i) Mining :

Installed during 1-4-1963 to 31-3-1970	...	...	35%
Installed after 31-3-1970	...	...	25%

(ii) Priority industries mentioned in the Fifth Schedule :

Installed during 1-4-1965 to 31-3-1970	...	...	35%
Installed after 31-3-1970	...	...	25%

(iii) Approved hotels run by Indian companies :

Installed during 1-4-1967 to 31-3-1970	...	...	35%
Installed after 31-3-1970	...	...	25%

(iv) Scientific Research related to the assessee's business :

Installed during 1-4-1967 to 31-3-1970	...	...	35%
Installed after 31-3-1970.	...	...	25%

(2) In respect of old assets as referred to in section 33 (1-A) :

(A) Old Ship :

(i) Where the ship is acquired by the assessee at any time before the expiry of seven years from the date it was built.	...	...	30%
(ii) in any other case	...	...	20%

(B) Old Plant & Machinery Installed After 31-3-1964 :

(i) where it is installed before 1-4-1966 for the purposes of business of mining coal	...	...	20%
(ii) in any other case	...	...	10%

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE
LIST OF SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES
[Entitled to higher rate of development rebate]
[See section 33 (1)(b) (B) (i)]

List of articles and things

- (1) Iron and steel (*metal*), ferro-alloys and special steels.
- (2) Aluminium, copper, lead and zinc (*metals*).
- (3) Coal, lignite, iron ore, bauxite, manganese ore, dolomite, limestone, magnesite and mineral oil.
- (4) Industrial machinery specified under the heading "8. Industrial machinery", sub-heading "A. Major items of specialised equipment used in specific industries", of the First Schedule to the Industries (*Development and Regulation*) Act, 1951.
- (5) Boilers and steam generating plants, steam engines and turbines and internal combustion engines.
- (6) Flame and drip proof motors.
- (7) Equipment for the generation and transmission of electricity including transformers, cables and transmission towers.
- (8) Machine tools and precision tools (*including their attachments and accessories, cutting tools and small tools*), dies and jigs.
- (9) Tractors, earth-moving machinery and agricultural implements.
- (10) Motor trucks and buses.
- (11) Steel castings and forgings and malleable iron and steel castings.
- (12) Cement and refractories.
- (13) Fertilisers, namely, ammonium sulphate, ammonium sulphate nitrate (*double salt*), ammonium nitrate, calcium ammonium nitrate (*nitro-lime stone*), ammonium chloride, super phosphate, urea and complex fertilisers of synthetic origin containing both nitrogen and phosphorus, such as ammonium phosphates, ammonium sulphate phosphate and ammonium nitro phosphate.
- (14) Soda ash.
- (15) Pesticides.
- (16) Paper and pulp including newsprint.
- (17) Electronic equipment, namely, radar equipment computers, electronic accounting and business machines, electronic communication equipment, electronic control instruments and basic components, such as valves, transistors, resistors, condensers, coils, magnetic materials and micro-wave components.
- (18) Petrochemicals including corresponding products manufactured from other basic raw materials like calcium carbide, ethyl alcohol or hydrocarbons from other sources.
- (19) Ships.
- (20) Automobile ancillaries.
- (21) Seamless tubes.
- (22) Gears.
- (23) Ball, roller and tapered bearings.
- (24) Component parts of the articles mentioned in item Nos. (4), (5), (7), and (9) that is to say, such parts as are essential for the working of the machinery referred to in the items aforesaid and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose and in complete finished form and ready for fitment.
- (25) Cotton seed oil.
- (26) Tea.
- (27) Printing machinery.
- (28) Processed seeds.
- (29) Processed concentrates for cattle and poultry feed.
- (30) Processed (*including frozen*) fish and fish products.
- (31) Vegetable oils and oil-cakes, manufactured by the solvent-extraction process from seeds other than cotton seed.
- (32) Textiles (*including those dyed, printed or otherwise processed*) made wholly or mainly of cotton, including cotton yarn, hosiery and rope.
- (33) Textiles (*including those dyed, printed or otherwise processed*) made wholly or mainly of jute, including jute twine and jute rope.

INVESTMENT ALLOWANCE ON NEW ASSETS

Sub-section 1 of section 32A grants investment allowance @ 25% of the actual cost (including all incidental expenses incurred in acquiring the assets) of the ships, air crafts machinery or plant provided:

- (1) it is owned by the assessee and is wholly used for the purpose of the business, of the undertaking carried on by him [s. 32A(i)];
- (2) (a) it is a new ship or new aircraft; acquired after the 31st day of March, 1976 by an assessee engaged in the business of operation of ships or aircraft [s. 32A (2) (a)];
 (b) the machinery or plant is installed after the 31st March, 1976,
 - (i) for the purposes of business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power; or
 - (ii) for the purposes of business of construction, manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles or things specified in the list in the Ninth Schedule; or
 - (iii) in a small-scale industrial undertaking for the purposes of business of manufacture or production of any articles or things whether or not it manufactures or produces articles or things specified in the Ninth Schedule.

An industrial undertaking would be deemed to be a small scale industrial undertaking if the aggregate value of the machinery or plant installed does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000. Plant and machinery does not include tools, jigs, dies and moulds. The value of the machinery owned by the assessee will be the actual cost thereof to the assessee and where the machinery is hired by the assessee the actual cost thereof will, as in the case of the owner of such machinery for the purpose of computing the value of machinery;
- (3) an amount equal to seventy-five per cent of the investment allowance to be actually allowed should be debited to the Profit and Loss Account and credited to Investment Allowance Reserve Account. The said condition in case of ship or air craft is fifty per cent [s. 32A(4) (ii)];
- (4) the reserve so credited should be utilised within a period of ten years from the end of the previous year in which the ship or aircraft was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed to acquire a new ship or new aircraft or new machinery or new plant for the purpose of the business of the undertaking [s. 32A(4)(ii) (a)];
- (5) the investment allowance reserve should not be utilised for the purposes of distribution by way of dividends or profits or for remittance outside India as profits or for the creation of any assets outside India until the acquisition of a new ship or a new aircraft or a new machinery or plant as aforesaid, for the purposes of business of the undertaking [s. 32A (4)(ii)(b)];
- (6) the particulars prescribed for the purpose of investment allowance have been furnished [s. 32A(4)(i)];
- (7) the asset should not be sold or otherwise transferred for eight years from the end of year of the acquisition or installation, except to the Government, a local authority, statutory corporation or Government company or in connection with amalgamation or succession [s. 32A(5) & 32A(6)];

However, the investment allowance would not be available in respect of the following assets :—

- (1) if the machinery or plant is installed in an office premises or any residential accommodation including any accommodation in the nature of a guest house,
- (2) if the machinery or plant is an office appliance or road transport vehicle,
- (3) if it is a ship or machinery or plant in respect of which the deduction by way of development rebate is allowable under section 33, and
- (4) if it is a machinery or plant, the whole of the actual cost of which is allowed as a deduction (whether by way of depreciation or otherwise) in computing the income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" of any one previous year [32A(1)].

INVESTMENT ALLOWANCE ON SECOND HAND ASSETS : [Explanation(1) to s. 32A(2)]

Section 32A grants investment allowance on second hand assets if the following conditions, in addition to the above conditions as applicable in case of new assets, are fulfilled :—

- (i) In the case of any ship or aircraft—
 - (a) the ship or aircraft is acquired after 31st March, 1976;
 - (b) such ship or aircraft was, previous to the date of such acquisition, not owned at any time by any person resident in India.
- (ii) In the case of plant & machinery (other than office appliances or road transport vehicles)—
 - (a) such machinery or plant was not, at any time previous to the date of such installation by the assessee, used in India;
 - (b) such machinery or plant is imported into India from any country outside India; and
 - (c) no deduction on account of depreciation in respect of such machinery or plant has been allowed or is allowable under the provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 or this Act in computing the total income of any person for any period prior to the date of the installation of the machinery or plant by the assessee.

INVESTMENT ALLOWANCE ON AMALGAMATION OF COMPANY [s. 32A(6)]

Where, in a scheme of amalgamation, the amalgamating company sells or otherwise transfers to the amalgamated company any ship, aircraft, machinery or plant in respect of which investment allowance has been allowed to the amalgamating company under sub-section (1) of section 32 A,

- (a) the amalgamated company shall continue to fulfil the conditions mentioned in sub-section (4) of section 32A in respect of the reserve created by the amalgamating company and in respect of the period within which such ship, aircraft, machinery or plant shall not be sold or otherwise transferred and in default of any of these conditions, the provisions of sub-section (4A) of section 155, shall apply to the amalgamated company as they would have applied to the amalgamating company had it committed the default; and
- (b) the balance of investment allowance, if any, still outstanding to the amalgamating company in respect of such ship, aircraft, machinery or plant, shall be allowed to the amalgamated company in accordance with the provision of sub-section (3), so, however, that the total period for which the balance of investment allowance shall be carried forward in the assessments of the amalgamating company and the amalgamated company shall not exceed the period of eight years specified in sub-section (3) of section 32A and the amalgamated company shall be treated as the assessee in respect of such ship, aircraft, machinery or plant for the purposes of this section.

COMPANY SUCCEEDING FIRMS [s. 32A(7)]

Where a firm is succeeded to by a company in the business carried on by it as a result of which the firm sells or otherwise transfers to the company any ship, aircraft, machinery or plant, the provisions of clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (6) of section 32A shall, so far as may be, apply to the firm and the company. The provisions of this sub-section shall apply only where—

- (i) all the property of the firm relating to the business immediately before the succession become the property of the company;
- (ii) all the liabilities of the firm relating to the business immediately before the succession become the liabilities of the company; and
- (iii) all the share-holders of the company were the partners of the firm immediately before the succession.

YEAR OF ALLOWANCE AND CARRIED FORWARD

The investment allowance is allowed as deduction in the year in which the ship or aircraft was acquired or machinery or plant was installed. If the ship, aircraft, machinery or plant is first put to use in the immediately succeeding previous year then, in respect of that previous year, where the total income of an assessee before deduction of investment allowance is not less than the full amount of investment allowance admissible for that year, the same will be allowed as under—

- (1) sum to be allowed by way of investment allowance for that assessment year shall be only such amount as is sufficient to reduce the said total income to nil; and
- (2) the amount of the investment allowance, to the extent to which it has not been allowed as aforesaid, shall be carried forward to the following assessment year, and the invest-

ment allowance to be allowed for the following assessment year shall be such amount as is sufficient to reduce the total income of the assessee assessable for that assessment year, to *nil*, and the balance of the investment allowance, if any, still outstanding shall be carried forward to the following assessment year and so on, so, however, that no portion of the investment allowance shall be carried forward for more than eight assessment years immediately succeeding the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the ship or aircraft was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed or, as the case may be, the immediately succeeding previous year.

OPPORTUNITY TO CREATE RESERVE [Explanation to s. 32A(4)]

The deduction shall be allowed only if an amount equal to 75% of the investment allowance to be actually allowed is debited to the Profit & Loss Account of the previous year in respect of which the deduction is to be allowed and credited to Investment Allowance Reserve Account. Where the amount debited to profit & loss account and credited to the investment allowance reserve account is not less than the amount required to be so credited on the basis of amount of deduction in respect of investment allowance claimed in the return made by the assessee u/s 139, but a higher deduction in respect of investment allowance is admissible on the basis of total income as proposed to be computed by the Income-tax Officer u/s 143, the Income-tax Officer shall, by notice in writing in this behalf, allow the assessee an opportunity to credit within the time specified in the notice or within such further time as the I. T. O. may allow a further amount to the investment allowance reserve account out of the profits and gains of the previous year in which such notice is served on the assessee or in the immediately preceeding previous year. If the accounts for that year have not been made up and, if the assessee credits any further amount to such account within the time aforesaid, the amount so credited shall be deemed to have been credited to the investment allowance reserve account of the previous year in which the deduction is admissible and such amount shall not be taken into account in determining the adequacy of the reserve required to be created by the assessee in respect of previous year in which such further credit is made:

Provided that such opportunity shall not be allowed by the Income-tax Officer in a case where the difference in the total income as proposed to be computed by him and the total income returned by the assessee arises out of the application of the proviso to sub-section 1 of section 145 or sub-section 2 of section 145 or the omission by the assessee to disclose his income fully and truly.

WITHDRAWAL OF INVESTMENT ALLOWANCE : [s. 32A(5)]

The investment allowance originally allowed would be deemed to have been wrongly allowed and shall be withdrawn by rectifying the assessment order u/s 155(4A) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 :

- (1) If such asset is sold or otherwise transferred by the assessee within eight years from the end of the previous year in which it was acquired or installed to any person except to the Government, a local authority, a corporation established by the Central, State or Provincial Act or a Government company as defined under section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956;

However, if the sale or transfer of the ship, aircraft, machinery or plant is made in connection with the amalgamation or succession referred to in sub-section 6 or sub-section 7 of section 32 A, the investment allowance will not be withdrawn; or

- (2) If, at any time before the expiry of ten years, from the end of the previous year in which the asset was acquired or installed, the assessee does not utilise the amount credited to the reserve account for the purpose of acquiring a new asset for the purposes of business of the undertaking; or
- (3) If, at any time before the expiry of ten years, the assessee utilises the amount credited to the reserve account for the distribution by way of dividend or profits for remittance outside India as profits or for the creation of any asset outside India or for any other purpose which is not the purpose of the business of the undertaking.

DATE OF DISCONTINUANCE OF INVESTMENT ALLOWANCE [s. 32A(8)]

The Central Government, if it considers necessary, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that the deduction allowable under this section shall not be allowed in respect of any ship or aircraft acquired or any machinery or plant installed after such date, not being earlier than three years from the date of such notification, as may be specified therein.

THE NINTH SCHEDULE
LIST OF SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES
 [Entitled to Investment Allowance]
[See section 32A(2)(b) (ii)]
List of articles and things

1. Iron and Steel (*Metal*)
2. Non-ferrous metals.
3. Ferro-alloys and special steels.
4. Steel castings and forgings and alloy, malleable and S. G. iron castings.
5. Thermal and hydro power generation equipment.
6. Transformers and switch gears.
7. Electric motors.
7. Industrial and agricultural machinery.
9. Earth moving machinery.
10. Machine tools.
11. Fertilisers, namely, ammonium sulphate, ammonium sulphate nitrate (*double salt*), ammonium nitrate calcium, ammonium nitrate (*nitrolime stone*), ammonium chloride, super phosphate, urea and complex fertilisers of synthetic origin containing both nitrogen and phosphorus, such as ammonium phosphates, ammonium sulphate phosphate and ammonium nitro phosphate.
12. Soda ash.
13. Caustic soda.
14. Commercial vehicles.
15. Ships.
16. Aircraft.
17. Tyres and tubes.
18. Paper, pulp and newsprint.
19. Sugar.
20. Vegetable oils.
21. Textiles (*including those dyed, printed or otherwise processed*) made wholly or mainly of cotton, including cotton yarn, hosiery and rope.
22. Textiles (*including those dyed, printed or otherwise processed*) made wholly or mainly of jute, including jute twine, and jute rope.
23. Cement and refractories.
24. Pesticides (*Applicable with effect from assessment year 1976-77*)
25. Carbon and graphite products.
26. Inorganic heavy chemicals (other than soda ash and caustic soda) mentioned in items 12 & 13 respectively.
27. Organic heavy chemicals.
28. Synthetic rubber and rubber chemicals (including carbon black).
29. Industrial explosive.
30. Basic drugs.
31. Industrial sewing machines.
32. Finished leather and leather goods (including footwear made wholly or mainly of leather).

CAPITAL GAINS

Capital Gains (Section 45)

Any profits or gains arising from the transfer of a capital asset effected in the previous year shall, save as otherwise provided in sections 53, 54, 54-B, 54-C and 54-D, be chargeable to income-tax under the head "Capital gains", and shall be deemed to be the income of the previous year in which the transfer took place.

Capital Assets [Section 2(14)]

The "Capital asset" means property of any kind held by an assessee, whether or not connected with his business or profession, but does not include—

- (i) any stock-in-trade, consumable stores or raw materials held for the purposes of his business or profession ;
- (ii) personal effects, that is to say, movable property (including wearing apparel and furniture, but excluding jewellery) held for personal use by the assessee or any member of his family dependant on him.

Explanation : For the purposes of this sub-clause, "jewellery" includes—

- (a) ornaments made of gold, silver, platinum or any other precious metal or any alloy containing one or more of such precious metals, whether or not containing any precious or semi-precious stone, and whether or not worked or sewn into any wearing apparel ;
 - (b) precious or semi-precious stones, whether or not set in any furniture, utensil or other article or worked or sewn into any wearing apparel ;
- (iii) agricultural land in India not being land situate—
- (a) in any area which is comprised within the jurisdiction of a municipality (whether known as a municipality, municipal-corporation, notified area committee, town area committee, town committee, or by any other name) or a cantonment board and which has a population of not less than ten thousand according to the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published before the first day of the previous year ; or
 - (b) in any area within such distance, not being more than eight kilometers, from the local limits of any municipality or cantonment board referred to in item (a) as the Central Government may, having regard to the extent of, and scope for, urbanisation of that area and other relevant considerations, specify in this behalf by notification in the Official Gazette ;
- (iv) 6½% Gold Bonds, 1977 or 7% Gold Bonds, 1980 or National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980, issued by the Central Government.

Transfer [Section 2(47)]

"Transfer", in relation to capital asset, includes the sale, exchange or relinquishment of the asset or the extinguishment of any rights therein or the compulsory acquisition thereof under any law.

Transfers excluded from the ambit of capital gains tax (Sections 46 & 47)

- (i) any distribution of assets by a company to its share-holders on its liquidation. In this case no liability to capital gains tax arises on the company but the recipient shall be charged to capital gains tax [Sec. 46] ;
- (ii) any distribution of capital assets on the total or partial partition of a Hindu undivided family [Sec. 47(i)] ;
- (iii) any distribution of capital assets on the dissolution of a firm, body of individuals or other association of persons [Sec. 47(ii)] ;

- (iv) any transfer of a capital asset under a gift or will or an irrevocable trust [Sec. 47(iii)] ;
- (v) any transfer of a capital asset by a company to its subsidiary company, if—
 - (a) the parent company or its nominees hold the whole of the share capital of the subsidiary company, *and*
 - (b) the subsidiary company is an Indian company [Sec. 47(iv)] ;
- (vi) any transfer of a capital asset by a subsidiary company to the holding company if—
 - (a) the whole of the share capital of the subsidiary company is held by the holding company, *and*
 - (b) the holding company is an Indian company [Sec. 47(v)] ;
- (vii) any transfer, in a scheme of amalgamation, of a capital asset by the amalgamating company to the amalgamated company if the amalgamated company is an Indian company [Sec. 47(vi)] ;
- (viii) any transfer by a shareholder, in a scheme of amalgamation, of capital asset being a share or shares held by him in the amalgamating company, if—
 - (a) the transfer is made in consideration of the allotment to him of any share or shares in the amalgamated company, *and*
 - (b) the amalgamated company is an Indian company [Sec. 47(vii)] ;
- (ix) any transfer of agricultural land in India effected before the 1st day of March, 1970 [Sec. 47(viii)].

TYPES OF CAPITAL GAINS

Short-term capital gains :

It means the capital gains arising from the transfer of capital asset which is held by an assessee for not more than sixty months (twenty-four months relevant to the assessment years 1969-70 to 1973-74) immediately preceding the date of its transfer.

Long-term capital gains :

It means the capital gains arising from the transfer of a capital asset which is held by an assessee for more than sixty months (twenty-four months relevant to the assessment years 1969-70 to 1973-74) immediately preceding the date of its transfer.

EXEMPTIONS FROM CAPITAL GAINS CHARGE :

Capital gains on sale of building or lands appurtenant thereto (Section 53)

Where a capital gain arises from the transfer of one or more capital assets, being buildings or lands appurtenant thereto, such gain shall be exempt from tax, notwithstanding anything contained in sec. 45, if all the following conditions are satisfied,—

- (i) the income of the transferred property before the date of the transfer was chargeable under the head "Income from house property" ;
- (ii) the full aggregate value of the consideration for which the transfer is made, does not exceed Rs. 25,000 ; *and*
- (iii) the aggregate of the fair market value of all capital assets, being buildings or lands appurtenant thereto the income of which is chargeable under the head "Income from house property" owned by the assessee immediately before the transfer, does not exceed Rs. 50,000.

Example : Mr. X owns three houses, which are valued at Rs. 42,000. He had purchased this property for Rs. 15,000 in 1965. He sold one house the income of which was chargeable under the head "Income from house property", for Rs. 14,000 bringing long-term capital gains of Rs. 9,000.

Solution : In this case no amount of capital gain will be included in the gross total income since it satisfies the conditions as laid down in section 53 of the Income-tax Act, viz.,

- (1) the income of the transferred property before the date of the transfer was chargeable under the head "Income from house property" ;
- (2) the full aggregate value of the consideration for which the transfer is made, does not exceed Rs. 25,000. In this case the full aggregate value of the consideration is Rs. 14,000 only ; and
- (3) the aggregate of the fair market value of all capital assets (*before transfer*) being buildings or lands appurtenant thereto does not exceed Rs. 50,000. In this case the aggregate of fair market value of all capital assets is Rs. 42,000 only.

Profit on sale of property used for residence (Section 54)

Where a capital gain arises from the transfer of a capital asset to which the provisions of sec. 53 are not applicable, being buildings or lands appurtenant thereto the income of which is chargeable under the head "Income from house property", which in the two years immediately preceding the date on which transfer took place, was being used by the assessee or a parent of his mainly for the purposes of his own or the parent's own residence, and the assessee has within a period of one year before or after that date purchased, or has within a period of two years after that date constructed, a house property for the purposes of his own residence, then, it shall be dealt with in accordance with the following provisions:—

- (i) if the cost of new asset is less than the amount of capital gain, the difference between the amount of the capital gain and the cost of new asset shall be charged as capital gains as the income of the previous year. If such new asset is transferred within a period of three years of its purchase or construction, as the case may be, its cost (for the purposes of computing capital gains arising from its transfer) shall be taken as *nil* ; or
- (ii) if the cost of new asset is more than the amount of capital gain, the capital gain shall not be charged. If such new asset is transferred within a period of three years of its purchase or construction, as the case may be, its cost (for the purposes of computing capital gains arising from its transfer) shall be reduced by the amount of capital gain.

Example : Mr. X sold his residential house for Rs. 2,00,000 on 20th Dec. 1975. The property was purchased in 1962 for Rs. 1,00,000 and was used by him for residence purposes. The long-term capital gain is Rs. 1,00,000.

- (i) If Mr. X purchases another residential house for Rs. 50,000 before 20th December, 1976 or constructs a residential house with a cost of Rs. 50,000 before 20th December 1977, then a sum of Rs. 50,000 (Rs. 1,00,000 being the amount of capital gain—Rs. 50,000 being the cost of new property) as long term-capital gain will be added in the gross total income.
- (ii) If Mr. X purchases another residential house for Rs. 1,00,000 or more before 20th December 1976 or construct a residential house with a cost of Rs. 1,00,000 or more before 20th December, 1977 no amount of capital gain is includible in his gross income.

Where the taxpayer is not in a position to purchase other residential house or construct other residential building within the said specified period before the completion of the assessment for the assessment year in which capital gains arising from the transfer

of residential building is charged to tax, then the capital gains arising on transfer of residential building will have to be included in the assessment of the taxpayer for the relevant assessment year. However, if, after completion of the assessment the taxpayer purchases another residential house or constructs residential building within the specified period, then, the Income-tax Officer shall amend the assessment order made by him so as to exclude the amount of capital gains not chargeable to tax under s. 54 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. The period of limitation of four years for amending the assessment order in such cases will run from the date of assessment order for the year in which such capital gain is taxed [Section 155(8)].

Capital gains on transfer of agricultural land (Section 54 B).

Prior to 1st March, 1970 agricultural land situated anywhere in India was specifically excluded from the definition of capital asset and consequently the profits and gains arising from the transfer of such land till 28th February, 1970 was wholly exempt from tax. With effect from 1st March, 1970 urban agricultural land has been brought within the meaning of 'Capital asset'.

Thus the capital gain arising after 28th February, 1970 from the transfer of a capital asset being land which, in the two years immediately preceding the date on which the transfer took place, was being used by the assessee or a parent of his for agricultural purposes, and the assessee has, within a period of two years after that date, purchased any other land for being used for agricultural purposes, then, instead of the capital gain being charged to income-tax as income of the previous year in which the transfer took place, shall be dealt with in accordance with the following provisions :—

- (i) if the cost of the agricultural land so purchased is less than the amount of the capital gains, the difference between the amount of the capital gain and the cost of the new land shall be charged as capital gain as the income of the previous year. If such new land is transferred within a period of three years of its purchase, its cost (for the purpose of computing capital gain arising from its transfer) shall be taken as *nil*; or
- (ii) if the cost of the new land so purchased is more than the amount of the capital gains, the capital gain shall not be charged. If such new land is transferred within a period of three years of its purchase, its cost (for the purpose of computing capital gain arising from its transfer) shall be reduced by the amount of capital gain.

Where the taxpayer is not in a position to purchase the agricultural land before the completion of assessment for the assessment year in which the capital gain arising from the transfer of agricultural land is charged to tax, then, the capital gains arising on transfer of the agricultural land will have to be included in the assessment for the relevant assessment year. However, if, after the completion of the assessment the taxpayer purchases another agricultural land within the specified period of two years, then, the Income-tax Officer shall amend the assessment order given by him so as to exclude the amount of the capital gains not chargeable to tax under section 54 B of the Income-tax Act, 1961. The period of limitation of four years for amending the assessment order in such cases will run from the date of assessment order for the year in which such capital gain is taxed [Section 155 (9)].

Capital gain on transfer of jewellery (Section 54C)

Upto and inclusive of the assessment year 1972-73 jewellery held for personal use was specifically excluded from the definition of "Capital asset" as a part of personal effects and consequently the profits or gains arising from the transfer of such jewellery had not been chargeable to tax as capital gains.

For and from the assessment year 1973-74 [to the assessment year 1975-76] where the capital gain arises from the transfer of a capital asset, being jewellery held for personal use by the assessee or any member of his family dependant on him, and the assessee, has,

within a period of six months after such transfer, acquired any other jewellery for personal use by the assessee or any member of his family dependant on him, the capital gain shall be dealt with in accordance with the following provisions :—

- (i) if the cost of the jewellery so acquired is not less than the full value of the consideration received or accruing in respect of the transferred jewellery, the whole of such capital gain shall not be charged under sec. 45 ; or
- (ii) if the cost of the jewellery so acquired is less than the full value of the consideration received or accruing in respect of the transferred jewellery, so much of the capital gain as bears to the whole of the capital gain the same proportion as the cost of the jewellery so acquired bears to the full value of the consideration received or accruing in respect of the transferred jewellery, shall not be charged under sec. 45.

The amount of exempt capital gain will be calculated as under :

$$\frac{\text{Cost of new jewellery}}{\text{Consideration received or accruing in respect of transferred jewellery}} \times \text{Capital gain on transferred jewellery}$$

Example : Mr. X acquired jewellery for Rs. 50,000 for personal use in 1960. The same was sold for Rs. 1,00,000 in June 1975. Mr. X has purchased some other jewellery for Rs. 60,000 in July 1975. Compute the capital gains.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Amount of exempt capital gain} &= \frac{\text{Cost of new jewellery}}{\text{Consideration received or accruing in respect of transferred jewellery}} \times \text{Capital gain on transferred jewellery} \\ &= \frac{60,000 \times 50,000}{1,00,000} \\ &= \text{Rs. 30,000} \end{aligned}$$

Note : With effect from assessment year 1976-77 the special relief available on transfer of jewellery has been withdrawn by the Finance Act, 1976. Now the capital gains arising on transfer of jewellery will be taxed in accordance with the provisions of section 45 alike other assets.

Capital gain on compulsory acquisition of lands and buildings (Section 54D)

For and from the assessment year 1974-75, where the capital gain arises from the transfer by way of compulsory acquisition under any law of a capital asset, being land or building or any right in land or building forming part of an industrial undertaking belonging to the assessee which, in the two years immediately preceding the date on which the transfer took place, was being used by the assessee for the purposes of the business of the said undertaking, and the assessee has within a period of three years after that date purchased any other land or building or any right in any other land or building or constructed any other building for the purpose of shifting or re-establishing the said undertaking or setting up another industrial undertaking, then, instead of the capital gain being charged to income-tax as the income of the previous year in which the transfer took place, it shall be dealt with in accordance with the following provisions:—

- (i) if the amount of the capital gain is greater than the cost of the land, building or right so purchased or the building so constructed (such land, building or right being hereafter in the section referred to as the new asset), the difference between the amount of the capital gain and the cost of the new asset shall be charged under section 45 as the income of the previous year ; and for the purpose of computing, in respect of the new asset, any capital gain arising from its transfer within a period of three years of its purchase or construction, as the case may be, the cost shall be *nil* ; or

- (ii) if the amount of the capital gain is equal to or less than the cost of the new asset, the capital gain shall not be charged under section 45 ; and for the purpose of computing in respect of the new asset any capital gain arising from its transfer within a period of three years of its purchase or construction, as the case may be, the cost shall be reduced by the amount of the capital gain.

Where the taxpayer is not in a position to purchase other land or building or construct another building for the above said purpose before the completion of the assessment for the assessment year in which the capital gain arising from compulsory acquisition of his land or building is charged to tax, then, the capital gains arising on compulsory acquisition will have to be included in the assessment for the relevant assessment year. If the taxpayer purchases another land or building or construct new building for the above said purpose within the specified period of three years, then, the Income-tax Officer shall amend the assessment order made by him so as to exclude the amount of the capital gains not chargeable to tax under section 54 D of the Income-tax Act, 1961. The period of limitation of four years for amending assessment order in such cases will run from the date of assessment order for the year in which such capital gain is taxed [Section 155(10)].

Capital gain on transfer of motor car—when cost exceeds Rs. 25,000 :

It has been laid down by the C. B. D. T. through their circular No. 137 [F. No. 207/39/73—I. T. A—11] dated 13-6-1974 that for the purpose of capital gains the actual cost of motor whose value exceeds Rs. 25,000 shall be the true cost of acquisition of motor car and not the actual cost as determined under section 43(1). The amount of capital gains or loss shall be computed as under:—

$$\text{Capital gain} = (\text{Sale price} + \text{Depreciation allowed}) - [\text{Cost of acquisition} + \text{Balancing charge or } (-) \text{ Terminal depreciation}]$$

Note :—If the resulting figure is in *plus* then it is a capital gain and if the resulting figure is in *minus* then it is a capital loss.

Example 1

Facts of the case

Sale price of car	Rs. 40,000
Cost of acquisition	Rs. 50,000
Depreciation allowed	Rs. 12,200
Balancing charge	Rs. 7,200

Computation of capital gain/loss

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Capital gain/loss} &= (\text{Rs. } 40,000 + \text{Rs. } 12,200) - (\text{Rs. } 50,000 + \text{Rs. } 7,200) \\ &= (\text{Rs. } 52,200 - \text{Rs. } 57,200) \\ &= - \text{Rs. } 5,000 \end{aligned}$$

As the resultant is minus figure, it is a capital loss.

Note :—This formula will not be applicable in respect of a indigenous car which is acquired after 28th February, 1975, because now depreciation is allowed on the indigenous car irrespective of its value.

Mode of computation and deductions (Section 48)

The income chargeable under the head "Capital gains" shall be computed by deducting, from the full value of the consideration received or accruing as a result of the transfer of the capital asset, the following amounts, namely,—

- (i) expenditure incurred wholly and exclusively in connection with such transfer;
- (ii) the cost of acquisition of the capital asset and the cost of any improvement thereto.

MODE OF DETERMINING THE COST OF ACQUISITION OF CAPITAL ASSETS :

Cost of acquisition of assets where no depreciation is claimed (Section 49)

- (1) Where the capital asset became the property of assessee in the following circumstances, the cost of acquisition of the asset shall be deemed to be the cost for which the previous owner of the property acquired it as increased by the cost of any improvement of the assets incurred or borne by the previous owner or the assessee, as the case may be [S. 49(1)] :
 - on any distribution of assets on the total or partial partition of a Hindu undivided family [S. 49(1)(i)] ;
 - under a gift or will [S. 49(1)(ii)] ;
 - by succession, inheritance or devolution [S. 49(1)(iii)(a)] ;
 - on any distribution of assets on the dissolution of a firm, body of individuals or other association of persons [S. 49(1)(iii)(b)] ;
 - on any distribution of assets on the liquidation of a company [S. 49(1)(iii)(c)] ;
 - under a transfer to a revocable or an irrevocable trust [(S. 49(1)(iii)(d)] ;
 - any transfer of a capital asset by a company to its subsidiary company if the parent company or its nominees hold the whole of the share capital of the Indian subsidiary company [S. 49(1)(iii)(e)] ;
 - any transfer of a capital asset by a subsidiary company to the holding company if the whole of the share capital of the subsidiary company is held by the Indian holding company [S. 49(1)(iii)(e)] ;
 - any transfer in a scheme of amalgamation of a capital asset by the amalgamating company to the amalgamated company if the amalgamated company is an Indian company [S. 49(1)(iii)(e)] ;
 - on conversion of individual's property into H. U. F. by the mode referred to in section 64(2) [S. 49(1)(iv)] ;
- (2) Where the capital asset being a share or shares in an amalgamated Indian company became the property of the assessee in consideration of a transfer of the capital asset being a share or shares held by him in the amalgamating company, the cost of acquisition of the asset shall be deemed to be the cost of acquisition to him of the share or shares in the amalgamating company [S. 49(2)].

Cost of acquisition in the case of depreciable assets (Section 50)

Where the capital asset is an asset in respect of which a deduction on account of depreciation has been obtained by the assessee in any previous year, the cost of acquisition shall be determined as under :—

- (a) where the asset is acquired in the previous year, the actual cost to the assessee;
- (b) where the asset is acquired before the previous year, the actual cost to the assessee as reduced by all depreciation actually allowed to him and increased by the amount of balancing charge:

Provided that if an asset is acquired before 1st January, 1954, the assessee has an option to adopt the cost of acquisition at the fair market value as on 1st January, 1954 plus all expenditure of a capital nature incurred in making any additions or alterations to the capital asset on or after 1st January, 1954.

Cost of acquisition where on any occasion advance money forfeited (Section 51)

Where any capital asset was on any previous occasion the subject of negotiations for its transfer, any advance or other money received and retained by the assessee in respect of such negotiations shall be deducted from the cost for which the asset was acquired or the written down value, or the fair market value, as the case may be, in computing the cost of acquisition.

Example : Mr. X negotiated with Mr. Z to sell his land and received Rs. 10,000 as earnest money in 1968. Mr. Z. failed to pay the stipulated price fixed for the land on the due date. The amount of Rs. 10,000 was forfeited and retained by Mr. X. Later on Mr. X sold the said land for Rs. 60,000. The cost of the land was Rs. 30,000. Compute the capital gains.

Sales price of the land		Rs. 60,000
<i>Deduct :</i>		
Cost of the land	Rs. 30,000	
Less : Earnest money retained	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 20,000
Long-term capital gains		Rs. 40,000

Consideration for transfer in cases of under statement (Section 52)

Where the capital asset is transferred by an assessee to a person who is directly or indirectly connected with the assessee for inadequate consideration and the Income-tax Officer has reason to believe that the transfer is effected with the object of avoiding or reducing the capital gains tax liability, he can substitute the fair market value as against the value shown by the assessee after obtaining the previous approval of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner [Sec. 52 (1)] ;

Where the Income-tax Officer is of the opinion that the fair market value of a capital asset transferred by an assessee as on the date of the transfer exceeds the full value of the consideration declared by the assessee in respect of the transfer of such capital asset by an amount of not less than fifteen per cent. of the value so declared, the full value of the consideration for such capital asset shall, with the previous approval of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner, be taken to be its fair market value on the date of its transfer [Sec. 52(2)].

With effect from assessment year 1974-75 the provisions of the said sub-section 2 of section 52 will not apply where the capital asset is transferred to the Government or where the full value of the consideration for the transfer of the capital asset is determined or approved by the Central Government or the Reserve Bank of India and the adequacy of the full value of the consideration so determined or approved is not questioned by the assessee. It has been laid down by the C. B. D. T. through their circular No. 132 (F. No. 207/11/74-1 I. T. A.-11) dated 26/3/74 that if the party contends that the amount of compensation so determined or fixed is not the fair market value, then, the amount claimed by the party on account of the said asset shall be taken to be its fair market value until a final decision is arrived at as to the amount actually payable to the owner of the property by or under the law or the agreement of transfer.

Payment of tax in respect of capital gain arising on sale of property used for residence, [section 54] on transfer of land used for agricultural purposes [sec. 54 B] and on compulsory acquisition of lands and buildings [sec. 54-D]

It has been laid down by the C. B. D. T. through their circular No. 119[F. No. 207/5/73-I. T. (A 11)] dated 26/9/73 that when the capital gains have not been invested before filing the return although he proposes to do so later the payment of tax on self assessment and regular assessment should be as under—

- in cases where the assessee has received the sale proceeds of the capital asset transferred, as he should pay the taxes on the due dates.
- in cases where sale proceeds of the asset transferred have not been received for any reason the Income-tax Officer may not impose penalty for non-payment of the tax in view of the special circumstances due to which the assessee is

prevented from payment of the tax. However, as soon as the sale proceeds are received the collection may be enforced and failure to pay the taxes may be visited with penalty.

Set off losses under the head "Capital gains" (Section 74)

- (i) With effect from assessment year 1968-69 a loss relating to short-term capital assets can be set off against any head of income. If there remains any balance the same will be carried forward for not more than eight assessment years and will be set off only against capital gains, if any, relating to short-term capital assets.
- (ii) A loss relating to long-term capital assets can be set off against long-term capital gains. If there remains any balance, the same will be carried forward for not more than four assessment years provided it is more than Rs. 5,000. Any such loss upto Rs. 5,000 is to be ignored.

MODE OF TAXATION OF CAPITAL GAINS

In case of assesseees other than companies :

- (1) **SHORT-TERM CAPITAL GAINS :** With effect from assessment year 1968-69 the short-term capital gains are treated at par with the ordinary income and taxed in the same way as the other income of the assessee.
- (2) **LONG-TERM CAPITAL GAINS (Section 80T) :** A concession in tax on long-term capital gains is granted in the form of deduction of specified proportion of long-term capital gains from the gross total income of the assessee.

Where the gross total income includes long-term capital gains, the following deductions are admissible for the purpose of computing the total income :—

AMOUNT OF DEDUCTION ADMISSIBLE

	For the A. Y. 1968-69 to 1971-72	For the A. Y. 1972-73 to 1974-75	For the A. Y. 1975-76 & subsequent years
(a) In a case where the gross total income (including capital gains) does not exceed rupees 10,000 or where the long-term capital gains does not exceed Rs. 5,000.	The whole of such gains.	The whole of such gains.	The whole of such gains.
(b) In any other case—			
(i) in respect of long-term capital gains relating to land or buildings or any rights therein.	The first Rs. 5,000 of such gains plus 45% of the balance thereof.	The first Rs. 5,000 of such gains plus 35% of the balance thereof.	The first Rs. 5,000 of such gains plus 25% of the balance thereof.
(ii) in respect of long-term capital gains relating to any other capital assets.	The first Rs. 5,000 of such gains <i>in so far as such deduction has not been availed of under clause (b) (i) above</i> plus 65% of the balance thereof.	The first Rs. 5,000 of such gains <i>in so far as such deduction has not been availed of under clause (b) (i) above</i> plus 50% of the balance thereof.	The first Rs. 5,000 of such gains <i>in so far as such deduction has not been availed of under clause (b) (i) above</i> plus 40% of the balance thereof.

Example :

An assessee has the following income in A. Y. 1976-77

—Income from business	Rs. 20,000
—Short-term capital gains	Rs. 10,000
—Long-term capital gains relating to land and building	Rs. 10,000
—Long-term capital gains other than land and building	Rs. 10,000

Solution :**Computation of taxable income**

Income from business	Rs. 20,000
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Capital gains :

—Short-term	Rs. 10,000	
—Long-term relating to land and building	Rs. 10,000	
—Long-term other than land and building	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 30,000

Gross total income Rs. 50,000

Deductions u/s 80T :

Relating to land and building
 $\text{Rs. } 5,000 + 25\% \text{ of Rs. } 5,000$
 $(\text{Rs. } 10,000 - \text{Rs. } 5,000)$ = Rs. 6,250

Relating to assets other than land & building (40% of Rs. 10,000) = Rs. 4,000 Rs. 10,250

Taxable income Rs. 39,750

In case of companies :

- (1) **SHORT-TERM CAPITAL GAINS**—With effect from assessment year 1968-69 the short-term capital gains are treated at par with the ordinary income and taxed in the same way as the other income of the company.
- (2) **LONG-TERM CAPITAL GAINS (Section 115)** : The long-term capital gains are taxed at the following rates :

	For A.Y. 1968-69 to 1971-72	For A.Y. 1972-73 to 1974-75	For A.Y. 1975-76 & 1976-77	For A.Y. 1977-78
(a) Long-term capital gains relating to land and building or any rights therein				
(i) in case of widely-held companies having taxable income not exceeding rupees one lac (other than long-term capital gains).	40%	45%	47%	40%
(ii) In other case	40%	45%	55%	50%
(b) Long-term capital gains relating to other assets.	30%	35%	45%	40%

INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES

Section 56 (1) lays down that income of every kind which is not to be excluded from the total income under the Income-tax Act, 1961 shall be chargeable to income-tax under the head "Income from other sources," if it is not chargeable to income tax under any of the heads specified in section 14, items A to E.

Sub-section (2) of section 56 enacts that in particular and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), the following income shall be chargeable to income-tax under the head "Income from other sources."

(i) Dividends [Section 56 (2) (i)] Dividend income arises from ownership of shares of companies. Shares may be held as investment or as stock-in-trade. A comprehensive definition of dividend is given in section 2(22) of the Act. Section 8 (a) enacts that a dividend received by a shareholder is deemed to be his income for the previous year in which it is declared, distributed or paid. Section 8 (b) enacts that an interim dividend paid by a company shall be deemed to be the income of the previous year in which the amount of such dividend is unconditionally made available by the company to the member who is entitled to it. The amount chargeable to the tax is the gross amount of the dividend and not the net. The benefit of tax deducted at source is given to the assessee by treating the same as amount paid by the assessee towards tax.

The amount chargeable to tax in respect of dividend received from a foreign company is the net amount and no benefit of tax paid at source is given to the assessee.

The dividend is taxed in the hands of the person whose name appears as a shareholder on the company's shareholders register at the time of declaration of dividend.

Clause (i) of the first proviso of section 199 lays down that where income of any other person is included in the assessee's total income under section 60, 61, 64, 93 or 94 the tax in respect of such income should be deemed to have been paid on behalf of the assessee and credit should be given to him therefor in the assessment. Clause (ii) of the first proviso of section 199 lays down that where the dividend is assessable in the hands of beneficial owner other than the registered shareholder, the credit will be given to the beneficial owner on furnishing of declaration in Form No. 15B as prescribed under s. 30 A (2) by the registered shareholder and by the person claiming credit. The second proviso of section 199 enacts that where any share or security is owned jointly by two or more persons not constituting a partnership, credit in respect of tax deducted should be given to each such person in the same proportion in which the interest or dividend has been included in his total income.

Deduction to be made from gross amount of dividend [section 57]

(1) Any reasonable sum paid by way of commission or remuneration to a banker or any other person for the purpose of realising such dividend on behalf of the assessee;

(i) Interest on loans taken for purchasing shares.

(ii) Refund of annuity deposit [section 56(2)(ia)]

Any annuity due or the commuted value of any annuity paid under section 280-D of the Act is chargeable under the head "Income from other sources". It is chargeable on due basis, whether received or not.

(iii) Winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles, races and card games etc. [section 56(2)(ib)]

On and from assessment year 1973-74, the income as a result of winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles, races, card games etc. will be chargeable to tax. Under section 10(3) of the Act such receipts (except lottery winnings) as are in excess of Rs. 1,000 are included in total income. Losses from these sources will be set off only against income from same source. Losses, after set off, if any, as stated above, will not be allowed to be carried forward and set off, against income of any subsequent year.

Deduction in case of winning from lotteries [section 80 TT]

Where the gross total income of an assessee, not being a company, includes any income by way of winnings from any lottery, there shall be allowed in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from the winnings from lotteries of an amount equal to,

(1) in a case where the gross total income (including winnings from lotteries) does not exceed Rs. 10,000/- or where the winnings from lotteries do not exceed Rs. 5,000/-, the whole of such winnings,

(2) In any other case, Rs. 5,000/- as increased by a sum equal to 50% of the amount by which the winnings exceed Rs. 5,000/-.

(iv) Income from machinery plant or furniture let on hire [section 56(2)(ii) and (iii)]

Where an assessee lets on hire machinery, plant or furniture belonging to him with or without building and the letting of building is inseparable from the letting of the said machinery, plant or furniture, the income from such letting, if it is not chargeable to tax under the head 'Business', shall be chargeable under the head "Income from other sources."

Deduction to be made in respect of rental income of machinery, plant or furniture with or without building [section 57]

(1) In respect of rental income derived from such assets the following allowances as granted under the head "Income from business or profession" would also be granted in the head "Income from other sources" [section 57(ii)] :

(i) amount paid on the current repairs of the building [s. 30(a)(ii)]

(ii) amount of insurance premia paid in respect of building [s. 30(c)]

(iii) amount paid on the current repairs for plant, machinery or furniture [s. 31(i)]

(iv) amount of insurance premia paid for machinery, plant or furniture [s. 31(ii)]

(v) amount of depreciation in respect of buildings, machinery, plant or furniture [s. 32(1)] with a right to carry forward the same [s. 32(2)]

(vi) allowance for shortfall of written down value [s. 32(1A)].

It would be noticed that no deduction is permitted in respect of development rebate, at it is under section 33 in relation to business.

(2) Any other expenditure (not being in the nature of capital expenditure) laid out or expended wholly and exclusively for the purpose of making or earning such income [section 57(iii)]

RETURN OF INCOME

VOLUNTARY RETURN :

Under section 139(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, every person, if his total income or the total income of any other person in respect of which he is assessable under this Act during the previous year exceeded the maximum amount which is not chargeable to income-tax, shall furnish a return of his income or the income of such other person during the previous year in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner and setting forth such other particulars as may be prescribed. Upto and including the assessment year 1971-72, in case of assessee who had income from business or profession, the return of income had to be filed by 30th June of the assessment year or within six months from the end of the accounting year whichever is later, while in other cases the return of income had to be filed by 30th day of June of the assessment year. However, for and from the assessment year 1972-73, in case of assessee who have income from business or profession the return of income shall be filed by 30th day of June of the assessment year or within four months from the end of the accounting year whichever is later, while in other cases the return of income shall be filed by 30th day of June of the assessment year: Provided that on an application made by the assessee in the prescribed Form No. 6, the Income-tax Officer, may, in his discretion, extend the date for furnishing the return of income beyond the prescribed date, and, notwithstanding that the date is so extended interest shall be chargeable at the rate of twelve per cent. in accordance with section 139(8) of the Act.

Under sub-section (1A) of section 139 there is no need for furnishing the return of income in case of assessee whose income consists of the income chargeable under the head 'Salaries' or of income of the nature referred to in section 80L : provided the following conditions are fulfilled, namely :—

- (a) where he or such other person was employed during the previous year by a company, he or such other person was at no time during the previous year a director of the company or a beneficial owner of shares in the company (not being shares entitled to a fixed rate of dividend with or without a right to participate in profits) carrying not less than twenty per cent. of the voting power;
- (b) his salary or the salary of such other person, exclusive of the value of all benefits or amenities not provided for by way of monetary payment, does not exceed eighteen thousand rupees;
- (c) the amount of income of the nature referred to in clauses (i) to (ix) of sub-section (1) of section 80L, if any, does not, in the aggregate, exceed three thousand rupees; and
- (d) the tax deductible at source under section 192 from the income chargeable under the head 'Salaries' has been deducted from that income.

RETURN IN RESPONSE TO SPECIFIC NOTICE :

Under section 139(2) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Income-tax Officer may issue a notice for filing the return of income to any person, who in his opinion is assessable under the Act. If such notice under section 139(2) of the Income-tax Act has been received by an assessee then the return is to be furnished within 30 days from the date of receipt of such notice even if the date for filing the return under section 139(1) falls later than the time allowed (i. e., thirty days). On an application made by the assessee in the prescribed form No. 6, the Income-tax Officer may, in his discretion, extend the date for furnishing the return beyond the prescribed date.

LOSS RETURN :

Section 139(3) of the Act provides that any assessee who has not been served with a notice under section 139(2) and has suffered a loss in any previous year under the head 'Profits and gains of business or profession' or under the head 'Capital gains' and intends to carry forward and set off such loss against the profits under the above heads for the subsequent years, should file his return within the time allowed under section 139(1) or within such further time which on an application made in Form No. 6, the Income-tax Officer may, in his discretion, extend.

BELATED RETURN :

Under section 139(4) of the Income-tax Act, any person who has not furnished a return within the time allowed to him under section 139(1) or 139(2) may, before the assessment is made, furnish the return for any previous year at any time before the expiry of period specified hereunder :—

- (i) where the return relates to previous year relevant to any assessment year commencing on or before the 1st day of April, 1967, four years from the end of such assessment year;
- (ii) where the return relates to a previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1968, three years from the end of the assessment year; and
- (iii) where the return relates to a previous year relevant to any other assessment year, two years from the end of such assessment year.

RETURN OF CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS TRUST :

Section 139(4A) of the Act provides that every person who is in receipt of income from property held under trust or other legal obligation, wholly for charitable or religious purposes or in part only for such purposes, or of income, being voluntary contributions referred to in sub-clause (iia) of clause (24) of section 2, shall, if the total income in respect of which he is assessable as a representative assessee (the total income being computed before making any deductions allowable under sections 11 & 12 of the Act) exceeds the maximum amount which is not chargeable to income-tax, furnish a return of such income of the previous year in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner and setting forth such other particulars as may be prescribed within the time allowed under sub-section (1) of section 139 of the Act.

REVISED RETURN :

Under section 139(5) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, if any person having furnished a return discovers any omission or wrong statement therein, he may furnish a revised return at any time before the assessment is made.

KINDS OF ASSESSMENT

Self assessment [s. 140A]:

Section 140A of the Act, which came into force on 1st April, 1976, provides that if any tax is payable on the basis of any return required to be furnished u/s 139 or section 148, after taking into account the amount of the tax, if any, already paid under any provision of this Act, the assessee shall be liable to pay such tax before furnishing the return and return shall be accompanied by proof of payment of such tax. After a regular assessment u/s 143 or section 144 has been made, any amount paid on the self assessment shall be deemed to have been paid towards such regular assessment.

Provisional assessment for refund [s. 141A]:

Under section 141A(1) of the Act, the Income-tax Officer shall make in the summary manner within six months, the provisional assessment of the sum refundable to the assessee provided the following conditions are satisfied :

- (i) the return has been furnished u/s 139 of the Act;
- (ii) the assessee claims that the tax paid or deemed to have been paid by him by way of advance tax and deduction at source, as the case may be, exceeds the tax payable by him on the basis of the return and the documents and accounts accompanying it; and
- (iii) the Income-tax Officer is of the opinion that the regular assessment of the assessee is not likely to be made within six months from date of the furnishing the return.

In the course of assessment, the Income-tax Officer is authorised to make certain adjustments as given below to the income or loss declared in the return:

- (a) rectify the arithmetical errors in the return, accounts and documents;
- (b) allow any deduction, allowance or relief which on the basis of information available in the return, accounts and documents is *prima facie* admissible, but is not claimed in the return;
- (c) disallowance of any deduction, allowance or relief claimed in the return which on the basis of the information available in such return, accounts and documents is *prima facie*, is inadmissible;
- (d) giving due effect to the deduction in respect of unabsorbed depreciation, unabsorbed development rebate, unabsorbed development allowance, unabsorbed scientific research expenditure, unabsorbed business losses, unabsorbed capital gains, unabsorbed deficiency etc. under sections 32(2), 33(2)(ii), 33A(2)(ii), 35(2)(i), 35A(1), 35D(1), 35E(1), 36(1)(ix); 72(1), 73(2), 74(1), 74A(3), and 80J(3).

After giving the due effect to the above adjustments the Income-tax Officer shall complete the assessment under this section and grant the refund due. There shall be no right of appeal against a provisional assessment for refund.

Summary assessment without calling the assessee [s. 143(1)]:

Where a return has been made under section 139, the Income-tax Officer may, without requiring the presence of the assessee or the production by him of any evidence in support of the return, make an assessment of the total income or loss of the assessee after making the following adjustments to it referring to the return and the accounts and documents accompanying it and also to the record of the assessment of past year for purposes of sub-clause (iv) below and determine the sum payable by the assessee or refundable to him on the basis of such assessment. The adjustments referred to are:

- (i) rectification of any arithmetical errors in the return, accounts and documents;
- (ii) grant of any deduction, allowance or relief which on the basis of information available in such return, account or documents is *prima facie* admissible, but is not claimed in the return;
- (iii) disallowance of any deduction, allowance, or relief claimed in the return which on the basis of the information available in such return accounts and documents, is *prima facie* inadmissible,
- (iv) giving due effect to the deduction in respect of unabsorbed depreciation, unabsorbed development rebate, unabsorbed development allowance, unabsorbed scientific research expenditure, unabsorbed business losses, unabsorbed capital gains, unabsorbed deficiency etc. under sections 32(2), 33(2)(ii), 33A(2)(ii), 35(2)(i), 35A(1), 35D(1), 35E(1), 36(1)(ix), 72(1), 73(2), 74(1), 74A(3) and 80J(3).

The assessment made u/s 143(1) is not appealable but application under Form No. 6A for objecting to such assessment can be made within one month of service of demand notice.

Assessment after hearing evidence [s. 143(3)]:

Where a return has been made u/s 139, and—

- (i) an assessment has been made u/s 143(1) but the assessee makes within one month from the date of service of the notice of demand an application objecting to the assessment to the Income-tax Officer, or
- (ii) whether or not an assessment has been made u/s 143(1) but the Income-tax Officer considers necessary or expedient to verify the correctness and completeness of the return by requiring the presence of the assessee or the production of evidence in this behalf, the Income-tax Officer must serve on the assessee a notice u/s 143(2) for personal hearing or for the production of evidence in support of the return.

Where an assessment has been made u/s 143(1), the notice u/s 143(2) *[except in pursuance of an application by the assessee]* cannot be issued by the Income-tax Officer without obtaining the prior approval of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner, after taking into account all relevant material which the Income-tax Officer has gathered and after hearing such evidence as the assessee may produce, the Income-tax Officer shall make an assessment or a fresh assessment if the assessment made u/s 143(1) has been objected to by the assessee or it is found to be incorrect, inadequate or incomplete in any material respect (*within the meaning of Explanation to Section 143*). The assessment made under section 143(3) of the Act is appealable.

Best judgment assessment [s. 144] :

If any person —

- (a) fails to make the return required by any notice given u/s 139(2) and section 148 and has not made a return or a revised return u/s 139(4) or (5), or
- (b) fails to comply with all the terms of a notice issued u/s 142(1) or fails to comply with a direction issued under sub-section (2A) of section 142, or
- (c) having made a return fails to comply with all the terms of a notice issued u/s 143(2) regarding personal attendance or production of further evidence in support of the return of income made,

the Income-tax Officer, after taking into account all relevant material which he has gathered, shall make the assessment of the total income or loss to the best of his judgment and determine the sum payable by or refundable to the assessee on the basis of such assessment.

The Income-tax Officer must not act dishonestly or capriciously because he has to exercise judgment in the matter. He must make what he honestly believes to be a fair estimate of the proper figure of assessment. In making a best judgment or ex-parte assessment, he should be guided by rules of justice, equity and good conscience.

If the assessee was prevented by sufficient cause from complying with any of the notice mentioned above, he may make an application u/s 146 of the Act to the Income-tax Officer within one month from the date of receipt of the notice of demand for the cancellation of the assessment. If the Income-tax Officer is satisfied about the sufficiency of the cause, he may cancel the assessment and proceed to make a fresh assessment. The application made u/s 146 shall be disposed off within ninety days from the date of receipt thereof by the Income-tax Officer.

Assessment made under section 144 is appealable in so far as the quantum of assessment is concerned. Refusal to re-open the assessment u/s 146 by the Income-tax Officer is also appealable.

Time limit for completion of assessment or re-assessment [s. 153]:

- (i) Under sub-section (1) of section 153 with effect from 1st April, 1969, the assessment proceedings have to be completed within two years from the end of the assessment year or within one year from the date of the filing of the return under section 139(4) or section 139(5), whichever is later.
- (ii) Under section 153(2A), which is applicable from the assessment year 1971-72, where the original assessment made under section 144 is cancelled under section 146 or the original assessment is set aside or cancelled in appeal; then the fresh assessment is to be made before the expiry of two years from the end of the financial year in which the original assessment was cancelled and in the case of assessment set aside in appeal, the fresh assessment has to be completed before the expiry of two years from the end of the financial year in which the order of the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax or Appellate Tribunal is received by the Commissioner of Income tax or in which the order in revision is passed by the Commissioner.

PENALTIES AND PROSECUTIONS

(1) Failure to pay self-assessment tax u/s 140A [s. 140A(3)]

(i) Provisions applicable upto 31st March, 1976.

Under section 140A(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 an assessee is required to pay self assessment tax within thirty days of furnishing the return of income under section 139 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 if the tax payable on the basis of the return as reduced by the tax deducted at source or paid in advance exceeds Rs. 500 and the regular assessment u/s 143 or 144 has not been made before the expiry of thirty days referred to in that sub-section. In case of default he shall be liable, by way of penalty, to pay such amount as the Income-tax Officer may direct, and in case of a continuing default, such further amount or amounts as the Income-tax Officer may, from time to time, direct, so however that, the total amount of penalty does not exceed fifty per cent. of the amount of such tax or part, as the case may be.

(ii) Provisions applicable from 1st April, 1976.

Under the amended section 140A(1), which came into force from 1st April, 1976, an assessee is required to pay self assessment tax before filing the return of income under section 139 or 148 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and the amount of tax becomes payable on the basis of return and the return shall be accompanied by proof of payment of such tax. In case of default the Income-tax Officer may direct that a sum equal to two per cent. of such tax or part thereof, as the case may be, shall be recovered from him by way of penalty for every month during which the default continues.

(2) Penalty for non-payment of tax [s. 221]:

Under section 221(1), when an assessee is in default or is deemed to be in default in making a payment of tax, he shall, in addition to the amount of the arrears and the amount of interest payable under sub-section (2) of section 220, be liable by way of penalty, to pay such amount as the Income-tax Officer may direct, and in the case of a continuing default, such further amount or amounts as the Income-tax Officer may, from time to time, direct, so however, that the total amount of penalty does not exceed the amount of tax in arrears.

The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975 has added an *Explanation* to the second proviso of sub-section (1) of section 221 which had come into force on 1st October, 1975. This new *explanation* has clarified that once the default under section 220(1) has occurred the penalty would be leviable even if the tax has been paid before the levy of penalty, if so directed by the Income-tax Officer.

Under section 221(2) where as a result of any final order, the amount of tax, with respect to the default in the payment of which the penalty was levied, has been wholly reduced, the penalty levied shall be cancelled and the amount of penalty paid shall be refunded.

(3) Failure to furnish information regarding securities and dividend [s. 270] :

If any person, without reasonable excuse fails, to comply with a notice issued under sub-section (6) of section 94, the Income tax Officer may direct that such person shall pay by way of penalty a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees and by way of further penalty a like amount for every day after the infliction of such penalty during which the failure continues.

(4) Non-filing or late filing of return [s. 271(1)(a)]:

If the Income-tax Officer or the Appellate Assistant Commissioner in the course of any proceedings under this Act, is satisfied that any person has without reasonable cause failed to furnish the return of total income which he was required to furnish under sub-section 1 of section 139 or section 148 or has without reasonable cause failed to furnish it within the time allowed and in the manner required by sub-section 1 of section 139 or by such notice, as the case may be, shall be liable to pay penalty in addition to the amount of tax, if any, payable by him;

- (i) where a return of income is filed on or before 31st March, 1976, a sum equal to 2% of tax for every month during which the default continued, not exceeding in the aggregate 50% of the assessed tax;

(ii) where a return is filed on or after 1st April, 1976,

- (a) in case of a charitable trust or religious trust as referred to in section 139(4A) where the total income in respect of which he is assessable as a representative assessee does not exceed the maximum amount which is not chargeable to income-tax, a sum not exceeding 1% of total income computed under this Act without giving effect to the provisions of sections 11 and 12 for each year or part thereof during which the default continued, and
- (b) in any other case a sum equal 2% of the assessed tax for every month during the default continued.

Under section 271 (2) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 the penalty on the registered firm or an unregistered firm treated as registered firm u/s 183(b) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 shall be calculated as if it is an un-registered firm.

Sub-section 3 of section 271 provides that;—

- (a) no penalty for failure to furnish the return of income under sub-section 1 of section 139 shall be imposed under sub-section 1 of section 271 on an assessee whose total income does not exceed the maximum amount not chargeable to tax, in his case by one thousand five hundred rupees;
- (b) where a person has failed to comply with a notice under sub-section 2 of section 139 or section 148 and proves that he has no income liable to tax; the penalty imposed under sub-section 1 of section 271 shall not exceed twenty five rupees;
- (c) no penalty shall be imposed under sub-section 1 of section 271 upon any person assessable under clause (i) of sub-section 1 of section 160, read with section 161, as the agent of a non-resident for failure to furnish the return under sub-section 1 of section 139;
- (d) the penalty imposed for non filing or late filing of return in accordance with *Explanation 3* of section 271(1) and for concealment of income shall not exceed in the aggregate twice the amount of the tax sought to be evaded.

(5) Wrong distribution of profits of a registered firm [s.271(4)]:

If the Income-tax Officer or the Appellate Assistant Commissioner, in the course of any proceedings under the Act, is satisfied that the profits of a registered firm have been distributed otherwise than in accordance with the shares of the partners, as shown in the instrument of partnership on the basis of which the firm has been registered under this Act, and that any partner has thereby returned his income below its real amount, he may direct that such partner shall, in addition to the tax, if any, payable by him, pay by way of penalty a sum not exceeding one and a half times the amount of tax which has been avoided, or would have been avoided, if the income returned by such partner had been accepted as his correct income; and no refund or other adjustment shall be claimable by any other partner by reason of such distribution.

(6) Non-compliance of notice under section 142(1), 143(2) or direction u/s 142 (2A) [s. 271(1)(b)]:

If the Income-tax Officer, or the Appellate Assistant Commissioner in the course of any proceedings under this Act, is satisfied that any person has without reasonable cause failed to produce or cause to be produced, any evidence on which he may rely in support of the return or to attend in person before the Income-tax Officer, at his office in response to a notice issued to him under section 143(2) or without reasonable cause, failed to produce or cause to be produced on specified date, such accounts or documents or other information as directed by the Income-tax Officer in response to a notice issued to him under section 142(1) or fails to comply with a direction issued under section 142(2A), he shall be liable to penalty for such default. The minimum penalty for such default is an amount equal to 10% of the difference between the tax on assessed income and tax on income as shown in return subject to a maximum penalty of 50% of such difference.

Under section 271(2) of the Act, the penalty on the registered firm or unregistered firm treated as registered under section 183(b), will be calculated as if it is an unregistered firm.

(7) **Concealment of income or furnishing inaccurate particulars of income**
[s. 271(1)(c)]:

If the Income-tax Officer or the Appellate Assistant Commissioner, in the course of any proceedings under this Act, is satisfied that any person has concealed the particulars of his income or furnished inaccurate particulars of such income, he may direct that such person shall pay by way of penalty the under-mentioned sum as penalty in addition to any tax payable by him;

- (i) where the default is occurred on or before 31st March, 1968, the minimum penalty for such default is an amount equal to 20% of difference between the tax on assessed income and the tax on the returned income and the maximum is one and a half times of such difference of tax,
- (ii) where the default is occurred between 1st April, 1968 and 31st March, 1976, the minimum penalty is equal to the income in respect of which the particulars have been concealed or inaccurate particulars have been furnished and maximum penalty is twice of such sum,
- (iii) where the default is occurred on or after 1st April, 1976, the minimum penalty for such default is equal to the amount of tax sought to be evaded by reason of concealment of particulars of his income or the furnishing of inaccurate particulars of such income and the maximum penalty is twice the amount of tax sought to be evaded.

With effect from 1st April, 1976 in the following circumstances it will be deemed that the assessee has concealed the particulars of income or furnished inaccurate particulars of income;

- (i) where in respect of any facts, material to the computation of the total income of any person under this Act, such person fails to offer an *Explanation* or offers an *Explanation* which is found to be false or which he is not able to substantiate:

Provided that nothing contained above shall apply in respect of any amount added or disallowed as a result of the rejection of any *explanation* offered by such person, if such *Explanation* is *bonafied* and all the facts relating to the same and material to the computation of his total income have been disclosed by him [*Explanation 1 to section 271(1)(iii)*];

- (ii) where the source of any receipt, deposit, outgoing or investment in any assessment year is claimed by any person to be an amount which had been added in computing the income or deducted in computing the loss in any earlier assessment year or years but in respect of which no penalty had been levied, then, the department can presume that he had concealed the particulars of income in the years in which such intangible additions were made and proceedings for imposition of penalty would be initiated for such earlier year or years [*Explanation 2 to section 271(1)(iii)*];
- (iii) where a person who has not previously been assessed under the Income-tax Act, fails to file the return for the assessment year 1974-75 and subsequent years without reasonable cause u/s 139 within the normal period of limitation as specified in section 153(1)(a)(iii) and no notice u/s 139(2) or sec. 148 has been issued to him until the expiry of the limitation period, he will be deemed to have concealed the particulars of his income. [*Explanation 3 to section 271(1)(iii)*].
- (iv) The "amount of tax sought to be evaded" means that,—
 - (a) in a case where an amount of income in respect of which particulars have been concealed or inaccurate particulars have been furnished, exceeds the total income assessed, means the tax that would have been chargeable on the income in respect of which particulars have been concealed or inaccurate particulars have been furnished, had such income been the total income ;
 - (b) in a case where a person who had not submitted his return u/s 139 within the normal period of limitation as specified in section 153(1)(a)(iii) and no notice u/s 139(2) or sec. 148, until the expiry of limitation period, had been issued upon him, means the tax on the total income assessed ;

- (c) in any other case the difference between the tax on the total income assessed and the tax that would have been chargeable had such total income been reduced by the amount of income in respect of which particulars have been concealed or inaccurate particulars have been furnished.

For the purpose of penalty, the tax in the case of registered and unregistered firm treated as registered u/s 183(b) will be calculated as if it is an unregistered firm.

*Note:—*As per Board circular No. 22D (LXY-25) of 1967 dated 16th December, 1967, the provision of section 271(1) (c) of the Act shall not be invoked, in case the assessed income does not exceed Rs. 10,000 other than company cases, and loss cases, and the addition in income is merely on account of estimate of profit or additions of cash credit.

(8) Failure to keep, maintain or retain books of accounts, documents etc. [s. 271A]

Under section 271A of the Income-tax Act, 1961, which has come into force on 1st April 1976, if any person, without reasonable cause, fails to keep and maintain any such books of accounts and other documents as required by section 44AA or the rules made thereunder, in respect of any previous year or to retain such books of accounts and other documents for the period specified in the said rules, the Income-tax Officer or the Appellate Assistant Commissioner may direct that such person shall pay, by way of penalty a sum which shall not be less than ten per cent. but which shall not exceed fifty per cent. of the amount of the tax, if any, which would have been avoided if the income returned by such person had been accepted as the correct income.

(9) Failure to give notice of discontinuance [s. 272] :

Where any person fails to give the notice of discontinuance of his business or profession as required by sub-section (3) of section 176, the Income-tax Officer may direct that a sum shall be recovered from him by way of penalty which shall not be less than ten per cent. of the tax but which shall not exceed the amount of tax subsequently assessed on him in respect of any income of the business or profession upto the date of its discontinuance.

(10) Penalty for failure to answer question, sign statements, allow inspections etc. [s. 272A]:

Section 272A which came into force on 1st April 1976, provides as under :—

- (1) if a person refuses to answer any question demanded from him by any income-tax authority as mentioned in clause (a) of section 272A(1) or to sign any statement made by him which such income-tax authority may legally require him to sign, he shall pay, by way of penalty a sum which may extend to one thousand rupees.
- (2) if a person, without reasonable cause or excuse fails;
 - (a) to furnish in due time any return or statements mentioned in sections 133, 206, 285, 285B or 286; or
 - (b) to allow inspection of any registers referred to section 134 or to allow copies of such registers or of any entry, therein to be taken; or
 - (c) to furnish a certificate as required by section 203, or
 - (d) to deduct and pay tax as required by sub-section (2) of section 226;

he shall pay, by way of penalty, a sum which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the failure continues.

If a default has occurred in the course of any proceedings before the Commissioner or Appellate Assistant Commissioner, then the penalty will be levied by such authority, as the case may be, otherwise by the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner.

(11) Penalty for failure to apply for Permanent Account Number [s. 272B]:

Under section 272B which has come into force on 1st April 1976, if a person, without reasonable cause, fails to apply for allotment of permanent account number in accordance with provisions of section 139A read with rule 114, he shall, on an order passed by the Income-tax Officer, pay, by way of penalty, a sum which may extend to five hundred rupees.

It is further provided that no penalty under this section shall be levied without providing him an opportunity of being heard in the matter.

(12) Furnishing of untrue estimate under section 212 [s. 273(a)]:

If the Income-tax Officer, in the course of any proceedings in connection with the regular assessment for the assessment year commencing on the first day of April, 1970 or any subsequent assessment year, is satisfied that any assessee has furnished under section 212 an estimate of the advance tax payable by him which he knew or had reason to believe to be untrue, he may direct that such person shall, in addition to the amount of tax, if any, payable him, pay by way of penalty a sum which shall not be less than ten per cent. but shall not exceed one and a half times the amount by which the tax actually paid during the financial year immediately preceding the assessment year falls short of—

- (i) 75% of assessed tax as defined in sub-section (5) of section 215; or
- (ii) where a notice under section 210 was issued to the assessee, the amount payable thereunder; whichever is less.

(13) Failure to furnish an estimate of advance tax. [s. 273(b)] :

If the Income-tax Officer, in the course of any proceedings in connection with the regular assessment for the assessment year commencing on the first day of April, 1970, or any subsequent assessment year, is satisfied that any assessee has without reasonable cause failed to furnish an estimate of the advance tax payable by him in accordance with the provisions of sub section (2) of section 212, he may direct that such person shall, in addition to the amount of tax, if any, payable by him, pay by way of penalty a sum which shall not be less than ten per cent. but shall not exceed one and a half times of the amount by which the tax actually paid during the financial year immediately preceding the assessment year falls short of—

- (i) seventy five per cent. of the assessed tax as defined in sub-section (5) of section 215; or,
- (ii) where a notice under section 210 was issued to the assessee, the amount payable thereunder, which ever is less.

(14) Failure to furnish higher estimate of advance tax. [s. 273(c)]:

If the Income-tax Officer, in the course of any proceedings in connection with the regular assessment for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1970, or any subsequent assessment year, is satisfied that any assessee has, without reasonable cause, failed to furnish an estimate of advance tax payable by him by reason his tax liability on the current income exceeds by more than one-third of the amount of advance tax demanded from him by the Income-tax Officer under section 210, he may direct that such person shall, in addition to the amount of tax, if any, payable by him, pay by way of penalty a sum which shall not be less than ten per cent. but shall not exceed one and a half times the amount of the difference between 75% of the assessed tax and the tax payable under section 210.

Waiver or reduction of penalty

A. Late submission of return u/s 139(1) [s. 273A] :

Under clause (1) of sub-section (1) of section 273A of the Act, the Commissioner may, in his discretion whether of his own or otherwise, reduce or waive the penalty imposed or imposable on a person u/s 271(1)(i) for failure, without reasonable cause, to furnish the return of total income which such person was required to furnish u/s 139(1), provided the assessee (1) has voluntarily and in good faith made a full and true disclosure of his income prior to the issue of notice to him under section 139(2), (2) has co-operated in any enquiry relating to the assessment of such income, and (3) has either paid or made satisfactory arrangements for payment of any tax or interest payable in consequence of an order passed under this Act in respect of the relevant assessment year. Under *Explanation* to sub-section(1) of section 273A, a person shall be deemed to have made full and true disclosure of his income or of the particulars relating thereto in any case if the provisions of section 271(1)(c) of the Act are not attracted in those years on him.

Under sub-section 2 of section 273A, where the penalty imposed or imposable for any assessment year, or in the case of voluntary disclosure relating to more than one assessment year, the aggregate penalty imposed or imposable for all the years covered by the disclosure for default in furnishing the return exceeds Rs. 50,000, the Commissioner can waive or reduce such minimum penalty only after obtaining the previous approval of the Board to such waiver or reduction. Under sub-section 3 of section 273A the relief shall be granted only once whether it relates to one or more assessment years.

B. Concealment of income [s. 273A]

Under clause (ii) of sub-section 1 of section 273A of the Act, the Commissioner may, in his discretion whether of his own or otherwise, reduce or waive the penalty imposed or imposable on a person under section 271(1)(iii) if he is satisfied that such person (1) has, prior to the detection by the Income-tax Officer, of the concealment of particulars of income or of the inaccuracy of particulars furnished in respect of such income, voluntarily and in good faith, made full and true disclosure of such particulars, (2) has co-operated in any enquiry relating to the assessment of such income, and (3) has either paid or made satisfactory arrangements for payment of any tax or interest payable in consequence of an order passed under this Act, in respect of the relevant assessment year. Under *Explanation* to sub-section(1) of section 273A, a person shall be deemed to have made full and true disclosure of his income or of the particulars relating thereto in any case if the provisions of section 271(1)(c) of the Act are not attracted in those years on him.

Under sub-section 2 of section 273A, the amount of income in respect of which penalty is imposed or imposable for the relevant assessment year, or where such disclosure relates to more than one assessment year, the aggregate amount of such income for those years, exceeds a sum of Rs. 5,00,000, the Commissioner can waive or reduce such penalty only after obtaining the previous approval of the Board to such waiver or reduction. Under sub-section 3 of section 273A the relief shall be granted only once whether it relates to one or more assessment years,

C. False estimate of, or failure to pay, advance tax [s. 273A]:

Under section 273A which has come into force on 1st October, 1975, the Commissioner may, in his discretion whether of his own or otherwise, reduce or waive the amount of penalty imposed or imposable u/s 273 of the Income-tax Act, if he is satisfied that such person (1) has voluntarily and in good faith made full and true disclosure of his income prior to the issue of the notice to him u/s 139 (2), or where no such notice has been issued and the period for the issue of such notice has expired, prior to the issue of the notice to him under section 148 and has paid the tax on the income so disclosed, (2) the assessee has co-operated in any enquiry relating to the assessment of his income, (3) the assessee has either paid or made satisfactory arrangements for the payment of income-tax or interest payable in consequence of an order passed under this Act in respect of relevant assessment year. Under sub-section 3 of section 273A a person shall be deemed to have made full and true disclosures of his income or of the particulars relating thereto in any case if the provisions of section 271(1)(c) of the Act are not attracted on him in those years.

Under sub-section 3 of section 273A where the minimum penalty imposed or imposable u/s 273 for the relevant assessment year or in case of voluntary disclosure relating to more than one assessment year, the aggregate of minimum penalty imposed or imposable for all the years covered by the disclosure for default u/s 273 exceeds a sum of Rs. 50,000, the Commissioner can waive or reduce the penalty only after obtaining the previous approval of the Board to such reduction or waiver.

D. Waiver or reduction of interest chargeable u/s 139(8), 215 and 217 [s. 273A]:

Under clause (iii) of sub-section 1 of section 273A the Commissioner may, in his discretion, whether on his own motion or otherwise, reduce or waive the amount of interest paid or payable under sub-section (8) of section 139 or section 215 or section 217, if he is satisfied that such person has prior to the issue of notice to him under sub-section (2) of section 139, or where no such notice has been issued and the period for the issue of such notice has expired, prior to the issue of notice under section 148, voluntarily and in good faith made full and true disclosure of his income and has paid the tax on the income so disclosed, (2) has co-operated in any enquiry relating to the assessment of income, and (3) has either paid or made satisfactory arrangements for the payment of income-tax or interest payable in consequence of an order passed under this Act in respect of those years. Under *Explanation* to sub-section (1) of section 273A of the Act, a person shall be deemed to have made full and true disclosures of his income if the provisions of section 271(1)(c) of the Act are not attracted on him for those years.

It is also provided in sub-section 3 of section 273A that the relief shall be granted only once whether it relates to one or more assessment years.

Bar of limitation for imposing penalties [s. 275]:

No order imposing a penalty under this section shall be passed—

- (a) in a case where the relevant assessment or other order is the subject matter of an appeal to the Appellate Assistant Commissioner under section 246 or an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal under sub-section (2) of section 253, after the expiration of a period of,
 - (i) two years from the end of the financial year in which the proceedings, in the course of which action for imposition of penalty has been initiated, are completed; or
 - (ii) six month from the end of the month in which the order of the Appellate Assistant Commissioner, or, as the case may be, the Appellate Tribunal is received by the Commissioner, whichever period expires later;
- (b) in any other case, after the expiration of two years from the end of the financial year in which the proceedings, in the course of which action for imposition of penalty has been initiated, are completed.

Explanation—In computing the period of limitation for the purposes of this section,—

- (i) the time taken in giving an opportunity to the assessee to be re-heard under the proviso to section 129;
- (ii) any period during which the immunity granted under section 245H remained in force; and
- (iii) any period during which a proceeding under the Chapter for the levy of penalty is stayed by an order or injunction of any court;

shall be excluded.

PROSECUTIONS

Prosecution to be at the instance of Commissioner [s. 279]:

Prosecution is instituted at the instance of the Commissioner of Income-tax by filing a written complaint before a magistrate having jurisdiction over the place where the offence was committed: the law which is in force at the time of commission of the Act shall apply. If a false statement in verification in the return of income for the assessment year 1963-64 is made on 27.2.64, the law which was in force on 27.2.64 shall be applicable and not the law which was amended with effect from 1.4.64. It is within the competence of the Commissioner of Income-tax to compound the offence as well as to withdraw the complaint. In case the penalty has been reduced or waived under section 271(4A) or section 273A then no prosecution shall be launched.

Contravention of order made under sub-section (3) of section 132 [s. 275A] :

Whoever contravenes any order referred to in sub-section (3) of section 132 shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to fine.

(1) Failure to comply with the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (3) of section 178 [s. 276A]:

If a person, without reasonable cause or excuse,—

- (i) fails to give the notice in accordance with sub-section (1) of section 178; or
- (ii) fails to set aside the amount as required by sub-section (3) of section 178; or
- (iii) parts with any of the assets of the company or the properties in his hands in contravention of the provisions of the aforesaid sub-section, he shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years:

Provided that in the absence of special and adequate reasons to the contrary to be recorded in the judgement of the court such imprisonment shall not be for less than six months.

(2) Failure to deduct or pay tax [s. 276B] :

If a person, without reasonable cause or excuse, fails to deduct or after deducting fails to pay the tax as required by or under the provisions of sub-section (9) of section 80E or Chapter XVII-B, he shall be punishable—

- (i) in a case where the amount of tax which he has failed to deduct or pay exceeds one hundred thousand rupees, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to seven years and with fine;
- (ii) in any other case, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to three years and with fine.

(3) Wilful attempt to evade tax, etc [s. 276C] :

- (1) If a person wilfully attempts in any manner whatsoever to evade any tax, penalty or interest chargeable or imposable under this Act, he shall, without prejudice to any penalty that may be imposable on him under any other provision of this Act, be punishable—
 - (i) in a case where the amount sought to be evaded exceeds one hundred thousand rupees, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to seven years and with fine;
 - (ii) in any other case, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to three years and with fine;
- (2) If a person wilfully attempts in any manner whatsoever to evade the payment of any tax, penalty or interest under this Act, he shall, without prejudice to any penalty that may be imposable on him under any other provision of this Act, be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to three years and shall, in the discretion of the court, also be liable to fine.

Explanation: For the purposes of this section, a wilful attempt to evade any tax, penalty or interest chargeable or imposable under this Act or the payment thereof shall include a case where any person—

- (i) has in his possession or control any books of account or other documents relevant to any proceeding under this Act, containing a false entry or statement; or
- (ii) makes or causes to be made any false entry or statement in such books of account or other documents; or
- (iii) wilfully omits or causes to be omitted any relevant entry or statement in such books of account or other documents; or
- (iv) causes any other circumstances to exist which will have the effect of enabling such person to evade any tax, penalty or interest chargeable or imposable under this Act or the payment thereof.

(4) Failure to furnish returns of income [s. 276CC] :

If a person wilfully fails to furnish in due time the return of income which he is required to furnish under sub-section (1) of section 139 or by notice given under sub-section (2) of section 139 or section 148, he shall be punishable—

- (i) in a case where the amount of tax, which would have been evaded if the failure had not been discovered, exceeds one hundred thousand rupees, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to seven years and with fine,
- (ii) in any other case with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to three years and with fine :

Provided that a person shall not be proceeded against under this section for failure to furnish in due time the return of income under sub-section (1) of section 139—

- (i) for any assessment year commencing prior to the 1st day of April, 1975;
- (ii) for any assessment year commencing on or after the 1st day of April, 1975, if—
 - (a) the return is furnished by him before the expiry of the assessment year; or
 - (b) the tax payable by him on the total income determined on regular assessment, as reduced by the advance tax, if any, paid and any tax deducted at source, does not exceed three thousand rupees.

(5) Failure to produce accounts and documents [s. 276D]:

If a person wilfully fails to produce, or cause to be produced, on or before the date specified in any notice served on him under sub-section (1) of section 142, such accounts and documents as are referred to in the notice, or wilfully fails to comply with a direction issued to him under sub-section (2A) of that section he shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine equal to a sum calculated at a rate which shall not be less than four rupees or more than ten rupees for every day during which the default continues, or with both.

(6) False statement in declaration [s. 277] :

If a person makes a statement in any verification under this Act, or under any rule made thereunder, or delivers an account or statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false, or does not believe to be true he shall be punishable,

- (i) in a case where the amount of tax, which would have been evaded if the statement or account had been accepted as true, exceeds one hundred thousand rupees, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to seven years and with fine;
- (ii) in any other case, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to three years and with fine.

(7) Abetment of false return [s. 278] :

If a person abets or induces in any manner another person to make and deliver an account or a statement or declaration relating to any income chargeable to tax which is false and which he either knows to be false or does not believe to be true or to commit an offence under sub-section (1) of section 276C, he shall be punishable,

- (i) in a case where the amount of tax, penalty or interest which would have been evaded, if the declaration, account or statement had been accepted as true, or which is wilfully attempted to be evaded, exceeds one hundred thousand rupees, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to seven years and with fine;
- (ii) in any other case, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to three years and with fine.

(8) Punishment for second and subsequent offences [s. 278A] :

If any person convicted of an offence under section 276B or sub-section(1) of section 276C or section 276CC or section 277 or section 278 is again convicted of an offence under any of the aforesaid provisions, he shall be punishable for the second and for every subsequent offence with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to seven years and with fine.

(9) Disclosure of particulars by public servants [s. 280] :

If a public servant furnishes any information or produces any document in contravention of the provision of sub-section (2) of section 138, he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, and shall also be liable to fine.

No prosecution shall be instituted under this section except with the previous sanction of the Central Government.

INTEREST PAYABLE FOR THE LAST EIGHT YEARS

NATURE OF DEFAULT	Rate of interest per annum		
	from 1-4-66 to 30-9-67	from 1-10-67 to 31-3-72	from 1-4-72 onwards
A. INTEREST PAYABLE BY ASSESSEES			
(a) In case of delay or failure in furnishing the return of income [s. 139]	6%	9%	12%
(1) The specified date for furnishing the return of income as under :			
	Upto assessment year 1971-72	Assessment year 1972-73 and onwards	
(a) where the assessee has no income from business or profession.	30th day of June of assessment year.	30th day of June of assessment year.	
(b) where the total income of the assessee includes income from business or profession.	within six months of the close of accounting year or 30th June, whichever is later.	within four months of the close of accounting year or 30th June, whichever is later.	
(2) If there is any delay in or failure in furnishing the return, the interest shall be chargeable as under—			
(i) Assessment upto the assessment year 1971-72 :			
—as calculated from the date immediately following the expiry of three months from the specified date to the date of filing the return or, where no return was furnished, to the date of completion of regular assessment.			
(ii) Assessment for the assessment year 1972-73 and subsequent years :			
—as calculated from the expiry of the specified date to the date of filing the return or, where no return is filed, to the date of completion of the regular assessment.			
(3) The interest in the case of registered firm or an unregistered firm assessed as registered under section 183(b) is to be calculated on the amount of tax that would have been leviable on an unregistered firm.			
(b) In case of failure to deduct tax at source or pay. [s 201(1A)]	6%	9%	12%
In case any person, who is required to deduct tax at source under the Act, does not deduct or after deducting fails to pay such tax, he shall be liable to pay interest from the date on which tax was deductible to the date of actual payment.			
(c) In case the advance tax paid u/s 212 as per assessee's own estimate is less than 75% of the assessed tax [s. 215]	6%	9%	12%
(i) Upto the assessment year 1969-70 :			
—as calculated on the difference between 75% of the assessed tax and the advance tax actually paid			
(ii) for the assessment year 1970-71 and thereafter :			
—as calculated on the difference between the assessed tax and the advance tax actually paid.			
(d) In case of under-estimation of advance tax or wrongful deferment of payment of advance tax [s. 216]	6%	9%	12%
(i) In the case of under-estimation, for the period during which the payment was deficient, on the difference between the amount paid in each instalment and the amount which should have been paid, having regard to the aggregate advance tax actually paid during the year; and			
(ii) In the case of wrongful deferment, for the period during which the payment of advance tax was so deferred.			
(e) In case of failure to make voluntarily an estimate of advance tax u/s 212 (3) or u/s 212(3A) [s. 217]	6%	9%	12%
Interest is chargeable from the 1st day of April next following the financial year in which the advance tax was payable upto the date of regular assessment.			

NATURE OF DEFAULT	Rate of interest per annum		
	from 1-4-66 to 30-9-67	from 1-10-67 to 31-3-72	from 1-4-72 onwards
(i) Assessments upto the assessment year 1969-70 : —as calculated upon the amount equal to the 75% of the assessed tax as referred to in section 215(1) (ii) Assessments for the assessment year 1970-71 and subsequent years : (1) in the case of any person as is referred to in section 212 (3) who has not previously been assessed by a regular assessment as calculated upon the amount equal to the assessed tax as defined in section 215(5) (2) in the case of any assessee as is referred to in section 212 (3-A) who is required to pay advance tax by an order u/s 210, as calculated upon the amount by which the advance tax paid by him falls short of the assessed tax as defined in section 215(5) (3) Where, before the completion of the regular assessment, assessee has paid any tax by way of self-assessment under section 140-A or otherwise, the interest will be charged from the 1st April of the relevant assessment year upto the date on which self assessment tax or any other tax is paid before the regular assessment, and from the date of such payment to the date of regular assessment.			
(f) In case of delayed payment of tax other than advance tax [s. 220(2)] (i) A tax demand is payable within 35 days of the service of the notice of demand. (ii) Interest is chargeable from the date of expiry of the time specified in the notice of demand. (iii) In case of permitted delayed payment or payment in instalments (subject to the payment of interest in all cases), the assessee shall be treated as in default of the entire amount outstanding if he defaults in payment of any of the instalments.	6%	9%	12%
B. INTEREST PAYABLE TO ASSESSEES (a) In case of excess payment of advance tax (s. 214) (i) Assessments for the assessment years 1966-67 to 1973-74 : —as calculated on the amount by which the aggregate sum of any instalments of advance tax paid during any financial year in which they are payable under section 207 to 213 exceeds the amount of the tax determined on regular assessment, from the 1st day of April next following the said financial year to the date of the regular assessment. (ii) Additional provisions applicable for the assessment year 1968-69 and subsequent years. —in respect of excess payment of advance tax as determined on the basis of provisional assessment under section 141-A, interest shall be payable from the 1st day of April next following the said financial year to the date of such provisional assessment but no interest will be allowed after that date till the completion of regular assessment. Further, if, on completion of the regular assessment, the amount on which the interest was allowed on provisional assessment made under section 141A has been reduced, the interest already allowed shall be reduced accordingly and the excess interest paid, if any, shall be deemed to be the tax payable by the assessee.	6%	9%	12%
(b) In case of delayed refunds [s. 243 & 244] The interest is payable from the date following the expiry of specified time to the date on which the refund is granted.	6%	9%	12%

NATURE OF DEFAULT			Rate of interest per annum		
			from 1-4-66 to 30-9-67	from 1-10-67 to 31-3-72	from 1-4-72 onwards
<i>Nature of refund</i>	<i>Refund claims made prior to 1.4.71 and refunds arising on assessment completed or out of orders in appeal, revision, or other proceedings pass- ed prior to 1.4.71.</i>	<i>Refund claims made on 1.4.71 or after and refun- ds arising on assess- ment completed or out of orders in appeal revi- sion, or other procee- dings passed on or after 1.4.71.</i>			
(i) where total income consists solely of interest on securities or dividends or both	within 6 months from the date on which the claim for refund is made	within 3 months from the end of the month in which the claim for refund is made			
(ii) where refunds arise on regular assessment (total income not consisting solely of income from interest on securities or dividends)	within 3 months from the date on which the total income is determined by way of assessment	within 3 months from the end of the month in which the total income is determined by way of assessment			
(iii) where refunds arise out of any order passed in appeal, revision or any other proceedings	within 6 months from the date of order in appeal, revision or other proceeding	within 3 months from the end of the month in which the order in appeal, revision or other proceeding is passed of taxes/penalties but in cases where payments are made after 31.3.75 then from the date of payment to the date on which the refund is granted after excluding a period of one month.			
(iv) where a refund arises from any order is withheld under section 241 on the ground that such order is the subject matter of appeal or further proceeding and the grant of refund is likely to adversely affect the revenue	within 6 months from the date of the order referred to in section 241	within 3 months from the end of the month in which the order referred to in section 241 is passed.			

Waiver or reduction of interest chargeable under section 215 or section 217

Under rule 40 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, the Income-tax Officer has the power to reduce or waive the amount of interest payable in the cases and under the circumstances mentioned below, namely :—

1. when the relevant assessment is completed more than one year after the submission of the return, the delay in assessment not being attributable to the assessee;
2. where a person is under section 163 treated as an agent of another person and is assessed upon the later's income;
3. where the assessee has income from an unregistered firm assessed as registered firm under section 183(b);
4. where the previous year is the financial year or any year ending about the close of the financial year and large profits are made after the 1st March (or the 15th March in cases where the proviso to section 211 applies), in circumstances which could not be foreseen;
5. any case in which the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner considers that the circumstances are such that a reduction or waiver of the interest payable under section 215 or section 217 is justified.

Under section 273A of the Act, the Commissioner may, in his discretion, whether on his own motion or otherwise, reduce or waive the amount of interest payable under section 215 or section 217, if he is satisfied that such person—

- (i) has, prior to the issue of a notice to him under section 139(2), or where no such notice has been issued and the period for the issue of such notice has expired, prior to the issue of notice to him under section 148, voluntarily and in good faith made full and true disclosure of his income and has paid the tax on the income so disclosed, and
- (ii) has co-operated in any enquiry relating to the assessment of his income and has either paid or made satisfactory arrangements for the payment of any tax or interest payable in consequence of an order passed under the Act in respect of the relevant assessment year.

Note—1. A person shall be deemed to have made full and true disclosure of his income or of the particulars relating thereto, if the provisions of section 271(1)(c) of the Act are not applicable on him for that year.

- 2. The relief provided in section 273A shall be available only once whether it relates to one or more assessment years.

Waiver or reduction of Interest chargeable under section 139(8)

Under rule 117A of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, the Income-tax Officer has the power to reduce or waive the interest payable under section 139 in the cases and in the circumstances mentioned below namely :—

- (i) where the return of income is furnished by a person who has been treated under section 163 as an agent of a non-resident and is assessed in respect of the latter's income;
- (ii) where the return of income is furnished by an assessee whose only source of income during the relevant previous year is a share in the income of an unregistered firm which has been assessed on its total income in respect of that previous year under clause (b) of section 183;
- (iii) where the return of income of a deceased individual is furnished by his legal representative and the legal representative satisfies the income-tax Officer that he had sufficient cause for not furnishing such return within time;
- (iv) where the return of income has been furnished in pursuance of a notice issued under section 148;
- (v) in any case in which the assessee produces evidence to the satisfaction of the Income-tax Officer that he was prevented by sufficient cause from furnishing the return within time :

Provided that the previous approval of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner has been obtained where the amount of interest reduced or waived, as the case may be, under clause (iv) or clause (v) exceeds one thousand rupees.

Under section 273A of the Act, the Commissioner may, in his discretion, whether on his own motion or otherwise, reduce or waive the amount of interest payable under section 139(8), if he is satisfied that such person—

- (i) has, prior to the issue of a notice to him under section 139(2), or where no such notice has been issued and the period for the issue of such notice has expired, prior to the issue of notice to him under section 148, voluntarily and in good faith made full and true disclosure of his income and has paid the tax on the income so disclosed, and
- (ii) has co-operated in any enquiry relating to the assessment of his income, and
- (iii) has either paid or made satisfactory arrangements for the payment of any tax or interest payable in consequence of an order passed under this Act in respect of the relevant assessment year.

Note—1. A person shall be deemed to have made full and true disclosure of his income or of the particulars relating thereto if the provisions of section 271(1)(c) of the Act are not applicable on him for that year.

- 2. The relief provided in section 273A shall be available only once whether it relates to one or more assessment years.

Procedure to be followed in calculating interest [Rule 119A]

In calculating the interest payable by the assessee or the interest payable by the Central Government to the assessee under any provision of the Act,—

- (a) the period for which such interest is to be calculated shall be rounded off to a whole month or months and for this purpose any fraction of a month shall be ignored; and the period so rounded off shall be deemed to be the period in respect of which the interest is to be calculated;
- (b) the amount of tax, penalty or other sum in respect of which such interest is to be calculated shall be rounded off to the nearest multiple of one hundred rupees and for this purpose any fraction of one hundred rupees shall be ignored; and the amount so rounded off shall be deemed to be the amount in respect of which the interest is to be calculated.

DEDUCTION OF TAX AT SOURCE

Part B of Chapter XVII of Income-tax Act, 1961 deals with deduction of tax at source. Under sections 192 to 206A the tax is to be deducted at source on the following income.

SALARIES [s.192] :

Any person responsible for paying any income chargeable under the head "Salaries" shall, at the time of payment, deduct income-tax on the amount payable at the average rate of income-tax computed on the basis of the rates in force for the financial year in which the payment is made, on the estimated income of the assessee from salary for that financial year. For the financial year 1976-77 the income tax is to be computed and deducted at the rate or rates specified in Part II of First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1976. Tables are given in the chapter "*Income from salaries*" for the monthly deduction of tax from salaries.

The person responsible for making the payment of salary may, at the time of making any deduction, increase or reduce the amount to be deducted under this section for the purpose of adjusting any excess or deficiency arising out of any previous deduction or failure to deduct during the financial year.

The employer's liability to deduct tax is absolute and is not affected by any private arrangement whereby the employee has undertaken to discharge his own tax liability.

Section 40(a)(iii) and section 58(1)(a)(iii) disentitle the employer in certain cases to any allowance on account of salaries, if he fails to deduct tax at source from salaries.

INTEREST ON SECURITIES [s. 193] :

The person responsible for paying any income chargeable under the head "Interest on securities" shall, at the time of payment, deduct income-tax at the rates in force on the amount of the interest payable:

Provided that on tax shall be deducted from any interest payable on —

- (i) $4\frac{1}{4}\%$ National Defence Bonds, 1972, where the bonds are held by a resident individual; or
- (ia) $4\frac{1}{4}\%$ National Defence Loan, 1968 or $4\frac{3}{4}\%$ National Defence Loan, 1972; or
- (ii) National Savings Certificates (*I issue*); or
- (iia) 7-year National Savings Certificates (*IV issue*); or
- (iib) debentures issued by any co-operative society (including a co-operative land mortgage bank or a co-operative land development bank) or any other institution or authority, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf; or
- (iii) $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ Gold Bonds, 1977 or 7% Gold Bonds, 1980 held by a resident individual if such individual makes a declaration in writing that the total nominal value of the above bonds held by him including such bonds, if any, held on his behalf by any other person did not in either case exceed Rs. 10,000 at any time during the period to which the interest relates;
- (iv) any other security of the Central or State Government held by a resident individual and the holder thereof makes a declaration in writing before the person responsible for paying the interest that :
 - (a) he has not previously been assessed under this Act or under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922;
 - (b) his total income of the previous year in which the interest is due is not likely to exceed the maximum amount not chargeable to tax ; and
 - (c) the total nominal value of the securities held by him (including such securities, if any, as are held on his behalf by any other person) did not exceed Rs. 2,500 at any time during the said previous year.

DIVIDENDS [s. 194] :

The principal officer of an Indian company or a company which has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment of dividends (*including dividends on preference shares*) within India, shall, before making any payment or distribution of dividend, deduct from the amount of such dividend, income-tax at the rates in force. But where in the case of any shareholder not being a company, the Income-tax Officer gives a certificate in writing in the prescribed manner that to the best of his belief the total income of such shareholder will be less than the minimum liable to income-tax, the person responsible for paying any dividends shall pay the dividend without deduction of tax at source, so long as the certificate is in force,

INTEREST OTHER THAN INTEREST ON SECURITIES [s. 194-A] :

Any person, not being an individual or a Hindu undivided family, who is responsible for paying to a resident any income by way of interest other than income chargeable under the head "Interest on securities", shall deduct income-tax at the rates in force at the time of credit of such income to the account of payee or at the time of payment thereof in cash or by issue of cheque or by any other mode, whichever is earlier :

Provided that not such deduction shall be made in a case where the recipient not being a company or registered firm, has furnished an affidavit or statement in writing in the prescribed manner declaring that his total income during the year in which the income is credited or paid will be less than the minimum liable to income-tax.

Person qualified to attest the statement : The statement in writing containing the particulars as prescribed in Rule 29A of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 (*i.e.*, Form No. 15A) be verified in prescribed manner and be signed in the presence of—

- (a) a Member of Parliament or State Legislature; or
- (b) a Member of District Council or a Metropolitan Council, a Municipal Corporation or Municipal Committee; or
- (c) a Gazetted Officer of the Central or a State Government; or
- (d) an Officer of any banking company (including a co-operative bank) of the rank of sub-agent, agent or manager;

and bear an attestation by such member or officer to the effect that the person who has signed the statement is known to him.

*Exemptions :—*The provisions of this section shall not apply,—

- (i) where the amount of such income credited or paid or likely to be credited or paid during the financial year does not exceed Rs. 1,000;
- (ii) to such income credited or paid before the 1st day of October, 1967;
- (iii) to such income credited or paid to—
 - (a) any banking company to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 applies or any co-operative society engaged in carrying on the business of banking (*including a co-operative land mortgage bank*), or
 - (b) any financial corporation established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act, or
 - (c) the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, or
 - (d) the Unit Trust of India established under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, or
 - (e) any company or co-operative society carrying on the business of insurance, or
 - (f) such other institution, association or body or class of institutions, associations or bodies which the Central Government may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, notify in this behalf in the Official Gazette.
- (iv) to such income credited or paid by a firm to partner of the firm;
- (v) to such income credited or paid by a co-operative society to a member thereof or to any other co-operative society;
- (vi) to such income credited or paid in respect of deposits under any scheme framed by the Central Government and notified by it in this behalf in the Official Gazette;
- (vii) to such income credited or paid in respect of deposits with a banking company to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 applies (*including any bank or banking institution referred to in section 51 of that Act*); or with a co-operative society engaged in carrying on the business of banking (*including a co-operative land mortgage bank or a co-operative land development bank*);
- (viii) to such income credited or paid by the Central Government under any provision of this Act or the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, or the Estate Duty Act, 1953, or the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, or the Gift-tax Act, 1958 or the Super Profits Tax Act, 1963, or the Companies (Profits) Sur Tax Act, 1964, or the Interest Tax Act, 1974.

WINNING FROM LOTTERY OR CROSSWORD PUZZLE [s. 194-B] :

The person responsible for paying to any person any income by way of winnings from any lottery or crossword puzzle in an amount exceeding one thousand rupees shall, at the time of payment thereof, deduct income-tax thereon at the rates in force :

Provided that no deduction shall be made under this section from any payment made before the 1st day of June, 1972.

PAYMENT TO THE CONTRACTORS AND SUB-CONTRACTORS [s. 194-C] :

Any person responsible for paying any sum to any resident (*hereinafter referred to as the contractor*) for carrying out any work (*including supply of labour for carrying out any work*) in pursuance of a contract between the contractor and—

- (a) the Central Government or any State Government; or
- (b) any local authority; or
- (c) any corporation established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act; or
- (d) any company; or
- (e) any co-operative society,

shall at the time of credit of such sum to the account of contractor or at the time of payment thereof in cash or by issue of cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, deduct an amount equal to two per cent. of such sum as income-tax on income comprised therein.

Likewise, every contractor, other than an individual or a Hindu undivided family, responsible for paying any sum to any sub-contractor (*who is resident in India*) in pursuance of a contract with such sub-contractor for carrying out, or for the supply of labour for carrying out, the whole or any part of the work undertaken by the contractor or supplying, whether wholly or partly, any labour which the contractor has undertaken to supply, shall at the time of credit of such sum or at the time of payment thereof in cash or by issue of cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, deduct an amount equal to one per cent. or such sum as income-tax on income comprised therein.

Exemptions : The provisions of the above section shall not apply in the following cases :—

- (i) where any sum credited or paid in pursuance of any contract the consideration for which does not exceed five thousand rupees; or
- (ii) where any sum was credited or paid before the 1st day of June, 1972; or
- (iii) where any sum was credited or paid before the 1st day of June, 1973, in pursuance of contract between the contractor and co-operative society or in pursuance of a contract between such contractor and the sub-contractor in relation to any work (including supply of labour for carrying out any work) undertaken by the contractor for the co-operative society, or
- (iv) where the Income-tax Officer is satisfied that the total income of the contractor or the sub-contractor justifies the deductions of income-tax at any lower rate or, no deduction of income-tax, as the case may be, the Income-tax Officer shall, on an application made by contractor or sub-contractor in this behalf, give to him such certificate as may be appropriate. When any such certificate is given, the person responsible for making the payment shall, until such certificate is cancelled, deduct income-tax at the rate specified in the certificate or deduct no tax, as the case may be.

INSURANCE COMMISSION [s. 194-D] :

Any person responsible for paying to a resident any income by way of remuneration or reward, whether by way of commission or otherwise, for soliciting or procuring insurance business (*including business relating to the continuance, renewal or revival of policies of insurance*) shall, at the time of credit of such income to the account of the payee or at the time of payment thereof in cash or by issue of a cheque, draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, deduct income-tax thereon at the rates in force :

Provided that no deduction shall be made under this section from any such income credited or paid before the 1st day of June, 1973.

OTHER SUM [s. 195] :

- (i) Any person responsible for paying to a non-resident, not being a company, or to a company which is neither an Indian company nor a company which has made the prescribed arrangements for the declarations and payments of dividends within India, any interest not being interest on securities or any other sum not being dividends chargeable under the provisions of this Act, shall, at the time of payment, unless he is liable to pay any income-tax thereon as an agent, deduct income-tax thereon at the rates in force;
- (ii) Where the person responsible for paying any such sum chargeable under this Act (*other than interest including interest on securities, dividend and salary*) to a non-resident considers that the whole of such sum would not be income chargeable in the case of recipient he may make an application to the Income-tax Officer to determine, by general

or special order, the appropriate proportion of such sum so chargeable to income-tax, and upon such determination tax shall be deducted accordingly.

- (iii) Any person entitled to receive any interest or other sum on which income-tax has to be deducted may make an application to the Income-tax Officer for the grant of a certificate authorising him to receive payment by way of interest (*other than interest on securities*) or any other sum (*not being dividend*) which is chargeable to tax, without deduction of tax at source. Such application may be made in the cases and under the circumstances to be specified in the Income-tax Rules by the C.B.D.T.

INTEREST OR DIVIDEND OR OTHER SUMS PAYABLE TO GOVERNMENT, RESERVE BANK OR CERTAIN CORPORATIONS [s. 196] :

No deduction of tax at source as provided in sections 192, 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194D, or 195 shall be made by any person from any sum payable to—

- (i) the Government, or
- (ii) the Reserve Bank of India, or
- (iii) a corporation established, by or under a Central Act which is, under any law for the time being in force, exempt from income-tax on its income,

where such sum is payable to it by way of interest or dividend in respect of any securities or shares owned by it or in which it has full beneficial interest, or any other income accruing or arising to it.

CERTIFICATE FOR DEDUCTION AT LOWER RATES [s. 197] :

Where, in the case of any person other than a company, income-tax is required to be deducted at the time of credit or, as the case may be, at the time of payment at the rates in force under the provisions of sections 192, 193, 194A, 194B, 194D, and 195, and in the case of a non-resident, income-tax is required to be deducted at the time of payment at the rates in force under the provisions of section 194, the Income-tax Officer is satisfied that the total income of the recipient justifies the deduction of income-tax at any lower rates or no deduction of income-tax, as the case may be, the Income-tax Officer shall, on an application made by the assessee in this behalf, give to him such certificate as may be appropriate.

Where the principal officer of a company considers that by reason of the provisions of section 80K, the whole or any portion of the dividend referred to in section 194 will be deductible in computing the total income of the recipient, he may, before paying the dividend to the shareholder or issuing any cheque or warrant in respect thereof, make an application to the Income-tax Officer to determine the appropriate proportion of the dividend to be deducted under the provisions of sec. 80K; and on such determination by the Income-tax Officer no tax shall be deducted on such proportionate amount.

TIME AND MODE OF PAYMENT TO GOVT. ACCOUNT OF TAX DEDUCTED AT SOURCE

Under Rule 30 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, all sums deducted in accordance with the provisions of sections, 192, 193, 194, 194A, 194-B, 194-C, 194-D and 195 shall be paid to the credit of the Central Government—

- (a) in the case of deduction by or on behalf of the Government, on the same day,
- (b) in all other cases—

- (i) in respect of sums deducted in accordance with the provisions of section 194A and section 194C

- (1) where the income by way of interest referred to in section 194A or the sum referred to in section 194C is credited by a person carrying on a business or profession to the account of the payee as on the date upto which the accounts of such business or profession are made, within two months of the expiration of the month in which that date falls;
- (2) in any other case, within one week from the last day of the month in which the deduction is made; and

- (ii) in respect of sums deducted in accordance with the other provisions within one week from the date of such deduction or the date of receipt of the challan by the person making the deduction, as the case may be :

PROVIDED that the Income-tax Officer may, in special cases, and with the approval of the Inspecting Asstt. Commissioner,

- (a) in case falling under (i), permit any person to pay the income-tax deducted from any income by way of interest, other than income chargeable under the head "*Interest on securities*" quarterly on July 15th, October 15th, January 15th and April 15th, and

- (b) in case falling under clause (ii), permit an employee to pay income-tax deducted from any income chargeable under the head "*Salaries*" quarterly on June 15th, September 15th, December 15th and March 15th.

PART II*Rates for deduction of tax at source in certain cases*

In every case in which under the provisions of sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act, tax is to be deducted at the rates in force, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction at the following rates :—

	Rate of income-tax	Income-tax Rate of surcharge
1. In the case of a person other than a company—		
(a) where the person is resident in India—		
(i) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	10 per cent.	Nil ;
(ii) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and cross-word puzzles	30 per cent.	3 per cent. ;
(iii) on income by way of insurance commission	10 per cent.	Nil ;
(iv) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	21 per cent.	2 per cent. ;
(b) where the person is not resident in India—		
(i) on the whole income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	Income-tax at 30 per cent. and surcharge at 3 per cent. of the amount of the income, or Income-tax and surcharge on income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income, whichever is higher ;	
(ii) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security.	15 per cent.	1.5 per cent. ;
2. In the case of a company—		
(a) where the company is a domestic company—		
(i) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	20 per cent.	1 per cent. ;
(ii) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	22 per cent.	1 per cent. ;
(b) where the company is not a domestic company—		
(i) on income by way of dividends payable by any domestic company	25 per cent.	Nil ;

	Rate of Income-tax	Income-tax Rate of Surcharge
(ii) on income by way of royalties payable by an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern and which has been approved by the Central Government—		
(A) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976	50 per cent.	2.5 per cent.;
(B) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976—		
(1) on so much of the amount of such income as consists of lump sum consideration for the transfer outside India of or the imparting of information outside India in respect of, any data, documentation, drawing or specification relating to any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process, or trade mark or similar property	20 per cent.	<i>Nil</i> ;
(2) on the balance, if any, of such income	40 per cent.	<i>Nil</i> ;
(iii) on income by way of fees for technical services payable by an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern and which has been approved by the Central Government—		
(A) where the agreement is made after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976	50 per cent.	2.5 per cent. ;
(B) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976	40 per cent.	<i>Nil</i> ;
(iv) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	44 per cent.	2.2 per cent.;
(v) on any other income	70 per cent.	3.5 per cent.;

DEDUCTION OF TAX AT SOURCE FROM DIVIDENDS

Table showing the income-tax to be deducted at source by a company before the dividends are paid to a share-holder in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Gross dividend	When paid to a person other than a company, and where such person is a resident						Gross dividend	When paid to a person other than a company, and where such person is a resident						When paid to a domestic company					
	I. T. at source @ 21%		Sur-charge @ 2%		Total deduction at source			I. T. at source @ 22%		Sur-charge @ 1%		Total deduction at source		I. T. at source @ 22%		Sur-charge @ 1%		Total deduction at source	
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1	0.21		0.02		0.23		100	21.00		2.00		23.00		22.00		1.00		23.00	
2	0.42		0.04		0.46		200	42.00		4.00		46.00		44.00		2.00		46.00	
3	0.63		0.06		0.69		300	63.00		6.00		69.00		66.00		3.00		69.00	
4	0.84		0.08		0.92		400	84.00		8.00		92.00		88.00		4.00		92.00	
5	1.05		0.10		1.15		500	105.00		10.00		115.00		110.00		5.00		115.00	
6	1.26		0.12		1.38		600	126.00		12.00		138.00		132.00		6.00		138.00	
7	1.47		0.14		1.61		700	147.00		14.00		161.00		154.00		7.00		161.00	
8	1.68		0.16		1.84		800	168.00		16.00		184.00		176.00		8.00		184.00	
9	1.89		0.18		2.07		900	189.00		18.00		207.00		198.00		9.00		207.00	
10	2.10		0.20		2.30		1000	210.00		20.00		230.00		220.00		10.00		230.00	
20	4.20		0.40		4.60		1100	231.00		22.00		253.00		242.00		11.00		253.00	
30	6.30		0.60		6.90		1200	252.00		24.00		276.00		264.00		12.00		276.00	
40	8.40		0.80		9.20		1300	273.00		26.00		299.00		286.00		13.00		299.00	
50	10.50		1.00		11.50		1400	294.00		28.00		322.00		308.00		14.00		322.00	
60	12.60		1.20		13.80		1500	315.00		30.00		345.00		330.00		15.00		345.00	
70	14.70		1.40		16.10		1600	336.00		32.00		368.00		352.00		16.00		368.00	
80	16.80		1.60		18.40		1700	357.00		34.00		391.00		374.00		17.00		391.00	
90	18.90		1.80		20.70		1800	378.00		36.00		414.00		396.00		18.00		414.00	
100	21.00		2.00		23.00		1900	399.00		38.00		437.00		418.00		19.00		437.00	
1000	210		20		230		46000	9660		920		10580		10120		460		10580	
2000	420		40		460		48000	10080		960		11040		10560		480		11040	
3000	630		60		690		50000	10500		1000		11500		11000		500		11500	
4000	840		80		920		52000	10920		1040		11960		11440		520		11960	
5000	1050		100		1150		54000	11340		1080		12420		11880		540		12420	
6000	1260		120		1380		56000	11760		1120		12880		12320		560		12880	
7000	1470		140		1610		58000	12180		1160		13340		12760		580		13340	
8000	1680		160		1840		60000	12600		1200		13800		13200		600		13800	
9000	1890		180		2070		62000	13020		1240		14260		13640		620		14260	
10000	2100		200		2300		64000	13440		1280		14720		14080		640		14720	
12000	2520		240		2760		66000	13860		1320		15180		14520		660		15180	
14000	2940		280		3220		68000	14280		1360		15640		14960		680		15640	
16000	3360		320		3680		70000	14700		1400		16100		15400		700		16100	
18000	3780		360		4140		72000	15120		1440		16560		15840		720		16560	
20000	4200		400		4600		74000	15540		1480		17020		16280		740		17020	
22000	4620		440		5060		76000	15960		1520		17480		16720		760		17480	
24000	5040		480		5520		78000	16380		1560		17940		17160		780		17940	
26000	5460		520		5980		80000	16800		1600		18400		17600		800		18400	
28000	5880		560		6440		82000	17220		1640		18860		18040		820		18860	
30000	6300		600		6900		84000	17640		1680		19320		18480		840		19320	
32000	6720		640		7360		86000	18060		1720		19780		18920		860		19780	
34000	7140		680		7820		88000	18480		1760		20240		19360		880		20240	
36000	7560		720		8280		90000	18900		1800		20700		19800		900		20700	
38000	7980		760		8740		92000	19320		1840		21160		20240		920		21160	
40000	8400		800		9200		94000	19740		1880		21620		20680		940		21620	
42000	8820		840		9660		96000	20160		1920		22080		21120		960		22080	
44000	9240		880		10120		98000	20580		1960		22540		21560		980		22540	
46000	9660		920		10580		100000	21000		2000		23000		22000		1000		23000	

Note :—Tax is to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1.

ADVANCE PAYMENT OF TAX

Advance tax is payable during the financial year in which the income is earned for which assessment is to be made in the assessment year immediately following that previous year.

Under section 208, advance tax shall be payable during the financial year by an assessee when his total income exclusive of "Capital gains" and income referred to in section 2(24)(ix) (i.e., any winning from lotteries, cross-word puzzles, races including horse races, card games and other games etc.) exceeds the amounts specified below :

- | | |
|--|------------|
| (a) In the case of a company or local authority | Rs. 2,500 |
| (b) In the case of a registered firm | Rs. 30,000 |
| (c) In the case of a person other than a company,
a local authority or a registered firm :— | |
| (i) In the case of non-resident person | Rs. 5,000 |
| (ii) In any other case | Rs. 10,000 |

For the purposes of advance tax assesseees can be divided into two parts :—

- (1) Person who have been previously assessed by way of regular assessment
- (2) Persons who have not been previously assessed to tax by way of regular assessment.

PERSONS PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED :

Where a person has been previously assessed by way of regular assessment under this act or under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, the Income-tax Officer shall issue a notice of demand provided the income of the assessee (exclusive of capital gains and lottery winnings etc.) assessed lastly, whether on regular assessment or self assessment under section 140A, exceeds the amount specified in sub-section 2 of Section 208 (i.e. Rs. 2,500 in the case of a company or a local authority, Rs. 30,000 in the case of a registered firm, Rs. 5,000 in the case of non-resident person and Rs. 10,000 in any other case.)

Section 210(3) of the I. T. Act 1961 provides that if the tax is paid by an assessee u/s 140A or on regular assesement after the issue of advance tax notice by the Income-tax Officer and at any time before the fifteen days prior to the date on which the last instalment of the advance tax is payable by the assessee, the Income-tax Officer is empowered to send a revised notice of demand of advance tax requiring the assessee pay the demand on the specified dates.

If any assessee who had received a notice from Income-tax Officer under section 210, estimates that his total income would be less than the income on which he is required to pay tax by the Income-tax Officer, can send an estimate of lower income at any time before the last instalment for payment of advance tax is due [212(1)]. But if the current income is likely to be greater than the income on which advance tax is demanded by Income-tax Officer under section 210 and the tax on current estimated income exceeds the tax demanded under section 210 by 1/3 of the tax demanded by Income-tax Officer, the assessee is required to send an estimate of higher income at any time before the last instalment is due and pay the tax accordingly [212(3-A)].

The estimate of advance tax whether lower or higher must be send in the prescribed form i.e., Form No. 29 before the date on which any instalment of advance tax is payable. Any estimate filed after the said date will be considered as invalid and inoperative.

It is also important to note that the question of filing a lower or higher estimate of advance tax would arise only when an assessee, who has been previously assessed by way of regular assessment is first served with a notice of demand payable under section 210. No estimate whether lower or higher is required to be filed by such assessee, if no notice of demand is served upon him.

The notice of demand may be issued by the Income-tax Officer on or after the 1st day of April in the financial year. Under section 211 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 advance tax shall be payable in equal instalments as below :—

Date of service of notice	In the case of assessee, 75% of whose total income is derived from a source or sources for which previous year ends on or before 31st December	In any other case
1	2	3
1st April to 15 June	In three equal instalments i.e., by 15th June 15th September and 15th December.	In three equal instalments i.e., by 15th September, 15th Dec. & 15th March.
16th June to 15th September	In two equal instalments by 15th September and 15th December.	In three equal instalments by 15th September, 15th December & 15th March.
16th September to 15th December	Whole amount by 15th December.	In two equal instalments by 15th December & 15th March.
16th December to 15th March	Whole amount by 15th March.	Whole amount by 15th March.

In the cases where the previous year ends on or before 31st December, the Central Board of Direct taxes, may having regard to the nature of dealings in the business carried on by such assessee, the method of accounting followed by them and other relevant factors, authorise by notification in Official Gazette and subject to such conditions as specified therein, the payment of the last instalment of the advance tax on the 15th day of March during the financial year instead of the 15th day of December.

Persons not previously assessed :

Persons who have not been previously assessed to tax by way of regular assessment under the Income-tax Act, 1961 or under the Income-tax Act, 1922 and their current income is likely to exceed the amount specified in sub-section (2) of section 208 i.e., Rs. 2,500 in the case of company or a local authority, Rs. 30,000 in the case of registered firms, Rs. 5,000 in the case of a non-resident person and Rs. 10,000 in any other case, are required to send an estimate of their income in each financial year before the date on which the last instalment of advance tax is due. Such assessee after sending the estimate, are also required to pay the advance tax as accord with their estimate in equal instalments on such of the dates applicable in their cases under section 211 as have not expired or in one sum if only last of such date has not expired.

In such cases also the assessee may send a revised estimate of the advance tax as many times as he likes but before the last instalment or payment of advance tax is due.

Under section 211 (1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the advance tax is payable in three equal instalments as under:—

- (i) In the case of an assessee who derives 75% or more of the total income (excluding capital gains and winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles, horse races and card games etc.) from sources for which the previous year ends on or before 31st December.
 - (i) 15th June
 - (ii) 15th September
 - (iii) 15th December
- (ii) In any other case.....
 - (i) 15th September
 - (ii) 15th December
 - (iii) 15th March.

Rounding off of Income—Under Section 288 A of Income-tax Act, 1961, the total income, after all owing all deduction as admissible under Chapter VIA, is to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Rs. 10. The amount in fraction of less than five rupees will be ignored and in fraction of five rupees or more will be increased to ten rupees.

Rounding off of tax—Under section 288 B, where the amount of tax includes a fraction of one rupee consisting of paise, the amount in fraction of less than fifty paise shall be ignored and the amount in fraction of fifty paise or more shall be increased to rupee one.

COMPUTATION OF ADVANCE TAX :**(A) For assesses other than mentioned in succeeding para (B)**

Under section 209 (1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the advance tax is to be calculated on the total income (*as reduced by capital gains and winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles, races including horse race, card game and other games etc, if any, included in total income*) after taking into consideration the various deductions, reliefs and rebates admissible under the Income-tax Act, 1961. The amount of income-tax so calculated shall be reduced by the amount of tax deductible at source during the said financial year in accordance with the provisions of sections 192, 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194C, 194D and 195 on any income which has been taken into account in computing the said total income. The net amount of income-tax so calculated shall be the advance tax payable.

(B) For individuals, H. U. F., U. R. F., A. O. P., body of individuals and artificial juridical persons having agricultural as well as non-agricultural income :

Where the individuals, Hindu undivided families, unregistered firms, associations of persons, bodies of individuals or artificial juridical persons have agricultural as well as non-agricultural income and are required to pay advance-tax under sub-sections 1, 2, 3 or 3A of section 212, they have to take their net agricultural income into account for the purpose of calculating the advance-tax payable by them. The advance-tax will be calculated as below :—

- (1) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax (*including surcharge*) shall be determined at the rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule of the Finance Act, 1976.
- (2) the net agricultural income shall be increased by a sum of Rs. 8,000 and the amount of income-tax (*including surcharge*) shall be determined in respect of such income at the rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule of the Finance Act, 1976.
- (3) the amount by which the income tax determined in accordance with clause (i) exceeds the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with clause (2), shall be the income-tax payable in respect of the total income. The amount of income-tax so determined shall be reduced by the amount of tax deductible at source during the said financial year on any income which has been taken into account in computing the total income. The net amount of income-tax so calculated shall be the advance-tax payable.

Example :

An individual has non-agricultural taxable income of Rs. 20,000 and net agricultural income of Rs. 10,000 in financial year 1976-77. A sum of Rs. 500 is deductible u/s 194A of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Calculate the advance-tax liability.

Solution :**Computation of aggregated income**

Non-agricultural taxable income	Rs. 20,000
Net agricultural income	Rs. 10,000
	<u>Rs. 30,000</u>

Calculation of advance-tax payable

Income-tax and surcharge on aggregated income of Rs. 30,000	Rs. 5,170	
Less : Income-tax and surcharge on net agricultural income as increased by Rs. 8,000 (i.e., on Rs. 18,000)	<u>Rs. 1,749</u>	Rs. 3,421
Less : Tax deductible at source u/s 194A.		<u>Rs. 500</u>
		<u>Rs. 2,921</u>

SET OFF, OR CARRY FORWARD AND SET OFF OF LOSSES Etc.

Lotteries, crossword puzzles, races including horse races, card games, other games of any sort, gambling or betting of any form (Section 74-A)	Relating to long term capital assets (Section 74)	Relating to short term capital assets (Section 74)	Speculation business (Section 73)	non-speculative business or profession or vocation (Section 72)	Other heads of income viz. salaries, interest on securities, house properties, other sources
(1) Within the same year (a) Set off under the same head of income Set off of loss from any of the captioned sources is allowed only against the income, if any, of the same (and none other) source. (b) Set off of loss under one head against the profit from another head of income. No such set off is allowed. No loss from any of the sources captioned above (all within the head "Income from other Sources") can be set off except against the very same source. (2) Carry forward and set off in subsequent years (a) The unabsorbed loss except race horses of one year can not be carried forward for set off against the subsequent year's profits whether from the same or any other source. (b) The unabsorbed loss of race horses in case the horses are owned by the assessee and maintained for running in horse races, to the extent such losses do not exceed the amount of loss incurred by the assessee in the maintaining race horses shall be carried forward to the subsequent years to be set off against the income of same captioned head i.e. horse races. (3) Time limit for carry forward and set off such carry forward and set off of the horse race loss would be allowed till four years subsequent to the assessment year for which the loss was originally computed. (4) Precondition for carry forward Not applicable	Loss relating to a long term capital asset can be set off only against the gain, if any, arising from another long term capital asset. No such set off is allowed. As explained above losses cannot be set off except against long term capital gains. The long term capital losses, to the extent not set off within the same year, can be carried forward and set off against the long term capital gains of the subsequent years. Such carry forward and set off would be allowed till four years subsequent to the assessment year for which the loss was originally computed. The right of carry forward would be lost to an assessee not being a company, unless the net loss under the head "capital gains" relating to long term for such assessment year (in which the loss was originally sustained) exceeds Rs. 5000.	Loss relating to short term capital asset can be set off against gain from any other capital assets [including long term capital asset if the assessee so choose] Loss relating to short term capital asset to the extent not set off under the same head can be set off against any income, under any other head of income. The short term capital losses, to the extent not set off within the same year, can be carried forward and set off against the short term capital gains of the subsequent years. Such loss can be carried forward for set off in the eight assessment years next following the assessment year for which the loss was originally computed. There is no such precondition in this case.	Loss arising from one speculation business can be set off only against the profits, if any, from any other speculation business but cannot be set off against the profits and gains of a non speculation business, profession or vocation. No such set off is allowed. The loss from speculation business, to the extent not set off within the same year, can be carried forward and set off only against the profits of any speculation business of a subsequent year even though the speculation business in which the loss had been incurred is discontinued prior to the subsequent year in which such set off is claimed. A speculation loss can be carried forward only for eight years. There is no such precondition in this case.	Loss arising from any non speculative business, profession or vocation can be set off against the profits and gains, if any from other business (whether speculative or non-speculative), profession or vocation. The loss under this head of income can be set off against income under any other head/source including capital gains, lotteries, etc. and speculation business. The assessee, however, has the option not to set off such loss against his long term capital gains, if any. The loss under this head of income, to the extent unabsorbed within the same year, can be carried forward and set off against the profits and gains of any business (including speculation business), profession or vocation, of subsequent years provided the business profession or vocation in which the loss was sustained, continued to be carried by the same assessee (who claims such set off). Such loss can be carried forward only for eight years. There is no such precondition in this case.	Loss from any source of income under any of the heads of income can be set off against the profits, if any, from other source within the same head. Loss under any of these heads of income can be set off against income, profits and gains under any other head/source including capital gains, lotteries, etc. and speculation business. The assessee, however, has the option not to set off such loss against his long term capital gains, if any. No such carry forward of the loss under these heads is allowed. In other words, the loss, under these heads, to the extent not set off within the same year, cannot be set off against the profits or income of the subsequent years whether under the same or other heads. Not applicable. Not applicable.

Losses of Registered Firms or unregistered firms assessed as registered Firm : (Section 75 & 76)

The loss of a registered firm or unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm is to be allocated amongst the partners of the firms who are entitled to set off of such loss against their personal income and carry forward any portion of the unabsorbed loss.

Carry forward and set off of losses in the case of change in constitution of firm : [sec. 78 .].

The right of carry forward and set off of losses is available only to the person who has suffered such loss and to no one else. Accordingly, a firm is not entitled to carry forward and set off against its future profit so much of its loss as is proportionate to the shares of a retired or a deceased partner. Further, the right for such carry forward is conditional upon the assessee continuing to carry on the business in which such loss is occurred. The retiring partner or deceased partner would also, therefore, lose the right of carry forward of his share of the loss and unabsorbed loss, it would become a capital loss.

Carry forward and set off in the case of succession of a Firm : [sec. 78 .].

Likewise, the successor has no right to carry forward the unabsorbed losses and unabsorbed depreciation, etc., of the year prior to the succession of the business. The predecessor also loses this right of carry forward and set off because he ceases to be in the business in respect of which such loss is occurred.

However, when an individual succeeds to or is succeeded by a registered firm in which he himself is a partner, the carry forward of unabsorbed losses, unabsorbed depreciation and development rebate would be allowed in his individual assessment.

In case where a firm is succeeded by a company (also where there is an amalgamation of companies) the development rebate already allowed to the firm would not be revoked and carry forward of unabsorbed development rebate would be allowed to the successor subject to certain conditions stipulated in sub-sections 3 and 4 of Section 33 of the Act.

Unabsorbed Depreciation Allowance of Past Year :

It may be recalled that there is no time limit for carry forward and set off of unabsorbed depreciation and the assessee is entitled to defer the adjustment of other allowance as well. Where the profits of a subsequent year are insufficient to absorb all such allowances etc., the following order of priorities should be observed :

- Firstly—Current depreciation [sec. 32 (1)].
- Secondly—Carried forward losses of earlier years [sec. 72 (1)].
- Thirdly —Unabsorbed depreciation allowance of earlier years [sec. 32 (2)].
- Fourthly —Unabsorbed development rebate of earlier years [sec. 33 (2)(ii)].
- Fifthly —Current development rebate [sec. 33 (2) (i)].
- Sixthly --Unabsorbed development allowance of earlier years [sec. 33A (2) (ii)].
- Seventhly—Current development allowance [sec. 33A (2)(i)].

Unabsorbed capital expenditure on scientific research [Section 35 (4)]. The unabsorbed capital expenditure on scientific research stands on the same footing as unabsorbed depreciation for the purposes of carry forward and set off as explained above.

Deficiency in the deduction for newly established industrial undertakings etc [Section 80J]

The deduction under Section 80J to the newly established industrial undertakings etc. is allowed from the gross total income of the assessee.

The set off of losses, depreciation allowance, development rebate and capital losses etc. (Current as well as past years) is effected under the respective heads of income separately. It is from this resultant gross total income that the deduction under section 80 J would be allowed. As the adjustment in respect of carried forward and current year's losses etc., precedes computation of gross total income and hence of the deduction under Section 80J, would get the least priority.

ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77

and

*Assessment year 1977-78 (for computing advance tax and tax deducted at source etc.)***(A) INCOME-TAX RATE**

		For individuals unspecified H.U.F., U.R.F. & A.O.P.		For specified H.U.F.	
		A. Y. 1976-77	A. Y. 1977-78	A. Y. 1976-77	A. Y. 1977-78
on the first Rs. 8,000	(0— 8,000)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
on the next Rs. 7,000	(8,000— 15,000)	17%	15%	20%	18%
on the next Rs. 5,000	(15,000— 20,000)	20%	18%	30%	25%
on the next Rs. 5,000	(20,000— 25,000)	30%	25%	40%	30%
on the next Rs. 5,000	(25,000— 30,000)	40%	30%	50%	40%
on the next Rs. 20,000	(30,000— 50,000)	50%	40%	60%	50%
on the next Rs. 20,000	(50,000— 70,000)	60%	50%	70%	55%
on the next Rs. 30,000	(70,000—1,00,000)	70%	55%	70%	60%
on the balance of income	(above Rs. 100,000)	70%	60%	70%	60%
(B) SURCHARGE ON INCOME-TAX		10%	10%	10%	10%
		(on Income-tax)		(on Income-tax)	

RATES OF COMPULSORY DEPOSIT*(For Individuals, H. U. F. and Trustees of Discretionary Trust)*

	A. Y. 1976-77	A. Y. 1977-78
(1) Where the current income exceed Rs. 15000/- but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	4% of the current income	4% of the current income
(2) Where the current income exceeds Rs. 25,000/- but does not exceed Rs. 70,000	Rs. 1000 plus 6% of the amount by which the current income exceeds Rs. 25,000	Rs. 1000 plus 10% of the amount by which the current income exceeds Rs. 25000
(3) Where the current income exceeds Rs. 70 000	Rs. 3700 plus 8% of the amount by which the current income exceeds Rs. Rs. 70,000	Rs. 5500 plus 12% of the amount by which the current income exceeds Rs. 70,000

Provided that where the current income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,620 the compulsory deposit shall in no case exceed the amount by which the current income exceeds Rs. 15,000

Provided further that where in the case of any depositor the amount of compulsory deposit calculated in accordance with the foregoing provisions is less than Rs. 100, it shall not be necessary for him to make such deposit.

Current Income has the meaning assigned to it in sub-section (3) of section 4 of Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974.

H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies.

WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 8010 & Rs. 8500.

Slab Rate : Income-tax 17%
Surcharge 10%Income-tax 20%
Surcharge 10%Income-tax 15%
Surcharge 10%Income-tax 18%
Surcharge 10%

Taxable income Rs.	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77						FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance Tax)					
	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H. U. F.			FOR SPECIFIED H. U. F.			FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H. U. F.			FOR SPECIFIED H. U. F.		
	I. T.	S. C.	Total Tax Rounded of Rs.	I. T.	S. C.	Total Tax Rounded of Rs.	I. T.	S. C.	Total Tax Rounded of Rs.	I. T.	S. C.	Total Tax Rounded of Rs.
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.
8010	1.70	0.17	2	2.00	0.20	2	1.50	0.15	2	1.80	0.18	2
8020	3.40	0.34	4	4.00	0.40	4	3.00	0.30	3	3.60	0.36	4
8030	5.10	0.51	6	6.00	0.60	7	4.50	0.45	5	5.40	0.54	6
8040	6.80	0.68	7	8.00	0.80	9	6.00	0.60	7	7.20	0.72	8
8050	8.50	0.85	9	10.00	1.00	11	7.50	0.75	8	9.00	0.90	10
8060	10.20	1.02	11	12.00	1.20	13	9.00	0.90	10	10.80	1.08	12
8070	11.90	1.19	13	14.00	1.40	15	10.50	1.05	12	12.60	1.26	14
8080	13.60	1.36	15	16.00	1.60	18	12.00	1.20	13	14.40	1.44	16
8090	15.30	1.53	17	18.00	1.80	20	13.50	1.35	15	16.20	1.62	18
8100	17.00	1.70	19	20.00	2.00	22	15.00	1.50	17	18.00	1.80	20
8110	18.70	1.87	21	22.00	2.20	24	16.50	1.65	18	19.80	1.98	22
8120	20.40	2.04	22	24.00	2.40	26	18.00	1.80	20	21.60	2.16	24
8130	22.10	2.21	24	26.00	2.60	29	19.50	1.95	21	23.40	2.34	26
8140	23.80	2.38	26	28.00	2.80	31	21.00	2.10	23	25.20	2.52	28
8150	25.50	2.55	28	30.00	3.00	33	22.50	2.25	25	27.00	2.70	30
8160	27.20	2.72	30	32.00	3.20	35	24.00	2.40	26	28.80	2.88	32
8170	28.90	2.89	32	34.00	3.40	37	25.50	2.55	28	30.60	3.06	34
8180	30.60	3.06	34	36.00	3.60	40	27.00	2.70	30	32.40	3.24	36
8190	32.30	3.23	36	38.00	3.80	42	28.50	2.85	31	34.20	3.42	38
8200	34.00	3.40	37	40.00	4.00	44	30.00	3.00	33	36.00	3.60	40
8210	35.70	3.57	39	42.00	4.20	46	31.50	3.15	35	37.80	3.78	42
8220	37.40	3.74	41	44.00	4.40	48	33.00	3.30	36	39.60	3.96	44
8230	39.10	3.91	43	46.00	4.60	51	34.50	3.45	38	41.40	4.14	46
8240	40.80	4.08	45	48.00	4.80	53	36.00	3.60	40	43.20	4.32	48
8250	42.50	4.25	47	50.00	5.00	55	37.50	3.75	41	45.00	4.50	50
8260	44.20	4.42	49	52.00	5.20	57	39.00	3.90	43	46.80	4.68	51
8270	45.90	4.59	50	54.00	5.40	59	40.50	4.05	45	48.60	4.86	53
8280	47.60	4.76	52	56.00	5.60	62	42.00	4.20	46	50.40	5.04	55
8290	49.30	4.93	54	58.00	5.80	64	43.50	4.35	48	52.20	5.22	57
8300	51.00	5.10	56	60.00	6.00	66	45.00	4.50	50	54.00	5.40	59
8310	52.70	5.27	58	62.00	6.20	68	46.50	4.65	51	55.80	5.58	61
8320	54.40	5.44	60	64.00	6.40	70	48.00	4.80	53	57.60	5.76	63
8330	56.10	5.61	62	66.00	6.60	73	49.50	4.95	54	59.40	5.94	65
8340	57.80	5.78	64	68.00	6.80	75	51.00	5.10	56	61.20	6.12	67
8350	59.50	5.95	65	70.00	7.00	77	52.50	5.25	58	63.00	6.30	69
8360	61.20	6.12	67	72.00	7.20	79	54.00	5.40	59	64.80	6.48	71
8370	62.90	6.29	69	74.00	7.40	81	55.50	5.55	61	66.60	6.66	73
8380	64.60	6.46	71	76.00	7.60	84	57.00	5.70	63	68.40	6.84	75
8390	66.30	6.63	73	78.00	7.80	86	58.50	5.85	64	70.20	7.02	77
8400	68.00	6.80	75	80.00	8.00	88	60.00	6.00	66	72.00	7.20	79
8410	69.70	6.97	77	82.00	8.20	90	61.50	6.15	68	73.80	7.38	81
8420	71.40	7.14	79	84.00	8.40	92	63.00	6.30	69	75.60	7.56	83
8430	73.10	7.31	80	86.00	8.60	95	64.50	6.45	71	77.40	7.74	85
8440	74.80	7.48	82	88.00	8.80	97	66.00	6.60	73	79.20	7.92	87
8450	76.50	7.65	84	90.00	9.00	99	67.50	6.75	74	81.00	8.10	89
8460	78.20	7.82	86	92.00	9.20	101	69.00	6.90	76	82.80	8.28	91
8470	79.90	7.99	88	94.00	9.40	103	70.50	7.05	78	84.60	8.46	93
8480	81.60	8.16	90	96.00	9.60	106	72.00	7.20	79	86.40	8.64	95
8490	83.30	8.33	92	98.00	9.80	108	73.50	7.35	81	88.20	8.82	97
8500	85.00	8.50	94	100.00	10.00	110	75.00	7.50	83	90.00	9.00	99

Note :- (i) No tax is payable if taxable income is Rs. 8000/- or below.

(ii) The total tax has been rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1.

INCOME-TAX & SURCHARGE for individuals unregistered firms,**H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies.****WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 8510 & Rs. 9000.**Slab Rate : Income-tax 17%
Surcharge 10%Income-tax 20%
Surcharge 10%Income-tax 15%
Surcharge 10%Income-tax 18%
Surcharge 10%

Taxable Income Rs.	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77						FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance Tax)					
	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H. U. F.			FOR SPECIFIED H. U. F.			FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H. U. F.			FOR SPECIFIED H. U. F.		
	I. T.	S. C.	Total Tax Rounded of Rs.	I. T.	S. C.	Total Tax Rounded of Rs.	I. T.	S. C.	Total Tax Rounded of Rs.	I. T.	S. C.	Total Tax Rounded of Rs.
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		Rs. P.	Rs. P.		Rs. P.	Rs. P.		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
8510	86.70	8.67	95	102.00	10.20	112	76.50	7.65	84	91.80	9.18	101
8520	88.40	8.84	97	104.00	10.40	114	78.00	7.80	86	93.60	9.36	103
8530	90.10	9.01	99	106.00	10.60	117	79.50	7.95	87	95.40	9.54	105
8540	91.80	9.18	101	108.00	10.80	119	81.00	8.10	89	97.20	9.72	107
8550	93.50	9.35	103	110.00	11.00	121	82.50	8.25	91	99.00	9.90	109
8560	95.20	9.52	105	112.00	11.20	123	84.00	8.40	92	100.80	10.08	111
8570	96.90	9.69	107	114.00	11.40	125	85.50	8.55	94	102.60	10.26	113
8580	98.60	9.86	108	116.00	11.60	128	87.00	8.70	96	104.40	10.44	115
8590	100.30	10.03	110	118.00	11.80	130	88.50	8.85	97	106.20	10.62	117
8600	102.00	10.20	112	120.00	12.00	132	90.00	9.00	99	108.00	10.80	119
8610	103.70	10.37	114	122.00	12.20	134	91.50	9.15	101	109.80	10.98	121
8620	105.40	10.54	116	124.00	12.40	136	93.00	9.30	102	111.60	11.16	123
8630	107.10	10.71	118	126.00	12.60	139	94.50	9.45	104	113.40	11.34	125
8640	108.80	10.88	120	128.00	12.80	141	96.00	9.60	106	115.20	11.52	127
8650	110.50	11.05	122	130.00	13.00	143	97.50	9.75	107	117.00	11.70	129
8660	112.20	11.22	123	132.00	13.20	145	99.00	9.90	109	118.80	11.88	131
8670	113.90	11.39	125	134.00	13.40	147	100.50	10.05	111	120.60	12.06	133
8680	115.60	11.56	127	136.00	13.60	150	102.00	10.20	112	122.40	12.24	135
8690	117.30	11.73	129	138.00	13.80	152	103.50	10.35	114	124.20	12.42	137
8700	119.00	11.90	131	140.00	14.00	154	105.00	10.50	116	126.00	12.60	139
8710	120.70	12.07	133	142.00	14.20	156	106.50	10.65	117	127.80	12.78	141
8720	122.40	12.24	135	144.00	14.40	158	108.00	10.80	119	129.60	12.96	143
8730	124.10	12.41	137	146.00	14.60	161	109.50	10.95	120	131.40	13.14	145
8740	125.80	12.58	138	148.00	14.80	163	111.00	11.10	122	133.20	13.32	147
8750	127.50	12.75	140	150.00	15.00	165	112.50	11.25	124	135.00	13.50	149
8760	129.20	12.92	142	152.00	15.20	167	114.00	11.40	125	136.80	13.68	150
8770	130.90	13.09	144	154.00	15.40	169	115.50	11.55	127	138.60	13.86	152
8780	132.60	13.26	146	156.00	15.60	172	117.00	11.70	129	140.40	14.04	154
8790	134.30	13.43	148	158.00	15.80	174	118.50	11.85	130	142.20	14.22	156
8800	136.00	13.60	150	160.00	16.00	176	120.00	12.00	132	144.00	14.40	158
8810	137.70	13.77	151	162.00	16.20	178	121.50	12.15	134	145.80	14.58	160
8820	139.40	13.94	153	164.00	16.40	180	123.00	12.30	135	147.60	14.76	162
8830	141.10	14.11	155	166.00	16.60	183	124.50	12.45	137	149.40	14.94	164
8840	142.80	14.28	157	168.00	16.80	185	126.00	12.60	139	151.20	15.12	166
8850	144.50	14.45	159	170.00	17.00	187	127.50	12.75	140	153.00	15.30	168
8860	146.20	14.62	161	172.00	17.20	189	129.00	12.90	142	154.80	15.48	170
8870	147.90	14.79	163	174.00	17.40	191	130.50	13.05	144	156.60	15.66	172
8880	149.60	14.96	165	176.00	17.60	194	132.00	13.20	145	158.40	15.84	174
8890	151.30	15.13	166	178.00	17.80	196	133.50	13.35	147	160.20	16.02	176
8900	153.00	15.30	168	180.00	18.00	198	135.00	13.50	149	162.00	16.20	178
8910	154.70	15.47	170	182.00	18.20	200	136.50	13.65	150	163.80	16.38	180
8920	156.40	15.64	172	184.00	18.40	202	138.00	13.80	152	165.60	16.56	182
8930	158.10	15.81	174	186.00	18.60	205	139.50	13.95	153	167.40	16.74	184
8940	159.80	15.98	176	188.00	18.80	207	141.00	14.10	155	169.20	16.92	186
8950	161.50	16.15	178	190.00	19.00	209	142.50	14.25	157	171.00	17.10	188
8960	163.20	16.32	180	192.00	19.20	211	144.00	14.40	158	172.80	17.28	190
8970	164.90	16.49	181	194.00	19.40	213	145.50	14.55	160	174.60	17.46	192
8980	166.60	16.66	183	196.00	19.60	216	147.00	14.70	162	176.40	17.64	194
8990	168.30	16.83	185	198.00	19.80	218	148.50	14.85	163	178.20	17.82	196
9000	170.00	17.00	187	200.00	20.00	220	150.00	15.00	165	180.00	18.00	198

Note :— (i) The total tax has been rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1.

H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies.

WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 9010 & Rs. 9500.

Slab Rate : Income-tax 17%
Surcharge 10%Income-tax 20%
Surcharge 10%Income-tax 15%
Surcharge 10%Income-tax 18%
Surcharge 10%

Taxable income Rs.	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77						FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance Tax)					
	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H. U. F.			FOR SPECIFIED H. U. F.			FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H. U. F.			FOR SPECIFIED H. U. F.		
	I. T. Rs. P.	S. C. Rs. P.	Total Tax Rounded of Rs.	I. T. Rs. P.	S. C. Rs. P.	Total Tax Rounded of Rs.	I. T. Rs. P.	S. C. Rs. P.	Total Tax Rounded of Rs.	I. T. Rs. P.	S. C. Rs. P.	Total Tax Rounded of Rs.
9010	171.70	17.17	189	202.00	20.20	222	151.50	15.15	167	181.80	18.18	200
9020	173.40	17.34	191	204.00	20.40	224	153.00	15.30	168	183.60	18.36	202
9030	175.10	17.51	193	206.00	20.60	227	154.50	15.45	170	185.40	18.54	204
9040	176.80	17.68	194	208.00	20.80	229	156.00	15.60	172	187.20	18.72	206
9050	178.50	17.85	196	210.00	21.00	231	157.50	15.75	173	189.00	18.90	208
9060	180.20	18.02	198	212.00	21.20	233	159.00	15.90	175	190.80	19.08	210
9070	181.90	18.19	200	214.00	21.40	235	160.50	16.05	177	192.60	19.26	212
9080	183.60	18.36	202	216.00	21.60	238	162.00	16.20	178	194.40	19.44	214
9090	185.30	18.53	204	218.00	21.80	240	163.50	16.35	180	196.20	19.62	216
9100	187.00	18.70	206	220.00	22.00	242	165.00	16.50	182	198.00	19.80	218
9110	188.70	18.87	208	222.00	22.20	244	166.50	16.65	183	199.80	19.98	220
9120	190.40	19.04	209	224.00	22.40	246	168.00	16.80	185	201.60	20.16	222
9130	192.10	19.21	211	226.00	22.60	249	169.50	16.95	186	203.40	20.34	224
9140	193.80	19.38	213	228.00	22.80	251	171.00	17.10	188	205.20	20.52	226
9150	195.50	19.55	215	230.00	23.00	253	172.50	17.25	190	207.00	20.70	228
9160	197.20	19.72	217	232.00	23.20	255	174.00	17.40	191	208.80	20.88	230
9170	198.90	19.89	219	234.00	23.40	257	175.50	17.55	193	210.60	21.06	232
9180	200.60	20.06	221	236.00	23.60	260	177.00	17.70	195	212.40	21.24	234
9190	202.30	20.23	223	238.00	23.80	262	178.50	17.85	196	214.20	21.42	236
9200	204.00	20.40	224	240.00	24.00	264	180.00	18.00	198	216.00	21.60	238
9210	205.70	20.57	226	242.00	24.20	266	181.50	18.15	200	217.80	21.78	240
9220	207.40	20.74	228	244.00	24.40	268	183.00	18.30	201	219.60	21.96	242
9230	209.10	20.91	230	246.00	24.60	271	184.50	18.45	203	221.40	22.14	244
9240	210.80	21.08	232	248.00	24.80	273	186.00	18.60	205	223.20	22.32	246
9250	212.50	21.25	234	250.00	25.00	275	187.50	18.75	206	225.00	22.50	248
9260	214.20	21.42	236	252.00	25.20	277	189.00	18.90	208	226.80	22.68	249
9270	215.90	21.59	237	254.00	25.40	279	190.50	19.05	210	228.60	22.86	251
9280	217.60	21.76	239	256.00	25.60	282	192.00	19.20	211	230.40	23.04	253
9290	219.30	21.93	241	258.00	25.80	284	193.50	19.35	213	232.20	23.22	255
9300	221.00	22.10	243	260.00	26.00	286	195.00	19.50	215	234.00	23.40	257
9310	222.70	22.27	245	262.00	26.20	288	196.50	19.65	216	235.80	23.58	259
9320	224.40	22.44	247	264.00	26.40	290	198.00	19.80	218	237.60	23.76	261
9330	226.10	22.61	249	266.00	26.60	293	199.50	19.95	219	239.40	23.94	263
9340	227.80	22.78	251	268.00	26.80	295	201.00	20.10	221	241.20	24.12	265
9350	229.50	22.95	252	270.00	27.00	297	202.50	20.25	223	243.00	24.30	267
9360	231.20	23.12	254	272.00	27.20	299	204.00	20.40	224	244.80	24.48	269
9370	232.90	23.29	256	274.00	27.40	301	205.50	20.55	226	246.60	24.66	271
9380	234.60	23.46	258	276.00	27.60	304	207.00	20.70	228	248.40	24.84	273
9390	236.30	23.63	260	278.00	27.80	306	208.50	20.85	229	250.20	25.02	275
9400	238.00	23.80	262	280.00	28.00	308	210.00	21.00	231	252.00	25.20	277
9410	239.70	23.97	264	282.00	28.20	310	211.50	21.15	233	253.80	25.38	279
9420	241.40	24.14	266	284.00	28.40	312	213.00	21.30	234	255.60	25.56	281
9430	243.10	24.31	267	286.00	28.60	315	214.50	21.45	236	257.40	25.74	283
9440	244.80	24.48	269	288.00	28.80	317	216.00	21.60	238	259.20	25.92	285
9450	246.50	24.65	271	290.00	29.00	319	217.50	21.75	239	261.00	26.10	287
9460	248.20	24.82	273	292.00	29.20	321	219.00	21.90	241	262.80	26.28	289
9470	249.90	24.99	275	294.00	29.40	323	220.50	22.05	243	264.60	26.46	291
9480	251.60	25.16	277	296.00	29.60	326	222.00	22.20	244	266.40	26.64	293
9490	253.30	25.33	279	298.00	29.80	328	223.50	22.35	246	268.20	26.82	295
9500	255.00	25.50	281	300.00	30.00	330	225.00	22.50	248	270.00	27.00	297

Note :— (i) The total tax has been rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1.

INCOME-TAX & SURCHARGE for individuals unregistered firms,**H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies.****WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 9510 & Rs. 10,000.**Slab Rate : Income-tax 17%
Surcharge 10%Income-tax 20%
Surcharge 10%Income-tax 15%
Surcharge 10%Income-tax 18%
Surcharge 10%

Taxable income Rs.	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77						FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance Tax)					
	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H. U. F.			FOR SPECIFIED H. U. F.			FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H. U. F.			FOR SPECIFIED H. U. F.		
	I. T.	S. C.	Total Tax Rounded off Rs.	I. T.	S. C.	Total Tax Rounded off Rs.	I. T.	S. C.	Total Tax Rounded off Rs.	I. T.	S. C.	Total Tax Rounded off Rs.
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.
9510	256.70	25.67	282	302.00	30.20	332	226.50	22.65	249	271.80	27.18	299
9520	258.40	25.84	284	304.00	30.40	334	228.00	22.80	251	273.60	27.36	301
9530	260.10	26.01	286	306.00	30.60	337	229.50	22.95	252	275.40	27.54	303
9540	261.80	26.18	288	308.00	30.80	339	231.00	23.10	254	277.20	27.72	305
9550	263.50	26.35	290	310.00	31.00	341	232.50	23.25	256	279.00	27.90	307
9560	265.20	26.52	292	312.00	31.20	343	234.00	23.40	257	280.80	28.08	309
9570	266.90	26.69	294	314.00	31.40	345	235.50	23.55	259	282.60	28.26	311
9580	268.60	26.86	295	316.00	31.60	348	237.00	23.70	261	284.40	28.44	313
9590	270.30	27.03	297	318.00	31.80	350	238.50	23.85	262	286.20	28.62	315
9600	272.00	27.20	299	320.00	32.00	352	240.00	24.00	264	288.00	28.80	317
9610	273.70	27.37	301	322.00	32.20	354	241.50	24.15	266	289.80	28.98	319
9620	275.40	27.54	303	324.00	32.40	356	243.00	24.30	267	291.60	29.16	321
9630	277.10	27.71	305	326.00	32.60	359	244.50	24.45	269	293.40	29.34	323
9640	278.80	27.88	307	328.00	32.80	361	246.00	24.60	271	295.20	29.52	325
9650	280.50	28.05	309	330.00	33.00	363	247.50	24.75	272	297.00	29.70	327
9660	282.20	28.22	310	332.00	33.20	365	249.00	24.90	274	298.80	29.88	329
9670	283.90	28.39	312	334.00	33.40	367	250.50	25.05	276	300.60	30.06	331
9680	285.60	28.56	314	336.00	33.60	370	252.00	25.20	277	302.40	30.24	333
9690	287.30	28.73	316	338.00	33.80	372	253.50	25.35	279	304.20	30.42	335
9700	289.00	28.90	318	340.00	34.00	374	255.00	25.50	281	306.00	30.60	337
9710	290.70	29.07	320	342.00	34.20	376	256.50	25.65	282	307.80	30.78	339
9720	292.40	29.24	322	344.00	34.40	378	258.00	25.80	284	309.60	30.96	341
9730	294.10	29.41	324	346.00	34.60	381	259.50	25.95	285	311.40	31.14	343
9740	295.80	29.58	325	348.00	34.80	383	261.00	26.10	287	313.20	31.32	345
9750	297.50	29.75	327	350.00	35.00	385	262.50	26.25	289	315.00	31.50	347
9760	299.20	29.92	329	352.00	35.20	387	264.00	26.40	290	316.80	31.68	348
9770	300.90	30.09	331	354.00	35.40	389	265.50	26.55	292	318.60	31.86	350
9780	302.60	30.26	333	356.00	35.60	392	267.00	26.70	294	320.40	32.04	352
9790	304.30	30.43	335	358.00	35.80	394	268.50	26.85	295	322.20	32.22	354
9800	306.00	30.60	337	360.00	36.00	396	270.00	27.00	297	324.00	32.40	356
9810	307.70	30.77	338	362.00	36.20	398	271.50	27.15	299	325.80	32.58	358
9820	309.40	30.94	340	364.00	36.40	400	273.00	27.30	300	327.60	32.76	360
9830	311.10	31.11	342	366.00	36.60	403	274.50	27.45	302	329.40	32.94	362
9840	312.80	31.28	344	368.00	36.80	405	276.00	27.60	304	331.20	33.12	364
9850	314.50	31.45	346	370.00	37.00	407	277.50	27.75	305	333.00	33.30	366
9860	316.20	31.62	348	372.00	37.20	409	279.00	27.90	307	334.80	33.48	368
9870	317.90	31.79	350	374.00	37.40	411	280.50	28.05	309	336.60	33.66	370
9880	319.60	31.96	352	376.00	37.60	414	282.00	28.20	310	338.40	33.84	372
9890	321.30	32.13	353	378.00	37.80	416	283.50	28.35	312	340.20	34.02	374
9900	323.00	32.30	355	380.00	38.00	418	285.00	28.50	314	342.00	34.20	376
9910	324.70	32.47	357	382.00	38.20	420	286.50	28.65	315	343.80	34.38	378
9920	326.40	32.64	359	384.00	38.40	422	288.00	28.80	317	345.60	34.56	380
9930	328.10	32.81	361	386.00	38.60	425	289.50	28.95	318	347.40	34.74	382
9940	329.80	32.98	363	388.00	38.80	427	291.00	29.10	320	349.20	34.92	384
9950	331.50	33.15	365	390.00	39.00	429	292.50	29.25	322	351.00	35.10	386
9960	333.20	33.32	367	392.00	39.20	431	294.00	29.40	323	352.80	35.28	388
9970	334.90	33.49	368	394.00	39.40	433	295.50	29.55	325	354.60	35.46	390
9980	336.60	33.66	370	396.00	39.60	436	297.00	29.70	327	356.40	35.64	392
9990	338.30	33.83	372	398.00	39.80	438	298.50	29.85	328	358.20	35.82	394
10000	340.00	34.00	374	400.00	40.00	440	300.00	30.00	330	360.00	36.00	396

Note :— (i) The total tax has been rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1.

H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies

WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 10,000 & Rs. 12,500

Slab Rate : Income-tax 17%
Surcharge 10%Income-tax 20%
Surcharge 10%Income-tax 15%
Surcharge 10%Income-tax 18%
Surcharge 10%

Taxable Income	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77						FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance-Tax)					
	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H. U. F.			FOR SPECIFIED H. U. F.			FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H. U. F.			FOR SPECIFIED H. U. F.		
	I. T.	S. C.	Total Tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total Tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total Tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total Tax
	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	1.70	0.17	1.87	2.00	0.20	2.20	1.50	0.15	1.65	1.80	0.18	1.98
20	3.40	0.34	3.74	4.00	0.40	4.40	3.00	0.30	3.30	3.60	0.36	3.96
30	5.10	0.51	5.61	6.00	0.60	6.60	4.50	0.45	4.95	5.40	0.54	5.94
40	6.80	0.68	7.48	8.00	0.80	8.80	6.00	0.60	6.60	7.20	0.72	7.92
50	8.50	0.85	9.35	10.00	1.00	11.00	7.50	0.75	8.25	9.00	0.90	9.90
60	10.20	1.02	11.22	12.00	1.20	13.20	9.00	0.90	9.90	10.80	1.08	11.88
70	11.90	1.19	13.09	14.00	1.40	15.40	10.50	1.05	11.55	12.60	1.26	13.86
80	13.60	1.36	14.96	16.00	1.60	17.60	12.00	1.20	13.20	14.40	1.44	15.84
90	15.30	1.53	16.83	18.00	1.80	19.80	13.50	1.35	14.85	16.20	1.62	17.82
10000	340	34.00	374.00	400	40.00	440.00	300	30.00	330.00	360	36.00	396.00
10100	357	35.70	392.70	420	42.00	462.00	315	31.50	346.50	378	37.80	415.80
10200	374	37.40	411.40	440	44.00	484.00	330	33.00	363.00	396	39.60	435.60
10300	391	39.10	430.10	460	46.00	506.00	345	34.50	379.50	414	41.40	455.40
10400	408	40.80	448.80	480	48.00	528.00	360	36.00	396.00	432	43.20	475.20
10500	425	42.50	467.50	500	50.00	550.00	375	37.50	412.50	450	45.00	495.00
10600	442	44.20	486.20	520	52.00	572.00	390	39.00	429.00	468	46.80	514.80
10700	459	45.90	504.90	540	54.00	594.00	405	40.50	445.50	486	48.60	534.60
10800	476	47.60	523.60	560	56.00	616.00	420	42.00	462.00	504	50.40	554.40
10900	493	49.30	542.30	580	58.00	638.00	435	43.50	478.50	522	52.20	574.20
11000	510	51.00	561.00	600	60.00	660.00	450	45.00	495.00	540	54.00	594.00
11100	527	52.70	579.70	620	62.00	682.00	465	46.50	511.50	558	55.80	613.80
11200	544	54.40	598.40	640	64.00	704.00	480	48.00	528.00	576	57.60	633.60
11300	561	56.10	617.10	660	66.00	726.00	495	49.50	544.50	594	59.40	653.40
11400	578	57.80	635.80	680	68.00	748.00	510	51.00	561.00	612	61.20	673.20
11500	595	59.50	654.50	700	70.00	770.00	525	52.50	577.50	630	63.00	693.00
11600	612	61.20	673.20	720	72.00	792.00	540	54.00	594.00	648	64.80	712.80
11700	629	62.90	691.90	740	74.00	814.00	555	55.50	610.50	666	66.60	732.60
11800	646	64.60	710.60	760	76.00	836.00	570	57.00	627.00	684	68.40	752.40
11900	663	66.30	729.30	780	78.00	858.00	585	58.50	643.50	702	70.20	772.20
12000	680	68.00	748.00	800	80.00	880.00	600	60.00	660.00	720	72.00	792.00
12100	697	69.70	766.70	820	82.00	902.00	615	61.50	676.50	738	73.80	811.80
12200	714	71.40	785.40	840	84.00	924.00	630	63.00	693.00	756	75.60	831.60
12300	731	73.10	804.10	860	86.00	946.00	645	64.50	709.50	774	77.40	851.40
12400	748	74.80	822.80	880	88.00	968.00	660	66.00	726.00	792	79.20	871.20
12500	765	76.50	841.50	900	90.00	990.00	675	67.50	742.50	810	81.00	891.00

Note—The total tax is to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1.

INCOME-TAX & SURCHARGE for individuals, unregistered firms,**H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies****WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 12,500 & Rs. 15,000**Slab Rate : Income-tax 17%
Surcharge 10%Income-tax 20%
Surcharge 10%Income-tax 15%
Surcharge 10%Income-tax 18%
Surcharge 10%

Taxable Income Rs.	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77						FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance-Tax)					
	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H. U. F.			FOR SPECIFIED H. U. F.			FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H. U. F.			FOR SPECIFIED H. U. F.		
	I. T.	S. C.	Total Tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total Tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total Tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total Tax
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	1.70	0.17	1.87	2.00	0.20	2.20	1.50	0.15	1.65	1.80	0.18	1.98
20	3.40	0.34	3.74	4.00	0.40	4.40	3.00	0.30	3.30	3.60	0.36	3.96
30	5.10	0.51	5.61	6.00	0.60	6.60	4.50	0.45	4.95	5.40	0.54	5.94
40	6.80	0.68	7.48	8.00	0.80	8.80	6.00	0.60	6.60	7.20	0.72	7.92
50	8.50	0.85	9.35	10.00	1.00	11.00	7.50	0.75	8.25	9.00	0.90	9.90
60	10.20	1.02	11.22	12.00	1.20	13.20	9.00	0.90	9.90	10.80	1.08	11.88
70	11.90	1.19	13.09	14.00	1.40	15.40	10.50	1.05	11.55	12.60	1.26	13.86
80	13.60	1.36	14.96	16.00	1.60	17.60	12.00	1.20	13.20	14.40	1.44	15.84
90	15.30	1.53	16.83	18.00	1.80	19.80	13.50	1.35	14.85	16.20	1.62	17.82
12500	765	76.50	841.50	900	90	990	675	67.50	742.50	810	81.00	891.00
12600	782	78.20	860.20	920	92	1012	690	69.00	759.00	828	82.80	910.80
12700	799	79.90	878.90	940	94	1034	705	70.50	775.50	846	84.60	930.60
12800	816	81.60	897.60	960	96	1056	720	72.00	792.00	864	86.40	950.40
12900	833	83.30	916.30	980	98	1078	735	73.50	808.50	882	88.20	970.20
13000	850	85.00	935.00	1000	100	1100	750	75.00	825.00	900	90.00	990.00
13100	867	86.70	953.70	1020	102	1122	765	76.50	841.50	918	91.80	1009.80
13200	884	88.40	972.40	1040	104	1144	780	78.00	858.00	936	93.60	1029.60
13300	901	90.10	991.10	1060	106	1166	795	79.50	874.50	954	95.40	1049.40
13400	918	91.80	1009.80	1080	108	1188	810	81.00	891.00	972	97.20	1069.20
13500	935	93.50	1028.50	1100	110	1210	825	82.50	907.50	990	99.00	1089.00
13600	952	95.20	1047.20	1120	112	1232	840	84.00	924.00	1008	100.80	1108.80
13700	969	96.90	1065.90	1140	114	1254	855	85.50	940.50	1026	102.60	1128.60
13800	986	98.60	1084.60	1160	116	1276	870	87.00	957.00	1044	104.40	1148.40
13900	1003	100.30	1103.30	1180	118	1298	885	88.50	973.50	1062	106.20	1168.20
14000	1020	102.00	1122.00	1200	120	1320	900	90.00	990.00	1080	108.00	1188.00
14100	1037	103.70	1140.70	1220	122	1342	915	91.50	1006.50	1098	109.80	1207.80
14200	1054	105.40	1159.40	1240	124	1364	930	93.00	1023.00	1116	111.60	1227.60
14300	1071	107.10	1178.10	1260	126	1386	945	94.50	1039.50	1134	113.40	1247.40
14400	1088	108.80	1196.80	1280	128	1408	960	96.00	1056.00	1152	115.20	1267.20
14500	1105	110.50	1215.50	1300	130	1430	975	97.50	1072.50	1170	117.00	1287.00
14600	1122	112.20	1234.20	1320	132	1452	990	99.00	1089.00	1188	118.80	1306.80
14700	1139	113.90	1252.90	1340	134	1474	1005	100.50	1105.50	1206	120.60	1326.60
14800	1156	115.60	1271.60	1360	136	1496	1020	102.00	1122.00	1224	122.40	1346.40
14900	1173	117.30	1290.30	1380	138	1518	1035	103.50	1138.50	1242	124.20	1366.20
15000	1190	119.00	1309.00	1400	140	1540	1050	105.00	1155.00	1260	126.00	1386.00

Note—The total tax is to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1.

INCOME-TAX & SURCHARGE for individuals, unregistered firms, H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies

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WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 15,000 & Rs. 17,500.

Slab Rate :	C. D. S. 4% Income-tax 20% Surcharge 10%	C. D. S. 4% Income-tax 30% Surcharge 10%	C. D. S. 4% Income-tax 18% Surcharge 10%	C. D. S. 4% Income-tax 25% Surcharge 10%
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Taxable Income	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77							FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance-Tax)						
	C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.			C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.		
		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I.T.	S. C.	Total tax
Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	0.40	2.00	0.20	2.20	3.00	0.30	3.30	0.40	1.80	0.18	1.98	2.50	0.25	2.75
20	0.80	4.00	0.40	4.40	6.00	0.60	6.60	0.80	3.60	0.36	3.96	5.00	0.50	5.50
30	1.20	6.00	0.60	6.60	9.00	0.90	9.90	1.20	5.40	0.54	5.94	7.50	0.75	8.25
40	1.60	8.00	0.80	8.80	12.00	1.20	13.20	1.60	7.20	0.72	7.92	10.00	1.00	11.00
50	2.00	10.00	1.00	11.00	15.00	1.50	16.50	2.00	9.00	0.90	9.90	12.50	1.25	13.75
60	2.40	12.00	1.20	13.20	18.00	1.80	19.80	2.40	10.80	1.08	11.88	15.00	1.50	16.50
70	2.80	14.00	1.40	15.40	21.00	2.10	23.10	2.80	12.60	1.26	13.86	17.50	1.75	19.25
80	3.20	16.00	1.60	17.60	24.00	2.40	26.40	3.20	14.40	1.44	15.84	20.00	2.00	22.00
90	3.60	18.00	1.80	19.80	27.00	2.70	29.70	3.60	16.20	1.62	17.82	22.50	2.25	24.75
15000	NIL	1190	119	1309	1400	140	1540	NIL	1050	105.00	1155.00	1260	126.00	1386.00
15100	100	1210	121	1331	1430	143	1573	100	1068	106.80	1174.80	1285	128.50	1413.50
15200	200	1230	123	1353	1460	146	1606	200	1086	108.60	1194.60	1310	131.00	1441.00
15300	300	1250	125	1375	1490	149	1639	300	1104	110.40	1214.40	1335	133.50	1468.50
15400	400	1270	127	1397	1520	152	1672	400	1122	112.20	1234.20	1360	136.00	1496.00
15500	500	1290	129	1419	1550	155	1705	500	1140	114.00	1254.00	1385	138.50	1523.50
15600	600	1310	131	1441	1580	158	1738	600	1158	115.80	1273.80	1410	141.00	1551.00
15700	628	1330	133	1463	1610	161	1771	628	1176	117.60	1293.60	1435	143.50	1578.50
15800	632	1350	135	1485	1640	164	1804	632	1194	119.40	1313.40	1460	146.00	1606.00
15900	636	1370	137	1507	1670	167	1837	636	1212	121.20	1333.20	1485	148.50	1633.50
16000	640	1390	139	1529	1700	170	1870	640	1230	123.00	1353.00	1510	151.00	1661.00
16100	644	1410	141	1551	1730	173	1903	644	1248	124.80	1372.80	1535	153.50	1688.50
16200	648	1430	143	1573	1760	176	1936	648	1266	126.60	1392.60	1560	156.00	1716.00
16300	652	1450	145	1595	1790	179	1969	652	1284	128.40	1412.40	1585	158.50	1743.50
16400	656	1470	147	1617	1820	182	2002	656	1302	130.20	1432.20	1610	161.00	1771.00
16500	660	1490	149	1639	1850	185	2035	660	1320	132.00	1452.00	1635	163.50	1798.50
16600	664	1510	151	1661	1880	188	2068	664	1338	133.80	1471.80	1660	166.00	1826.00
16700	668	1530	153	1683	1910	191	2101	668	1356	135.60	1491.60	1685	168.50	1853.50
16800	672	1550	155	1705	1940	194	2134	672	1374	137.40	1511.40	1710	171.00	1881.00
16900	676	1570	157	1727	1970	197	2167	676	1392	139.20	1531.20	1735	173.50	1908.50
17000	680	1590	159	1749	2000	200	2200	680	1410	141.00	1551.00	1760	176.00	1936.00
17100	684	1610	161	1771	2030	203	2233	684	1428	142.80	1570.80	1785	178.50	1963.50
17200	688	1630	163	1793	2060	206	2266	688	1446	144.60	1590.60	1810	181.00	1991.00
17300	692	1650	165	1815	2090	209	2299	692	1464	146.40	1610.40	1835	183.50	2018.50
17400	696	1670	167	1837	2120	212	2332	696	1482	148.20	1630.20	1860	186.00	2046.00
17500	700	1690	169	1859	2150	215	2365	700	1500	150.00	1650.00	1885	188.50	2073.50

Notes—(i) C.D.S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income.

(ii) The total-tax and C.D.S. are to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1 and Rs. 10 respectively.

(iii) C.D.S. is payable by individuals (citizens of India), H.U.F. and trustees of private and discretionary trusts.

INCOME-TAX & SURCHARGE for individuals, unregistered firms, H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies

WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 17,500 & Rs. 20,000

Slab Rate :	C.D.S. 4%	C.D.S. 4%	C.D.S. 4%	C.D.S. 4%
	Income-tax 20%	Income-tax 30%	Income-tax 18%	Income-tax 25%
	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%

FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77								FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance-tax)						
Taxable income Rs.	C.D.S. Rs P.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.			C.D.S. Rs P.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.		
		I. T. Rs. P.	S. C. Rs. P.	Total tax Rs. P.	I. T. Rs. P.	S. C. Rs. P.	Total tax Rs. P.		I. T. Rs. P.	S. C. Rs. P.	Total tax Rs. P.	I. T. Rs. P.	S. C. Rs. P.	Total tax Rs. P.
10	0.40	2.00	0.20	2.20	3.00	0.30	3.30	0.40	1.80	0.18	1.98	2.50	0.25	2.75
20	0.80	4.00	0.40	4.40	6.00	0.60	6.60	0.80	3.60	0.36	3.96	5.00	0.50	5.50
30	1.20	6.00	0.60	6.60	9.00	0.90	9.90	1.20	5.40	0.54	5.94	7.50	0.75	8.25
40	1.60	8.00	0.80	8.80	12.00	1.20	13.20	1.60	7.20	0.72	7.92	10.00	1.00	11.00
50	2.00	10.00	1.00	11.00	15.00	1.50	16.50	2.00	9.00	0.90	9.90	12.50	1.25	13.75
60	2.40	12.00	1.20	13.20	18.00	1.80	19.80	2.40	10.80	1.08	11.88	15.00	1.50	16.50
70	2.80	14.00	1.40	15.40	21.00	2.10	23.10	2.80	12.60	1.26	13.86	17.50	1.75	19.25
80	3.20	16.00	1.60	17.60	24.00	2.40	26.40	3.20	14.40	1.44	15.84	20.00	2.00	22.00
90	3.60	18.00	1.80	19.80	27.00	2.70	29.70	3.60	16.20	1.62	17.82	22.50	2.25	24.75
17500	700	1690	169	1859	2150	215	2365	700	1500	150.00	1650.00	1885	188.50	2073.50
17600	704	1710	171	1881	2180	218	2398	704	1518	151.80	1669.80	1910	191.00	2101.00
17700	708	1730	173	1903	2210	221	2431	708	1536	153.60	1689.60	1935	193.50	2128.50
17800	712	1750	175	1925	2240	224	2464	712	1554	155.40	1709.40	1960	196.00	2156.00
17900	716	1770	177	1947	2270	227	2497	716	1572	157.20	1729.20	1985	198.50	2183.50
18000	720	1790	179	1969	2300	230	2530	720	1590	159.00	1749.00	2010	201.00	2211.00
18100	724	1810	181	1991	2330	233	2563	724	1608	160.80	1768.80	2035	203.50	2238.50
18200	728	1830	183	2013	2360	236	2596	728	1626	162.60	1788.60	2060	206.00	2266.00
18300	732	1850	185	2035	2390	239	2629	732	1644	164.40	1808.40	2085	208.50	2293.50
18400	736	1870	187	2057	2420	242	2662	736	1662	166.20	1828.20	2110	211.00	2321.00
18500	740	1890	189	2079	2450	245	2695	740	1680	168.00	1848.00	2135	213.50	2348.50
18600	744	1910	191	2101	2480	248	2728	744	1698	169.80	1867.80	2160	216.00	2376.00
18700	748	1930	193	2123	2510	251	2761	748	1716	171.60	1887.60	2185	218.50	2403.50
18800	752	1950	195	2145	2540	254	2794	752	1734	173.40	1907.40	2210	221.00	2431.00
18900	756	1970	197	2167	2570	257	2827	756	1752	175.20	1927.20	2235	223.50	2458.50
19000	760	1990	199	2189	2600	260	2860	760	1770	177.00	1947.00	2260	226.00	2486.00
19100	764	2010	201	2211	2630	263	2893	764	1788	178.80	1966.80	2285	228.50	2513.50
19200	768	2030	203	2233	2660	266	2926	768	1806	180.60	1986.60	2310	231.00	2541.00
19300	772	2050	205	2255	2690	269	2959	772	1824	182.40	2006.40	2335	233.50	2568.50
19400	776	2070	207	2277	2720	272	2992	776	1842	184.20	2026.20	2360	236.00	2596.00
19500	780	2090	209	2299	2750	275	3025	780	1860	186.00	2046.00	2385	238.50	2623.50
19600	784	2110	211	2321	2780	278	3058	784	1878	187.80	2065.80	2410	241.00	2651.00
19700	788	2130	213	2343	2810	281	3091	788	1896	189.60	2085.60	2435	243.50	2678.50
19800	792	2150	215	2365	2840	284	3124	792	1914	191.40	2105.40	2460	246.00	2706.00
19900	796	2170	217	2387	2870	287	3157	796	1932	193.20	2125.20	2485	248.50	2733.50
20000	800	2190	219	2409	2900	290	3190	800	1950	195.00	2145.00	2510	251.00	2761.00

Notes—(i) C.D.S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income.

(ii) The total-tax and C.D.S. are to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1 and Rs. 10 respectively.

(iii) C.D.S. is payable by individuals (citizens of India), H.U.F. and trustees of private and discretionary trusts.

**INCOME-TAX & SURCHARGE for individuals, unregistered firms,
H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies**

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WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 20,000 & Rs. 22,500

Slab Rate :	C.D.S. 4%	C.D.S. 4%	C.D.S. 4%	C.D.S. 4%
	Income-tax 30%	Income-tax 40%	Income-tax 25%	Income-tax 30%
	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%

Taxable Income	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77							FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance-tax)						
	C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.			C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.		
		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax			
												Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	0.40	3.00	0.30	3.30	4.00	0.40	4.40	0.40	2.50	0.25	2.75	3.00	0.30	3.30
20	0.80	6.00	0.60	6.60	8.00	0.80	8.80	0.80	5.00	0.50	5.50	6.00	0.60	6.60
30	1.20	9.00	0.90	9.90	12.00	1.20	13.20	1.20	7.50	0.75	8.25	9.00	0.90	9.90
40	1.60	12.00	1.20	13.20	16.00	1.60	17.60	1.60	10.00	1.00	11.00	12.00	1.20	13.20
50	2.00	15.00	1.50	16.50	20.00	2.00	22.00	2.00	12.50	1.25	13.75	15.00	1.50	16.50
60	2.40	18.00	1.80	19.80	24.00	2.40	26.40	2.40	15.00	1.50	16.50	18.00	1.80	19.80
70	2.80	21.00	2.10	23.10	28.00	2.80	30.80	2.80	17.50	1.75	19.25	21.00	2.10	23.10
80	3.20	24.00	2.40	26.40	32.00	3.20	35.20	3.20	20.00	2.00	22.00	24.00	2.40	26.40
90	3.60	27.00	2.70	29.70	36.00	3.60	39.60	3.60	22.50	2.25	24.75	27.00	2.70	29.70
20000	800	2190	219	2409	2900	290	3190	800	1950	195.00	2145.00	2510	251	2761
20100	804	2220	222	2442	2940	294	3234	804	1975	197.50	2172.50	2540	254	2794
20200	808	2250	225	2475	2980	298	3278	808	2000	200.00	2200.00	2570	257	2827
20300	812	2280	228	2508	3020	302	3322	812	2025	202.50	2227.50	2600	260	2860
20400	816	2310	231	2541	3060	306	3366	816	2050	205.00	2255.00	2630	263	2893
20500	820	2340	234	2574	3100	310	3410	820	2075	207.50	2282.50	2660	266	2926
20600	824	2370	237	2607	3140	314	3454	824	2100	210.00	2310.00	2690	269	2959
20700	828	2400	240	2640	3180	318	3498	828	2125	212.50	2337.50	2720	272	2992
20800	832	2430	243	2673	3220	322	3542	832	2150	215.00	2365.00	2750	275	3025
20900	836	2460	246	2706	3260	326	3586	836	2175	217.50	2392.50	2780	278	3058
21000	840	2490	249	2739	3300	330	3630	840	2200	220.00	2420.00	2810	281	3091
21100	844	2520	252	2772	3340	334	3674	844	2225	222.50	2447.50	2840	284	3124
21200	848	2550	255	2805	3380	338	3718	848	2250	225.00	2475.00	2870	287	3157
21300	852	2580	258	2838	3420	342	3762	852	2275	227.50	2502.50	2900	290	3190
21400	856	2610	261	2871	3460	346	3806	856	2300	230.00	2530.00	2930	293	3223
21500	860	2640	264	2904	3500	350	3850	860	2325	232.50	2557.50	2960	296	3256
21600	864	2670	267	2937	3540	354	3894	864	2350	235.00	2585.00	2990	299	3289
21700	868	2700	270	2970	3580	358	3938	868	2375	237.50	2612.50	3020	302	3322
21800	872	2730	273	3003	3620	362	3982	872	2400	240.00	2640.00	3050	305	3355
21900	876	2760	276	3036	3660	366	4026	876	2425	242.50	2667.50	3080	308	3388
22000	880	2790	279	3069	3700	370	4070	880	2450	245.00	2695.00	3110	311	3421
22100	884	2820	282	3102	3740	374	4114	884	2475	247.50	2722.50	3140	314	3454
22200	888	2850	285	3135	3780	378	4158	888	2500	250.00	2750.00	3170	317	3487
22300	892	2880	288	3168	3820	382	4202	892	2525	252.50	2777.50	3200	320	3520
22400	896	2910	291	3201	3860	386	4246	896	2550	255.00	2805.00	3230	323	3553
22500	900	2940	294	3234	3900	390	4290	900	2575	257.50	2832.50	3260	326	3586

Notes—(i) C.D.S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income.

(ii) The total tax and C.D.S. are to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1 and Rs. 10 respectively.

(iii) C.D.S. is payable by individuals (citizens of India), H.U.F. and trustees of private and discretionary trusts.

INCOME-TAX & SURCHARGE for individuals, unregistered firms,**H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies****WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 22,500 & Rs. 25,000.**

Slab Rate :	C. D. S. 4%	C. D. S. 4%	C. D. S. 4%	C. D. S. 4%
	Income-tax 30%	Income-tax 40%	Income-tax 25%	Income-tax 30%
	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%

Taxable income	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77							FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance-Tax)						
	C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.			C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.		
		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax
Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	0.40	3.00	0.30	3.30	4.00	0.40	4.40	0.40	2.50	0.25	2.75	3.00	0.30	3.30
20	0.80	6.00	0.60	6.60	8.00	0.80	8.80	0.80	5.00	0.50	5.50	6.00	0.60	6.60
30	1.20	9.00	0.90	9.90	12.00	1.20	13.20	1.20	7.50	0.75	8.25	9.00	0.90	9.90
40	1.60	12.00	1.20	13.20	16.00	1.60	17.60	1.60	10.00	1.00	11.00	12.00	1.20	13.20
50	2.00	15.00	1.50	16.50	20.00	2.00	22.00	2.00	12.50	1.25	13.75	15.00	1.50	16.50
60	2.40	18.00	1.80	19.80	24.00	2.40	26.40	2.40	15.00	1.50	16.50	18.00	1.80	19.80
70	2.80	21.00	2.10	23.10	28.00	2.80	30.80	2.80	17.50	1.75	19.25	21.00	2.10	23.10
80	3.20	24.00	2.40	26.40	32.00	3.20	35.20	3.20	20.00	2.00	22.00	24.00	2.40	26.40
90	3.60	27.00	2.70	29.70	36.00	3.60	39.60	3.60	22.50	2.25	24.75	27.00	2.70	29.70
22500	900	2940	294	3234	3900	390	4290	900	2575	257.50	2832.50	3260	326	3586
22600	904	2970	297	3267	3940	394	4334	904	2600	260.00	2860.00	3290	329	3619
22700	908	3000	300	3300	3980	398	4378	908	2625	262.50	2887.50	3320	332	3652
22800	912	3030	303	3333	4020	402	4422	912	2650	265.00	2915.00	3350	335	3685
22900	916	3060	306	3366	4060	406	4466	916	2675	267.50	2942.50	3380	338	3718
23000	920	3090	309	3399	4100	410	4510	920	2700	270.00	2970.00	3410	341	3751
23100	924	3120	312	3432	4140	414	4554	924	2725	272.50	2997.50	3440	344	3784
23200	928	3150	315	3465	4180	418	4598	928	2750	275.00	3025.00	3470	347	3817
23300	932	3180	318	3498	4220	422	4642	932	2775	277.50	3052.50	3500	350	3850
23400	936	3210	321	3531	4260	426	4686	936	2800	280.00	3080.00	3530	353	3883
23500	940	3240	324	3564	4300	430	4730	940	2825	282.50	3107.50	3560	356	3916
23600	944	3270	327	3597	4340	434	4774	944	2850	285.00	3135.00	3590	359	3949
23700	948	3300	330	3630	4380	438	4818	948	2875	287.50	3162.50	3620	362	3982
23800	952	3330	333	3663	4420	442	4862	952	2900	290.00	3190.00	3650	365	4015
23900	956	3360	336	3696	4460	446	4906	956	2925	292.50	3217.50	3680	368	4048
24000	960	3390	339	3729	4500	450	4950	960	2950	295.00	3245.00	3710	371	4081
24100	964	3420	342	3762	4540	454	4994	964	2975	297.50	3272.50	3740	374	4114
24200	968	3450	345	3795	4580	458	5038	968	3000	300.00	3300.00	3770	377	4147
24300	972	3480	348	3828	4620	462	5082	972	3025	302.50	3327.50	3800	380	4180
24400	976	3510	351	3861	4660	466	5126	976	3050	305.00	3355.00	3830	383	4213
24500	980	3540	354	3894	4700	470	5170	980	3075	307.50	3382.50	3860	386	4246
24600	984	3570	357	3927	4740	474	5214	984	3100	310.00	3410.00	3890	389	4279
24700	988	3600	360	3960	4780	478	5258	988	3125	312.50	3437.50	3920	392	4312
24800	992	3630	363	3993	4820	482	5302	992	3150	315.00	3465.00	3950	395	4345
24900	996	3660	366	4026	4860	486	5346	996	3175	317.50	3492.50	3980	398	4378
25000	1000	3690	369	4059	4900	490	5390	1000	3200	320.00	3520.00	4010	401	4411

Notes — (i) C. D. S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income.

(ii) The total tax and C.D.S. are to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Rs. 1 and Rs. 10 respectively.

(iii) C.D.S. is payable by individuals (citizens of India), H.U.F. and trustees of private and discretionary trusts.

INCOME-TAX & SURCHARGE for individuals, unregistered firms, H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies

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WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 25,000 & Rs. 27,500

C.D.S. 6% Slab Rate : Income-tax 40% Surcharge 10%	C.D.S. 6% Income-tax 50% Surcharge 10%	C.D.S. 10% Income-tax 30% Surcharge 10%	C.D.S. 10% Income-tax 40% Surcharge 10%
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Surcharge 10%														
FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77								FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance-tax)						
Taxable Income	C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.			C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.		
		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax
Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	0.60	4.00	0.40	4.40	5.00	0.50	5.50	1.00	3.00	0.30	3.30	4.00	0.40	4.40
20	1.20	8.00	0.80	8.80	10.00	1.00	11.00	2.00	6.00	0.60	6.60	8.00	0.80	8.80
30	1.80	12.00	1.20	13.20	15.00	1.50	16.50	3.00	9.00	0.90	9.90	12.00	1.20	13.20
40	2.40	16.00	1.60	17.60	20.00	2.00	22.00	4.00	12.00	1.20	13.20	16.00	1.60	17.60
50	3.00	20.00	2.00	22.00	25.00	2.50	27.50	5.00	15.00	1.50	16.50	20.00	2.00	22.00
60	3.60	24.00	2.40	26.40	30.00	3.00	33.00	6.00	18.00	1.80	19.80	24.00	2.40	26.40
70	4.20	28.00	2.80	30.80	35.00	3.50	38.50	7.00	21.00	2.10	23.10	28.00	2.80	30.80
80	4.80	32.00	3.20	35.20	40.00	4.00	44.00	8.00	24.00	2.40	26.40	32.00	3.20	35.20
90	5.40	36.00	3.60	39.60	45.00	4.50	49.50	9.00	27.00	2.70	29.70	36.00	3.60	39.60
25000	1000	3690	369	4059	4900	490	5390	1000	3200	320	3520	4010	401	4411
25100	1006	3730	373	4103	4950	495	5445	1010	3230	323	3553	4050	405	4455
25200	1012	3770	377	4147	5000	500	5500	1020	3260	326	3586	4090	409	4499
25300	1018	3810	381	4191	5050	505	5555	1030	3290	329	3619	4130	413	4543
25400	1024	3850	385	4235	5100	510	5610	1040	3320	332	3652	4170	417	4587
25500	1030	3890	389	4279	5150	515	5665	1050	3350	335	3685	4210	421	4631
25600	1036	3930	393	4323	5200	520	5720	1060	3380	338	3718	4250	425	4675
25700	1042	3970	397	4367	5250	525	5775	1070	3410	341	3751	4290	429	4719
25800	1048	4010	401	4411	5300	530	5830	1080	3440	344	3784	4330	433	4763
25900	1054	4050	405	4455	5350	535	5885	1090	3470	347	3817	4370	437	4807
26000	1060	4090	409	4499	5400	540	5940	1100	3500	350	3850	4410	441	4851
26100	1066	4130	413	4543	5450	545	5995	1110	3530	353	3883	4450	445	4895
26200	1072	4170	417	4587	5500	550	6050	1120	3560	356	3916	4490	449	4939
26300	1078	4210	421	4631	5550	555	6105	1130	3590	359	3949	4530	453	4983
26400	1084	4250	425	4675	5600	560	6160	1140	3620	362	3982	4570	457	5027
26500	1090	4290	429	4719	5650	565	6215	1150	3650	365	4015	4610	461	5071
26600	1096	4330	433	4763	5700	570	6270	1160	3680	368	4048	4650	465	5115
26700	1102	4370	437	4807	5750	575	6325	1170	3710	371	4081	4690	469	5159
26800	1108	4410	441	4851	5800	580	6380	1180	3740	374	4114	4730	473	5203
26900	1114	4450	445	4895	5850	585	6435	1190	3770	377	4147	4770	477	5247
27000	1120	4490	449	4939	5900	590	6490	1200	3800	380	4180	4810	481	5291
27100	1126	4530	453	4983	5950	595	6545	1210	3830	383	4213	4850	485	5335
27200	1132	4570	457	5027	6000	600	6600	1220	3860	386	4246	4890	489	5379
27300	1138	4610	461	5071	6050	605	6655	1230	3890	389	4279	4930	493	5423
27400	1144	4650	465	5115	6100	610	6710	1240	3920	392	4312	4970	497	5467
27500	1150	4690	469	5159	6150	615	6765	1250	3950	395	4345	5010	501	5511

Notes—(i) C.D.S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income.

(ii) The total tax and C.D.S. are to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1 and Rs. 10 respectively.

(iii) C.D.S. is payable by individuals (citizens of India), H.U.F. and trustees of private and discretionary trusts.

INCOME-TAX & SUR-CHARGE for individuals, unregistered firms, H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies.

WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 27,500 & Rs. 30,000

Slab Rate :	C.D.S. 6%	C.D.S. 6%	C.D.S. 10%	C.D.S. 10%
	Income-tax 40%	Income-tax 50%	Income-tax 30%	Income-tax 40%
	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%

Taxable income	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77							FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance tax)						
	C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.			C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.		
		I.T.	S.C.	Total Tax	I.T.	S.C.	Total Tax		I.T.	S.C.	Total Tax	I.T.	S.C.	Total Tax
Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	0.60	4.00	0.40	4.40	5.00	0.50	5.50	1.00	3.00	0.30	3.30	4.00	0.40	4.40
20	1.20	8.00	0.80	8.80	10.00	1.00	11.00	2.00	6.00	0.60	6.60	8.00	0.80	8.80
30	1.80	12.00	1.20	13.20	15.00	1.50	16.50	3.00	9.00	0.90	9.90	12.00	1.20	13.20
40	2.40	16.00	1.60	17.60	20.00	2.00	22.00	4.00	12.00	1.20	13.20	16.00	1.60	17.60
50	3.00	20.00	2.00	22.00	25.00	2.50	27.50	5.00	15.00	1.50	16.50	20.00	2.00	22.00
60	3.60	24.00	2.40	26.40	30.00	3.00	33.00	6.00	18.00	1.80	19.80	24.00	2.40	26.40
70	4.20	28.00	2.80	30.80	35.00	3.50	38.50	7.00	21.00	2.10	23.10	28.00	2.80	30.80
80	4.80	32.00	3.20	35.20	40.00	4.00	44.00	8.00	24.00	2.40	26.40	32.00	3.20	35.20
90	5.40	36.00	3.60	39.60	45.00	4.50	49.50	9.00	27.00	2.70	29.70	36.00	3.60	39.60
27500	1150	4690	469	5159	6150	615	6765	1250	3950	395	4345	5010	501	5511
27600	1156	4730	473	5203	6200	620	6820	1260	3980	398	4378	5050	505	5555
27700	1162	4770	477	5247	6250	625	6875	1270	4010	401	4411	5090	509	5599
27800	1168	4810	481	5291	6300	630	6930	1280	4040	404	4444	5130	513	5643
27900	1174	4850	485	5335	6350	635	6985	1290	4070	407	4477	5170	517	5687
28000	1180	4890	489	5379	6400	640	7040	1300	4100	410	4510	5210	521	5731
28100	1186	4930	493	5423	6450	645	7095	1310	4130	413	4543	5250	525	5775
28200	1192	4970	497	5467	6500	650	7150	1320	4160	416	4576	5290	529	5819
28300	1198	5010	501	5511	6550	655	7205	1330	4190	419	4609	5330	533	5863
28400	1204	5050	505	5555	6600	660	7260	1340	4220	422	4642	5370	537	5907
28500	1210	5090	509	5599	6650	665	7315	1350	4250	425	4675	5410	541	5951
28600	1216	5130	513	5643	6700	670	7370	1360	4280	428	4708	5450	545	5995
28700	1222	5170	517	5687	6750	675	7425	1370	4310	431	4741	5490	549	6039
28800	1228	5210	521	5731	6800	680	7480	1380	4340	434	4774	5530	553	6083
28900	1234	5250	525	5775	6850	685	7535	1390	4370	437	4807	5570	557	6127
29000	1240	5290	529	5819	6900	690	7590	1400	4400	440	4840	5610	561	6171
29100	1246	5330	533	5863	6950	695	7645	1410	4430	443	4873	5650	565	6215
29200	1252	5370	537	5907	7000	700	7700	1420	4460	446	4906	5690	569	6259
29300	1258	5410	541	5951	7050	705	7755	1430	4490	449	4939	5730	573	6303
29400	1264	5450	545	5995	7100	710	7810	1440	4520	452	4972	5770	577	6347
29500	1270	5490	549	6039	7150	715	7865	1450	4550	455	5005	5810	581	6391
29600	1276	5530	553	6083	7200	720	7920	1460	4580	458	5038	5850	585	6435
29700	1282	5570	557	6127	7250	725	7975	1470	4610	461	5071	5890	589	6479
29800	1288	5610	561	6171	7300	730	8030	1480	4640	464	5104	5930	593	6523
29900	1294	5650	565	6215	7350	735	8085	1490	4670	467	5137	5970	597	6567
30000	1300	5690	569	6259	7400	740	8140	1500	4700	470	5170	6010	601	6611

- Note:—(i) C.D.S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income.
(ii) The total tax and C.D.S. are to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1 and Rs. 10 respectively.
(iii) C.D.S. is payable by individuals (citizens of India), H.U.F. and trustees of private and discretionary trusts.

H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies

WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 30,000 & Rs. 32,500

Slab Rate :	C.D.S. 6%	C.D.S. 6%	C.D.S. 10%	C.D.S. 10%
	Income-tax 50%	Income-tax 60%	Income-tax 40%	Income-tax 50%
	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%

Taxable income	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77							FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance-tax)						
	C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.			C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.		
		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax
Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	0.60	5.00	0.50	5.50	6.00	0.60	6.60	1.00	4.00	0.40	4.40	5.00	0.50	5.50
20	1.20	10.00	1.00	11.00	12.00	1.20	13.20	2.00	8.00	0.80	8.80	10.00	1.00	11.00
30	1.80	15.00	1.50	16.50	18.00	1.80	19.80	3.00	12.00	1.20	13.20	15.00	1.50	16.50
40	2.40	20.00	2.00	22.00	24.00	2.40	26.40	4.00	16.00	1.60	17.60	20.00	2.00	22.00
50	3.00	25.00	2.50	27.50	30.00	3.00	33.00	5.00	20.00	2.00	22.00	25.00	2.50	27.50
60	3.60	30.00	3.00	33.00	36.00	3.60	39.60	6.00	24.00	2.40	26.40	30.00	3.00	33.00
70	4.20	35.00	3.50	38.50	42.00	4.20	46.20	7.00	28.00	2.80	30.80	35.00	3.50	38.50
80	4.80	40.00	4.00	44.00	48.00	4.80	52.80	8.00	32.00	3.20	35.20	40.00	4.00	44.00
90	5.40	45.00	4.50	49.50	54.00	5.40	59.40	9.00	36.00	3.60	39.60	45.00	4.50	49.50
30000	1300	5690	569	6259	7400	740	8140	1500	4700	470	5170	6010	601	6611
30100	1306	5740	574	6314	7460	746	8206	1510	4740	474	5214	6060	606	6666
30200	1312	5790	579	6369	7520	752	8272	1520	4780	478	5258	6110	611	6721
30300	1318	5840	584	6424	7580	758	8338	1530	4820	482	5302	6160	616	6776
30400	1324	5890	589	6479	7640	764	8404	1540	4860	486	5346	6210	621	6831
30500	1330	5940	594	6534	7700	770	8470	1550	4900	490	5390	6260	626	6886
30600	1336	5990	599	6589	7760	776	8536	1560	4940	494	5434	6310	631	6941
30700	1342	6040	604	6644	7820	782	8602	1570	4980	498	5478	6360	636	6996
30800	1348	6090	609	6699	7880	788	8668	1580	5020	502	5522	6410	641	7051
30900	1354	6140	614	6754	7940	794	8734	1590	5060	506	5566	6460	646	7106
31000	1360	6190	619	6809	8000	800	8800	1600	5100	510	5610	6510	651	7161
31100	1366	6240	624	6864	8060	806	8866	1610	5140	514	5654	6560	656	7216
31200	1372	6290	629	6919	8120	812	8932	1620	5180	518	5698	6610	661	7271
31300	1378	6340	634	6974	8180	818	8998	1630	5220	522	5742	6660	666	7326
31400	1384	6390	639	7029	8240	824	9064	1640	5260	526	5786	6710	671	7381
31500	1390	6440	644	7084	8300	830	9130	1650	5300	530	5830	6760	676	7436
31600	1396	6490	649	7139	8360	836	9196	1660	5340	534	5874	6810	681	7491
31700	1402	6540	654	7194	8420	842	9262	1670	5380	538	5918	6860	686	7546
31800	1408	6590	659	7249	8480	848	9328	1680	5420	542	5962	6910	691	7601
31900	1414	6640	664	7304	8540	854	9394	1690	5460	546	6006	6960	696	7656
32000	1420	6690	669	7359	8600	860	9460	1700	5500	550	6050	7010	701	7711
32100	1426	6740	674	7414	8660	866	9526	1710	5540	554	6094	7060	706	7766
32200	1432	6790	679	7469	8720	872	9592	1720	5580	558	6138	7110	711	7821
32300	1438	6840	684	7524	8780	878	9658	1730	5620	562	6182	7160	716	7876
32400	1444	6890	689	7579	8840	884	9724	1740	5660	566	6226	7210	721	7931
32500	1450	6940	694	7634	8900	890	9790	1750	5700	570	6270	7260	726	7986

Notes—(i) C.D.S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income.

(ii) The total tax and C.D.S. are to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1 and Rs. 10 respectively

(iii) C.D.S. is payable by individuals (citizens of India), H.U.F. and trustees of private and discretionary trusts.

INCOME-TAX & SURCHARGE for individuals, unregistered firms, H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies

WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 32,500 & Rs. 35,000

	C.D.S. 6%	C.D.S. 6%	C.D.S. 10%	C.D.S. 10%
Slab Rate :	Income-tax 50%	Income-tax 60%	Income-tax 40%	Income-tax 50%
	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%

Taxable Income	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77							FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance-tax)						
	C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.			C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.		
		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax
Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	0.60	5.00	0.50	5.50	6.00	0.60	6.60	1.00	4.00	0.40	4.40	5.00	0.50	5.50
20	1.20	10.00	1.00	11.00	12.00	1.20	13.20	2.00	8.00	0.80	8.80	10.00	1.00	11.00
30	1.80	15.00	1.50	16.50	18.00	1.80	19.80	3.00	12.00	1.20	13.20	15.00	1.50	16.50
40	2.40	20.00	2.00	22.00	24.00	2.40	26.40	4.00	16.00	1.60	17.60	20.00	2.00	22.00
50	3.00	25.00	2.50	27.50	30.00	3.00	33.00	5.00	20.00	2.00	22.00	25.00	2.50	27.50
60	3.60	30.00	3.00	33.00	36.00	3.60	39.60	6.00	24.00	2.40	26.40	30.00	3.00	33.00
70	4.20	35.00	3.50	38.50	42.00	4.20	46.20	7.00	28.00	2.80	30.80	35.00	3.50	38.50
80	4.80	40.00	4.00	44.00	48.00	4.80	52.80	8.00	32.00	3.20	35.20	40.00	4.00	44.00
90	5.40	45.00	4.50	49.50	54.00	5.40	59.40	9.00	36.00	3.60	39.60	45.00	4.50	49.50
32500	1450	6940	694	7634	8900	890	9790	1750	5700	570	6270	7260	726	7986
32600	1456	6990	699	7689	8960	896	9856	1760	5740	574	6314	7310	731	8041
32700	1462	7040	704	7744	9020	902	9922	1770	5780	578	6358	7360	736	8096
32800	1468	7090	709	7799	9080	908	9988	1780	5820	582	6402	7410	741	8151
32900	1474	7140	714	7854	9140	914	10054	1790	5860	586	6446	7460	746	8206
33000	1480	7190	719	7909	9200	920	10120	1800	5900	590	6490	7510	751	8261
33100	1486	7240	724	7964	9260	926	10186	1810	5940	594	6534	7560	756	8316
33200	1492	7290	729	8019	9320	932	10252	1820	5980	598	6578	7610	761	8371
33300	1498	7340	734	8074	9380	938	10318	1830	6020	602	6622	7660	766	8426
33400	1504	7390	739	8129	9440	944	10384	1840	6060	606	6666	7710	771	8481
33500	1510	7440	744	8184	9500	950	10450	1850	6100	610	6710	7760	776	8536
33600	1516	7490	749	8239	9560	956	10516	1860	6140	614	6754	7810	781	8591
33700	1522	7540	754	8294	9620	962	10582	1870	6180	618	6798	7860	786	8646
33800	1528	7590	759	8349	9680	968	10648	1880	6220	622	6842	7910	791	8701
33900	1534	7640	764	8404	9740	974	10714	1890	6260	626	6886	7960	796	8756
34000	1540	7690	769	8459	9800	980	10780	1900	6300	630	6930	8010	801	8811
34100	1546	7740	774	8514	9860	986	10846	1910	6340	634	6974	8060	806	8866
34200	1552	7790	779	8569	9920	992	10912	1920	6380	638	7018	8110	811	8921
34300	1558	7840	784	8624	9980	998	10978	1930	6420	642	7062	8160	816	8976
34400	1564	7890	789	8679	10040	1004	11044	1940	6460	646	7106	8210	821	9031
34500	1570	7940	794	8734	10100	1010	11110	1950	6500	650	7150	8260	826	9086
34600	1576	7990	799	8789	10160	1016	11176	1960	6540	654	7194	8310	831	9141
34700	1582	8040	804	8844	10220	1022	11242	1970	6580	658	7238	8360	836	9196
34800	1588	8090	809	8899	10280	1028	11308	1980	6620	662	7282	8410	841	9251
34900	1594	8140	814	8954	10340	1034	11374	1990	6660	666	7326	8460	846	9306
35000	1600	8190	819	9009	10400	1040	11440	2000	6700	670	7370	8510	851	9361

Notes—(i) C.D.S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income.

(ii) The total tax and C.D.S. are to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1 and Rs. 10 respectively.

(iii) C.D.S. is payable by individuals citizens of (India), H.U.F. and trustees of private and discretionary trusts.

H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies

WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 35,000 & Rs. 37,500

Slab Rate :	C.D.S.	6%	C.D.S.	6%	C.D.S.	10%	C.D.S.	10%
	Income-tax	50%	Income-tax	60%	Income-tax	40%	Income-tax	50%
	Surcharge	10%	Surcharge	10%	Surcharge	10%	Surcharge	10%

Taxable Income	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77							FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance-tax)						
	C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.			C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.		
		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax
Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	0.60	5.00	0.50	5.50	6.00	0.60	6.60	1.00	4.00	0.40	4.40	5.00	0.50	5.50
20	1.20	10.00	1.00	11.00	12.00	1.20	13.20	2.00	8.00	0.80	8.80	10.00	1.00	11.00
30	1.80	15.00	1.50	16.50	18.00	1.80	19.80	3.00	12.00	1.20	13.20	15.00	1.50	16.50
40	2.40	20.00	2.00	22.00	24.00	2.40	26.40	4.00	16.00	1.60	17.60	20.00	2.00	22.00
50	3.00	25.00	2.50	27.50	30.00	3.00	33.00	5.00	20.00	2.00	22.00	25.00	2.50	27.50
60	3.60	30.00	3.00	33.00	36.00	3.60	39.60	6.00	24.00	2.40	26.40	30.00	3.00	33.00
70	4.20	35.00	3.50	38.50	42.00	4.20	46.20	7.00	28.00	2.80	30.80	35.00	3.50	38.50
80	4.80	40.00	4.00	44.00	48.00	4.80	52.80	8.00	32.00	3.20	35.20	40.00	4.00	44.00
90	5.40	45.00	4.50	49.50	54.00	5.40	59.40	9.00	36.00	3.60	39.60	45.00	4.50	49.50
35000	1600	8190	819	9009	10400	1040	11440	2000	6700	670	7370	8510	851	9361
35100	1606	8240	824	9064	10460	1046	11506	2010	6740	674	7414	8560	856	9416
35200	1612	8290	829	9119	10520	1052	11572	2020	6780	678	7458	8610	861	9471
35300	1618	8340	834	9174	10580	1058	11638	2030	6820	682	7502	8660	866	9526
35400	1624	8390	839	9229	10640	1064	11704	2040	6860	686	7546	8710	871	9581
35500	1630	8440	844	9284	10700	1070	11770	2050	6900	690	7590	8760	876	9636
35600	1636	8490	849	9339	10760	1076	11836	2060	6940	694	7634	8810	881	9691
35700	1642	8540	854	9394	10820	1082	11902	2070	6980	698	7678	8860	886	9746
35800	1648	8590	859	9449	10880	1088	11968	2080	7020	702	7722	8910	891	9801
35900	1654	8640	864	9504	10940	1094	12034	2090	7060	706	7766	8960	896	9856
36000	1660	8690	869	9559	11000	1100	12100	2100	7100	710	7810	9010	901	9911
36100	1666	8740	874	9614	11060	1106	12166	2110	7140	714	7854	9060	906	9966
36200	1672	8790	879	9669	11120	1112	12232	2120	7180	718	7898	9110	911	10021
36300	1678	8840	884	9724	11180	1118	12298	2130	7220	722	7942	9160	916	10076
36400	1684	8890	889	9779	11240	1124	12364	2140	7260	726	7986	9210	921	10131
36500	1690	8940	894	9834	11300	1130	12430	2150	7300	730	8030	9260	926	10186
36600	1696	8990	899	9889	11360	1136	12496	2160	7340	734	8074	9310	931	10241
36700	1702	9040	904	9944	11420	1142	12562	2170	7380	738	8118	9360	936	10296
36800	1708	9090	909	9999	11480	1148	12628	2180	7420	742	8162	9410	941	10351
36900	1714	9140	914	10054	11540	1154	12694	2190	7460	746	8206	9460	946	10406
37000	1720	9190	919	10109	11600	1160	12760	2200	7500	750	8250	9510	951	10461
37100	1726	9240	924	10164	11660	1166	12826	2210	7540	754	8294	9560	956	10516
37200	1732	9290	929	10219	11720	1172	12892	2220	7580	758	8338	9610	961	10571
37300	1738	9340	934	10274	11780	1178	12958	2230	7620	762	8382	9660	966	10626
37400	1744	9390	939	10329	11840	1184	13024	2240	7660	766	8426	9710	971	10681
37500	1750	9440	944	10384	11900	1190	13090	2250	7700	770	8470	9760	976	10736

Notes—(i) C.D.S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income.

(ii) The total tax and C.D.S. are to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1 and Rs. 10 respectively.

(iii) C.D.S. is payable by individuals (citizens of India), H.U.F. and trustees of private and discretionary trusts.

INCOME-TAX & SURCHARGE for individuals, unregistered firms, H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies

WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 37,500 & Rs. 40,000.

Slab Rate :	C. D. S. 6%	C. D. S. 6%	C. D. S. 10%	C. D. S. 10%
	Income-tax 50%	Income-tax 60%	Income-tax 40%	Income-tax 50%
	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%

Taxable income	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77							FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance-tax)						
	C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.			C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.		
		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax
Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	0.60	5.00	0.50	5.50	6.00	0.60	6.60	1.00	4.00	0.40	4.40	5.00	0.50	5.50
20	1.20	10.00	1.00	11.00	12.00	1.20	13.20	2.00	8.00	0.80	8.80	10.00	1.00	11.00
30	1.80	15.00	1.50	16.50	18.00	1.80	19.80	3.00	12.00	1.20	13.20	15.00	1.50	16.50
40	2.40	20.00	2.00	22.00	24.00	2.40	26.40	4.00	16.00	1.60	17.60	20.00	2.00	22.00
50	3.00	25.00	2.50	27.50	30.00	3.00	33.00	5.00	20.00	2.00	22.00	25.00	2.50	27.50
60	3.60	30.00	3.00	33.00	36.00	3.60	39.60	6.00	24.00	2.40	26.40	30.00	3.00	33.00
70	4.20	35.00	3.50	38.50	42.00	4.20	46.20	7.00	28.00	2.80	30.80	35.00	3.50	38.50
80	4.80	40.00	4.00	44.00	48.00	4.80	52.80	8.00	32.00	3.20	35.20	40.00	4.00	44.00
90	5.40	45.00	4.50	49.50	54.00	5.40	59.40	9.00	36.00	3.60	39.60	45.00	4.50	49.50
37500	1750	9440	944	10384	11900	1190	13090	2250	7700	770	8470	9760	976	10736
37600	1756	9490	949	10439	11960	1196	13156	2260	7740	774	8514	9810	981	10791
37700	1762	9540	954	10494	12020	1202	13222	2270	7780	778	8558	9860	986	10846
37800	1768	9590	959	10549	12080	1208	13288	2280	7820	782	8602	9910	991	10901
37900	1774	9640	964	10604	12140	1214	13354	2290	7860	786	8646	9960	996	10956
38000	1780	9690	969	10659	12200	1220	13420	2300	7900	790	8690	10010	1001	11011
38100	1786	9740	974	10714	12260	1226	13486	2310	7940	794	8734	10060	1006	11066
38200	1792	9790	979	10769	12320	1232	13552	2320	7980	798	8778	10110	1011	11121
38300	1798	9840	984	10824	12380	1238	13618	2330	8020	802	8822	10160	1016	11176
38400	1804	9890	989	10879	12440	1244	13684	2340	8060	806	8866	10210	1021	11231
38500	1810	9940	994	10934	12500	1250	13750	2350	8100	810	8910	10260	1026	11286
38600	1816	9990	999	10989	12560	1256	13816	2360	8140	814	8954	10310	1031	11341
38700	1822	10040	1004	11044	12620	1262	13882	2370	8180	818	8998	10360	1036	11396
38800	1828	10090	1009	11099	12680	1268	13948	2380	8220	822	9042	10410	1041	11451
38900	1834	10140	1014	11154	12740	1274	14014	2390	8260	826	9086	10460	1046	11506
39000	1840	10190	1019	11209	12800	1280	14080	2400	8300	830	9130	10510	1051	11561
39100	1846	10240	1024	11264	12860	1286	14146	2410	8340	834	9174	10560	1056	11616
39200	1852	10290	1029	11319	12920	1292	14212	2420	8380	838	9218	10610	1061	11671
39300	1858	10340	1034	11374	12980	1298	14278	2430	8420	842	9262	10660	1066	11726
39400	1864	10390	1039	11429	13040	1304	14344	2440	8460	846	9306	10710	1071	11781
39500	1870	10440	1044	11484	13100	1310	14410	2450	8500	850	9350	10760	1076	11836
39600	1876	10490	1049	11539	13160	1316	14476	2460	8540	854	9394	10810	1081	11891
39700	1882	10540	1054	11594	13220	1322	14542	2470	8580	858	9438	10860	1086	11946
39800	1888	10590	1059	11649	13280	1328	14608	2480	8620	862	9482	10910	1091	12001
39900	1894	10640	1064	11704	13340	1334	14674	2490	8660	866	9526	10960	1096	12056
40000	1900	10690	1069	11759	13400	1340	14740	2500	8700	870	9570	11010	1101	12111

Notes — (i) C.D.S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income.

(ii) The total tax and C.D.S. are to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1 and Rs. 10 respectively.

(iii) C.D.S. is payable by individuals (citizens of India), H.U.F. and trustees of private and discretionary trusts.

INCOME-TAX & SURCHARGE for individuals, unregistered firms, H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies

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WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 40,000 & Rs. 42,500

Slab Rate :	C.D.S. 6% Income-tax 50% Surcharge 10%	C.D.S. 6% Income-tax 60% Surcharge 10%	C.D.S. 10% Income-tax 40% Surcharge 10%	C.D.S. 10% Income-tax 50% Surcharge 10%
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Taxable income	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77							FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance-tax)						
	C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.			C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.		
		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax
Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	0.60	5.00	0.50	5.50	6.00	0.60	6.60	1.00	4.00	0.40	4.40	5.00	0.50	5.50
20	1.20	10.00	1.00	11.00	12.00	1.20	13.20	2.00	8.00	0.80	8.80	10.00	1.00	11.00
30	1.80	15.00	1.50	16.50	18.00	1.80	19.80	3.00	12.00	1.20	13.20	15.00	1.50	16.50
40	2.40	20.00	2.00	22.00	24.00	2.40	26.40	4.00	16.00	1.60	17.60	20.00	2.00	22.00
50	3.00	25.00	2.50	27.50	30.00	3.00	33.00	5.00	20.00	2.00	22.00	25.00	2.50	27.50
60	3.60	30.00	3.00	33.00	36.00	3.60	39.60	6.00	24.00	2.40	26.40	30.00	3.00	33.00
70	4.20	35.00	3.50	38.50	42.00	4.20	46.20	7.00	28.00	2.80	30.80	35.00	3.50	38.50
80	4.80	40.00	4.00	44.00	48.00	4.80	52.80	8.00	32.00	3.20	35.20	40.00	4.00	44.00
90	5.40	45.00	4.50	49.50	54.00	5.40	59.40	9.00	36.00	3.60	39.60	45.00	4.50	49.50
40000	1900	10690	1069	11759	13400	1340	14740	2500	8700	870	9570	11010	1101	12111
40100	1906	10740	1074	11814	13460	1346	14806	2510	8740	874	9614	11060	1106	12166
40200	1912	10790	1079	11869	13520	1352	14872	2520	8780	878	9658	11110	1111	12221
40300	1918	10840	1084	11924	13580	1358	14938	2530	8820	882	9702	11160	1116	12276
40400	1924	10890	1089	11979	13640	1364	15004	2540	8860	886	9746	11210	1121	12331
40500	1930	10940	1094	12034	13700	1370	15070	2550	8900	890	9790	11260	1126	12386
40600	1936	10990	1099	12089	13760	1376	15136	2560	8940	894	9834	11310	1131	12441
40700	1942	11040	1104	12144	13820	1382	15202	2570	8980	898	9878	11360	1136	12496
40800	1948	11090	1109	12199	13880	1388	15268	2580	9020	902	9922	11410	1141	12551
40900	1954	11140	1114	12254	13940	1394	15334	2590	9060	906	9966	11460	1146	12606
41000	1960	11190	1119	12309	14000	1400	15400	2600	9100	910	10010	11510	1151	12661
41100	1966	11240	1124	12364	14060	1406	15466	2610	9140	914	10054	11560	1156	12716
41200	1972	11290	1129	12419	14120	1412	15532	2620	9180	918	10098	11610	1161	12771
41300	1978	11340	1134	12474	14180	1418	15598	2630	9220	922	10142	11660	1166	12826
41400	1984	11390	1139	12529	14240	1424	15664	2640	9260	926	10186	11710	1171	12881
41500	1990	11440	1144	12584	14300	1430	15730	2650	9300	930	10230	11760	1176	12936
41600	1996	11490	1149	12639	14360	1436	15796	2660	9340	934	10274	11810	1181	12991
41700	2002	11540	1154	12694	14420	1442	15862	2670	9380	938	10318	11860	1186	13046
41800	2008	11590	1159	12749	14480	1448	15928	2680	9420	942	10362	11910	1191	13101
41900	2014	11640	1164	12804	14540	1454	15994	2690	9460	946	10406	11960	1196	13156
42000	2020	11690	1169	12859	14600	1460	16060	2700	9500	950	10450	12010	1201	13211
42100	2026	11740	1174	12914	14660	1466	16126	2710	9540	954	10494	12060	1206	13266
42200	2032	11790	1179	12969	14720	1472	16192	2720	9580	958	10538	12110	1211	13321
42300	2038	11840	1184	13024	14780	1478	16258	2730	9620	962	10582	12160	1216	13376
42400	2044	11890	1189	13079	14840	1484	16324	2740	9660	966	10626	12210	1221	13431
42500	2050	11940	1194	13134	14900	1490	16390	2750	9700	970	10670	12260	1226	13486

- Notes—**(i) C.D.S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income.
(ii) The total tax and C.D.S. are to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1 and Rs. 10 respectively.
(iii) C.D.S. is payable by individuals (citizens of India), H.U.F. and trustees of private and discretionary trusts.

INCOME-TAX & SURCHARGE for individuals, unregistered firms,**H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies****WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 42,500 & Rs. 45,000**

	C.D.S. 6%	C.D.S. 6%	C.D.S. 10%	C.D.S. 10%
Slab Rate :	Income-tax 50%	Income-tax 60%	Income-tax 40%	Income-tax 50%
	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%

Taxable Income Rs.	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77							FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance-tax)						
	C.D.S. Rs P.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.			C.D.S. Rs.P.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.		
		I. T. Rs. P.	S. C. Rs. P.	Total tax Rs. P.	I. T. Rs. P.	S. C. Rs. P.	Total tax Rs. P.		I. T. Rs. P.	S. C. Rs. P.	Total tax Rs. P.	I. T. Rs. P.	S. C. Rs. P.	Total tax Rs. P.
10	0.60	5.00	0.50	5.50	6.00	0.60	6.60	1.00	4.00	0.40	4.40	5.00	0.50	5.50
20	1.20	10.00	1.00	11.00	12.00	1.20	13.20	2.00	8.00	0.80	8.80	10.00	1.00	11.00
30	1.80	15.00	1.50	16.50	18.00	1.80	19.80	3.00	12.00	1.20	13.20	15.00	1.50	16.50
40	2.40	20.00	2.00	22.00	24.00	2.40	26.40	4.00	16.00	1.60	17.60	20.00	2.00	22.00
50	3.00	25.00	2.50	27.50	30.00	3.00	33.00	5.00	20.00	2.00	22.00	25.00	2.50	27.50
60	3.60	30.00	3.00	33.00	36.00	3.60	39.60	6.00	24.00	2.40	26.40	30.00	3.00	33.00
70	4.20	35.00	3.50	38.50	42.00	4.20	46.20	7.00	28.00	2.80	30.80	35.00	3.50	38.50
80	4.80	40.00	4.00	44.00	48.00	4.80	52.80	8.00	32.00	3.20	35.20	40.00	4.00	44.00
90	5.40	45.00	4.50	49.50	54.00	5.40	59.40	9.00	36.00	3.60	39.60	45.00	4.50	49.50
42500	2050	11940	1194	13134	14900	1490	16390	2750	9700	970	10670	12260	1226	13486
42600	2056	11990	1199	13189	14960	1496	16456	2760	9740	974	10714	12310	1231	13541
42700	2062	12040	1204	13244	15020	1502	16522	2770	9780	978	10758	12360	1236	13596
42800	2068	12090	1209	13299	15080	1508	16588	2780	9820	982	10802	12410	1241	13651
42900	2074	12140	1214	13354	15140	1514	16654	2790	9860	986	10846	12460	1246	13706
43000	2080	12190	1219	13409	15200	1520	16720	2800	9900	990	10890	12510	1251	13761
43100	2086	12240	1224	13464	15260	1526	16786	2810	9940	994	10934	12560	1256	13816
43200	2092	12290	1229	13519	15320	1532	16852	2820	9980	998	10978	12610	1261	13871
43300	2098	12340	1234	13574	15380	1538	16918	2830	10020	1002	11022	12660	1266	13926
43400	2104	12390	1239	13629	15440	1544	16984	2840	10060	1006	11066	12710	1271	13981
43500	2110	12440	1244	13684	15500	1550	17050	2850	10100	1010	11110	12760	1276	14036
43600	2116	12490	1249	13739	15560	1556	17116	2860	10140	1014	11154	12810	1281	14091
43700	2122	12540	1254	13794	15620	1562	17182	2870	10180	1018	11198	12860	1286	14146
43800	2128	12590	1259	13849	15680	1568	17248	2880	10220	1022	11242	12910	1291	14201
43900	2134	12640	1264	13904	15740	1574	17314	2890	10260	1026	11286	12960	1296	14256
44000	2140	12690	1269	13959	15800	1580	17380	2900	10300	1030	11330	13010	1301	14311
44100	2146	12740	1274	14014	15860	1586	17446	2910	10340	1034	11374	13060	1306	14366
44200	2152	12790	1279	14069	15920	1592	17512	2920	10380	1038	11418	13110	1311	14421
44300	2158	12840	1284	14124	15980	1598	17578	2930	10420	1042	11462	13160	1316	14476
44400	2164	12890	1289	14179	16040	1604	17644	2940	10460	1046	11506	13210	1321	14531
44500	2170	12940	1294	14234	16100	1610	17710	2950	10500	1050	11550	13260	1326	14586
44600	2176	12990	1299	14289	16160	1616	17776	2960	10540	1054	11594	13310	1331	14641
44700	2182	13040	1304	14344	16220	1622	17842	2970	10580	1058	11638	13360	1336	14696
44800	2188	13090	1309	14399	16280	1628	17908	2980	10620	1062	11682	13410	1341	14751
44900	2194	13140	1314	14454	16340	1634	17974	2990	10660	1066	11726	13460	1346	14806
45000	2200	13190	1319	14509	16400	1640	18040	3000	10700	1070	11770	13510	1351	14861

- Notes—(i) C.D.S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income.
(ii) The total tax and C.D.S. are to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1 and Rs. 10 respectively
(iii) C.D.S. is payable by individuals (citizens of India), H.U.F. and trustees of private and discretionary trusts.

**INCOME-TAX & SURCHARGE for individuals, unregistered firms,
H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies**

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WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 45,000 & Rs. 47,500.

Slab Rate :	C. D. S. 6%	C. D. S. 6%	C. D. S. 10%	C. D. S. 10%
	Income-tax 50%	Income-tax 60%	Income-tax 40%	Income-tax 50%
	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%

Taxable Income Rs.	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77							FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance-Tax)						
	C.D.S. Rs. P.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.			C.D.S. Rs. P.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.		
		I. T. Rs. P.	S. C. Rs. P.	Total tax Rs. P.	I. T. Rs. P.	S. C. Rs. P.	Total tax Rs. P.		I. T. Rs. P.	S. C. Rs. P.	Total tax Rs. P.	I. T. Rs. P.	S. C. Rs. P.	Total tax Rs. P.
10	0.60	5.00	0.50	5.50	6.00	0.60	6.60	1.00	4.00	0.40	4.40	5.00	0.50	5.50
20	1.20	10.00	1.00	11.00	12.00	1.20	13.20	2.00	8.00	0.80	8.80	10.00	1.00	11.00
30	1.80	15.00	1.50	16.50	18.00	1.80	19.80	3.00	12.00	1.20	13.20	15.00	1.50	16.50
40	2.40	20.00	2.00	22.00	24.00	2.40	26.40	4.00	16.00	1.60	17.60	20.00	2.00	22.00
50	3.00	25.00	2.50	27.50	30.00	3.00	33.00	5.00	20.00	2.00	22.00	25.00	2.50	27.50
60	3.60	30.00	3.00	33.00	36.00	3.60	39.60	6.00	24.00	2.40	26.40	30.00	3.00	33.00
70	4.20	35.00	3.50	38.50	42.00	4.20	46.20	7.00	28.00	2.80	30.80	35.00	3.50	38.50
80	4.80	40.00	4.00	44.00	48.00	4.80	52.80	8.00	32.00	3.20	35.20	40.00	4.00	44.00
90	5.40	45.00	4.50	49.50	54.00	5.40	59.40	9.00	36.00	3.60	39.60	45.00	4.50	49.50
45000	2200	13190	1319	14509	16400	1640	18040	3000	10700	1070	11770	13510	1351	14861
45100	2206	13240	1324	14564	16460	1646	18106	3010	10740	1074	11814	13560	1356	14916
45200	2212	13290	1329	14619	16520	1652	18172	3020	10780	1078	11858	13610	1361	14971
45300	2218	13340	1334	14674	16580	1658	18238	3030	10820	1082	11902	13660	1366	15026
45400	2224	13390	1339	14729	16640	1664	18304	3040	10860	1086	11946	13710	1371	15081
45500	2230	13440	1344	14784	16700	1670	18370	3050	10900	1090	11990	13760	1376	15136
45600	2236	13490	1349	14839	16760	1676	18436	3060	10940	1094	12034	13810	1381	15191
45700	2242	13540	1354	14894	16820	1682	18502	3070	10980	1098	12078	13860	1386	15246
45800	2248	13590	1359	14949	16880	1688	18568	3080	11020	1102	12122	13910	1391	15301
45900	2254	13640	1364	15004	16940	1694	18634	3090	11060	1106	12166	13960	1396	15356
46000	2260	13690	1369	15059	17000	1700	18700	3100	11100	1110	12210	14010	1401	15411
46100	2266	13740	1374	15114	17060	1706	18766	3110	11140	1114	12254	14060	1406	15466
46200	2272	13790	1379	15169	17120	1712	18832	3120	11180	1118	12298	14110	1411	15521
46300	2278	13840	1384	15224	17180	1718	18898	3130	11220	1122	12342	14160	1416	15576
46400	2284	13890	1389	15279	17240	1724	18964	3140	11260	1126	12386	14210	1421	15631
46500	2290	13940	1394	15334	17300	1730	19030	3150	11300	1130	12430	14260	1426	15686
46600	2296	13990	1399	15389	17360	1736	19096	3160	11340	1134	12474	14310	1431	15741
46700	2302	14040	1404	15444	17420	1742	19162	3170	11380	1138	12518	14360	1436	15796
46800	2308	14090	1409	15499	17480	1748	19228	3180	11420	1142	12562	14410	1441	15851
46900	2314	14140	1414	15554	17540	1754	19294	3190	11460	1146	12606	14460	1446	15906
47000	2320	14190	1419	15609	17600	1760	19360	3200	11500	1150	12650	14510	1451	15961
47100	2326	14240	1424	15664	17660	1766	19426	3210	11540	1154	12694	14560	1456	16016
47200	2332	14290	1429	15719	17720	1772	19492	3220	11580	1158	12738	14610	1461	16071
47300	2338	14340	1434	15774	17780	1778	19558	3230	11620	1162	12782	14660	1466	16126
47400	2344	14390	1439	15829	17840	1784	19624	3240	11660	1166	12826	14710	1471	16181
47500	2350	14440	1444	15884	17900	1790	19690	3250	11700	1170	12870	14760	1476	16236

Notes —(i) C. D. S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income.

(ii) The total tax and C.D.S. are to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1 and Rs. 10 respectively.

(iii) C. D. S. is payable by individuals (citizens of India), H. U. F. and trustees of private and discretionary trusts.

INCOME-TAX & SUR-CHARGE for individuals, unregistered firms, H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies

WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 47,500 AND Rs. 50,000

Slab Rate :	C.D.S. 6%	C.D.S. 6%	C.D.S. 10%	C.D.S. 10%
	Income-tax 50%	Income-tax 60%	Income-tax 40%	Income-tax 50%
	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%

Taxable income	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77							FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance tax)								
	C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.			C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H. U. F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.				
		I. T.	S. C.	Total Tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total Tax		I. T.	S. C.	Total Tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total Tax		
															Rs.	Rs. P.
Rs.	Rs.	P.	Rs	Rs. P.	Total Tax Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Total Tax Rs. P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Total Tax Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Total Tax Rs' P.
10	0.60		5	0.50	5 50	6	0.60	6.60	1.00		4	0.40	4.40	5	0.50	5.50
20	1.20		10	1.00	11.00	12	1.20	13.20	2.00		8	0.80	8.80	10	1.00	11.00
30	1.80		15	1.50	16.50	18	1.80	19.80	3.00		12	1.20	13.20	15	1.50	16.50
40	2.40		20	2.00	22.00	24	2.40	26.40	4.00		16	1.60	17.60	20	2.00	22.00
50	3.00		25	2.50	27.50	30	3.00	33.00	5.00		20	2.00	22.00	25	2.50	27.50
60	3.60		30	3.00	33 00	36	3.60	39.60	6.00		24	2.40	26.40	30	3.00	33.00
70	4.20		35	3.50	38.50	42	4.20	46.20	7.00		28	2.80	30.80	35	3.50	38.50
80	4.80		40	4.00	44 00	48	4.80	52.80	8.00		32	3.20	35.20	40	4.00	44.00
90	5.40		45	4.50	49.50	54	5.40	59.40	9.00		36	3.60	39.60	45	4.50	49.50
47500	2350		14440	1444	15884	17900	1790	19690	3250	11700	1170	12870	14760	1476	16236	
47600	2356		14490	1449	15939	17960	1796	19756	3260	11740	1174	12914	14810	1481	16291	
47700	2362		14540	1454	15994	18020	1802	19822	3270	11780	1178	12958	14860	1486	16346	
47800	2368		14590	1459	16049	18080	1808	19888	3280	11820	1182	13002	14910	1491	16401	
47900	2374		14640	1464	16104	18140	1814	19954	3290	11860	1186	13046	14960	1496	16456	
48000	2380		14690	1469	16159	18200	1820	20020	3300	11900	1190	13090	15010	1501	16511	
48100	2386		14740	1474	16214	18260	1826	20086	3310	11940	1194	13134	15060	1506	16566	
48200	2392		14790	1479	16269	18320	1832	20152	3320	11980	1198	13178	15110	1511	16621	
48300	2398		14840	1484	16324	18380	1838	20218	3330	12020	1202	13222	15160	1516	16676	
48400	2404		14890	1489	16379	18440	1844	20284	3340	12060	1206	13266	15210	1521	16731	
48500	2410		14940	1494	16434	18500	1850	20350	3350	12100	1210	13310	15260	1526	16786	
48600	2416		14990	1499	16489	18560	1856	20416	3360	12140	1214	13354	15310	1531	16841	
48700	2422		15040	1504	16544	18620	1862	20482	3370	12180	1218	13398	15360	1536	16896	
48800	2428		15090	1509	16599	18680	1868	20548	3380	12220	1222	13442	15410	1541	16951	
48900	2434		15140	1514	16654	18740	1874	20614	3390	12260	1226	13486	15460	1546	17006	
49000	2440		15190	1519	16709	18800	1880	20680	3400	12300	1230	13530	15510	1551	17061	
49100	2446		15240	1524	16764	18860	1886	20746	3410	12340	1234	13574	15560	1556	17116	
49200	2452		15290	1529	16819	18920	1892	20812	3420	12380	1238	13618	15610	1561	17171	
49300	2458		15340	1534	16874	18980	1898	20878	3430	12420	1242	13662	15660	1566	17226	
49400	2464		15390	1539	16929	19040	1904	20944	3440	12460	1246	13706	15710	1571	17281	
49500	2470		15440	1544	16984	19100	1910	21010	3450	12500	1250	13750	15760	1576	17336	
49600	2476		15490	1549	17039	19160	1916	21076	3460	12540	1254	13794	15810	1581	17391	
49700	2482		15540	1554	17094	19220	1922	21142	3470	12580	1258	13838	15860	1586	17446	
49800	2488		15590	1559	17149	19280	1928	21208	3480	12620	1262	13882	15910	1591	17501	
49900	2494		15640	1564	17204	19340	1934	21274	3490	12660	1266	13926	15960	1596	17556	
50000	2500		15690	1569	17259	19400	1940	21340	3500	12700	1270	13970	16010	1601	17611	

Note:—(i) C.D.S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income.

(ii) The total tax and C.D.S. are to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1 and Rs. 10 respectively.

(iii) C.D.S. is payable by individuals (citizens of India) H.U.F. and trustees of private and discretionary trusts.

INCOME-TAX & SUR-CHARGE for individuals, unregistered firms, H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies

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WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 50,000 AND Rs. 55,000

	C.D.S. 6%	C.D.S. 6%	C.D.S. 10%	C.D.S. 10%
Slab Rate:	Income-tax 60%	Income-tax 70%	Income-tax 50%	Income-tax 55%
	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%

Taxable Income	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77								FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance tax)							
	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.				FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.				FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H. U. F.				FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.			
	C.D.S.				C.D.S.				C.D.S.				C.D.S.			
	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Total Tax Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Total Tax Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Total Tax Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Total Tax Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.
10	0.60	6.00	0.60	6.60	7.00	0.70	7.70	1.00	5.00	0.50	5.50	5.50	0.55	6.05		
20	1.20	12.00	1.20	13.20	14.00	1.40	15.40	2.00	10.00	1.00	11.00	11.00	1.10	12.10		
30	1.80	18.00	1.80	19.80	21.00	2.10	23.10	3.00	15.00	1.50	16.50	16.50	1.65	18.15		
40	2.40	24.00	2.40	26.40	28.00	2.80	30.80	4.00	20.00	2.00	22.00	22.00	2.20	24.20		
50	3.00	30.00	3.00	33.00	35.00	3.50	38.50	5.00	25.00	2.50	27.50	27.50	2.75	30.25		
60	3.60	36.00	3.60	39.60	42.00	4.20	46.20	6.00	30.00	3.00	33.00	33.00	3.30	36.30		
70	4.20	42.00	4.20	46.20	49.00	4.90	53.90	7.00	35.00	3.50	38.50	38.50	3.85	42.35		
80	4.80	48.00	4.80	52.80	56.00	5.60	61.60	8.00	40.00	4.00	44.00	44.00	4.40	48.40		
90	5.40	54.00	5.40	59.40	63.00	6.30	69.30	9.00	45.00	4.50	49.50	49.50	4.95	54.45		
100	6.00	60.00	6.00	66.00	70.00	7.00	77.00	10.00	50.00	5.00	55.00	55.00	5.50	60.50		
110	6.60	66.00	6.60	72.60	77.00	7.70	84.70	11.00	55.00	5.50	60.50	60.50	6.05	66.55		
120	7.20	72.00	7.20	79.20	84.00	8.40	92.40	12.00	60.00	6.00	66.00	66.00	6.60	72.60		
130	7.80	78.00	7.80	85.80	91.00	9.10	100.10	13.00	65.00	6.50	71.50	71.50	7.15	78.65		
140	8.40	84.00	8.40	92.40	98.00	9.80	107.80	14.00	70.00	7.00	77.00	77.00	7.70	84.70		
150	9.00	90.00	9.00	99.00	105.00	10.50	115.50	15.00	75.00	7.50	82.50	82.50	8.25	90.75		
160	9.60	96.00	9.60	105.60	112.00	11.20	123.20	16.00	80.00	8.00	88.00	88.00	8.80	96.80		
170	10.20	102.00	10.20	112.20	119.00	11.90	130.90	17.00	85.00	8.50	93.50	93.50	9.35	102.85		
180	10.80	108.00	10.80	118.80	126.00	12.60	138.60	18.00	90.00	9.00	99.00	99.00	9.90	108.90		
190	11.40	114.00	11.40	125.40	133.00	13.30	146.30	19.00	95.00	9.50	104.50	104.50	10.45	114.95		
50000	2500	15690	1569	17259	19400	1940	21340	3500	12700	1270	13970	16010	1601	17611		
50200	2512	15810	1581	17391	19540	1954	21494	3520	12800	1280	14080	16120	1612	17732		
50400	2524	15930	1593	17523	19680	1968	21648	3540	12900	1290	14190	16230	1623	17853		
50600	2536	16050	1605	17655	19820	1982	21802	3560	13000	1300	14300	16340	1634	17974		
50800	2548	16170	1617	17787	19960	1996	21956	3580	13100	1310	14410	16450	1645	18095		
51000	2560	16290	1629	17919	20100	2010	22110	3600	13200	1320	14520	16560	1656	18216		
51200	2572	16410	1641	18051	20240	2024	22264	3620	13300	1330	14630	16670	1667	18337		
51400	2584	16530	1653	18183	20380	2038	22418	3640	13400	1340	14740	16780	1678	18458		
51600	2596	16650	1665	18315	20520	2052	22572	3660	13500	1350	14850	16890	1689	18579		
51800	2608	16770	1677	18447	20660	2066	22726	3680	13600	1360	14960	17000	1700	18700		
52000	2620	16890	1689	18579	20800	2080	22880	3700	13700	1370	15070	17110	1711	18821		
52200	2632	17010	1701	18711	20940	2094	23034	3720	13800	1380	15180	17220	1722	18942		
52400	2644	17130	1713	18843	21080	2108	23188	3740	13900	1390	15290	17330	1733	19063		
52600	2656	17250	1725	18975	21220	2122	23342	3760	14000	1400	15400	17440	1744	19184		
52800	2668	17370	1737	19107	21360	2136	23496	3780	14100	1410	15510	17550	1755	19305		
53000	2680	17490	1749	19239	21500	2150	23650	3800	14200	1420	15620	17660	1766	19426		
53200	2692	17610	1761	19371	21640	2164	23804	3820	14300	1430	15730	17770	1777	19547		
53400	2704	17730	1773	19503	21780	2178	23958	3840	14400	1440	15840	17880	1788	19668		
53600	2716	17850	1785	19635	21920	2192	24112	3860	14500	1450	15950	17990	1799	19789		
53800	2728	17970	1797	19767	22060	2206	24266	3880	14600	1460	16060	18100	1810	19910		
54000	2740	18090	1809	19899	22200	2220	24420	3900	14700	1470	16170	18210	1821	20031		
54200	2752	18210	1821	20031	22340	2234	24574	3920	14800	1480	16280	18320	1832	20152		
54400	2764	18330	1833	20163	22480	2248	24728	3940	14900	1490	16390	18430	1843	20273		
54600	2776	18450	1845	20295	22620	2262	24882	3960	15000	1500	16500	18540	1854	20394		
54800	2788	18570	1857	20427	22760	2276	25036	3980	15100	1510	16610	18650	1865	20515		
55000	2800	18690	1869	20559	22900	2290	25190	4000	15200	1520	16720	18760	1876	20636		

- Note:—**(i) C.D.S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income.
(ii) The total tax and C.D.S. are to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1 and Rs. 10 respectively.
(iii) C.D.S. is payable by individuals (citizens of India), H.U.F. and trustees of private and discretionary trusts.

INCOME-TAX & SUR-CHARGE for individuals, unregistered firms, H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies

WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 55,000 AND Rs. 60,000

	C.D.S. 6%	C.D.S. 6%	C.D.S. 10%	C.D.S. 10%
Slab Rate :	Income-tax 60%	Income-tax 70%	Income-tax 50%	Income-tax 55%
	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%

Taxable Income	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77							FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance tax)						
	C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.			C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H. U. F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.		
		I. T.	S. C.	Total Tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total Tax		I. T.	S. C.	Total Tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total Tax
Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	0.60	6.00	0.60	6.60	7.00	0.70	7.70	1.00	5.00	0.50	5.50	5.50	0.55	6.05
20	1.20	12.00	1.20	13.20	14.00	1.40	15.40	2.00	10.00	1.00	11.00	11.00	1.10	12.10
30	1.80	18.00	1.80	19.80	21.00	2.10	23.10	3.00	15.00	1.50	16.50	16.50	1.65	18.15
40	2.40	24.00	2.40	26.40	28.00	2.80	30.80	4.00	20.00	2.00	22.00	22.00	2.20	24.20
50	3.00	30.00	3.00	33.00	35.00	3.50	38.50	5.00	25.00	2.50	27.50	27.50	2.75	30.25
60	3.60	36.00	3.60	39.60	42.00	4.20	46.20	6.00	30.00	3.00	33.00	33.00	3.30	36.30
70	4.20	42.00	4.20	46.20	49.00	4.90	53.90	7.00	35.00	3.50	38.50	38.50	3.85	42.35
80	4.80	48.00	4.80	52.80	56.00	5.60	61.60	8.00	40.00	4.00	44.00	44.00	4.40	48.40
90	5.40	54.00	5.40	59.40	63.00	6.30	69.30	9.00	45.00	4.50	49.50	49.50	4.95	54.45
100	6.00	60.00	6.00	66.00	70.00	7.00	77.00	10.00	50.00	5.00	55.00	55.00	5.50	60.50
110	6.60	66.00	6.60	72.60	77.00	7.70	84.70	11.00	55.00	5.50	60.50	60.50	6.05	66.55
120	7.20	72.00	7.20	79.20	84.00	8.40	92.40	12.00	60.00	6.00	66.00	66.00	6.60	72.60
130	7.80	78.00	7.80	85.80	91.00	9.10	100.10	13.00	65.00	6.50	71.50	71.50	7.15	78.65
140	8.40	84.00	8.40	92.40	98.00	9.80	107.80	14.00	70.00	7.00	77.00	77.00	7.70	84.70
150	9.00	90.00	9.00	99.00	105.00	10.50	115.50	15.00	75.00	7.50	82.50	82.50	8.25	90.75
160	9.60	96.00	9.60	105.60	112.00	11.20	123.20	16.00	80.00	8.00	88.00	88.00	8.80	96.80
170	10.20	102.00	10.20	112.20	119.00	11.90	130.90	17.00	85.00	8.50	93.50	93.50	9.35	102.85
180	10.80	108.00	10.80	118.80	126.00	12.60	138.60	18.00	90.00	9.00	99.00	99.00	9.90	108.90
190	11.40	114.00	11.40	125.40	133.00	13.30	146.30	19.00	95.00	9.50	104.50	104.50	10.45	114.95
55000	2800	18690	1869	20559	22900	2290	25190	4000	15200	1520	16720	18760	1876	20636
55200	2812	18810	1881	20691	23040	2304	25344	4020	15300	1530	16830	18870	1887	20757
55400	2824	18930	1893	20823	23180	2318	25498	4040	15400	1540	16940	18980	1898	20878
55600	2836	19050	1905	20955	23320	2332	25652	4060	15500	1550	17050	19090	1909	20999
55800	2848	19170	1917	21087	23460	2346	25806	4080	15600	1560	17160	19200	1920	21120
56000	2860	19290	1929	21219	23600	2360	25960	4100	15700	1570	17270	19310	1931	21241
56200	2872	19410	1941	21351	23740	2374	26114	4120	15800	1580	17380	19420	1942	21362
56400	2884	19530	1953	21483	23880	2388	26268	4140	15900	1590	17490	19530	1953	21483
56600	2896	19650	1965	21615	24020	2402	26422	4160	16000	1600	17600	19640	1964	21604
56800	2908	19770	1977	21747	24160	2416	26576	4180	16100	1610	17710	19750	1975	21725
57000	2920	19890	1989	21879	24300	2430	26730	4200	16200	1620	17820	19860	1986	21846
57200	2932	20010	2001	22011	24440	2444	26884	4220	16300	1630	17930	19970	1997	21967
57400	2944	20130	2013	22143	24580	2458	27038	4240	16400	1640	18040	20080	2008	22088
57600	2956	20250	2025	22275	24720	2472	27192	4260	16500	1650	18150	20190	2019	22209
57800	2968	20370	2037	22407	24860	2486	27346	4280	16600	1660	18260	20300	2030	22330
58000	2980	20490	2049	22539	25000	2500	27500	4300	16700	1670	18370	20410	2041	22451
58200	2992	20610	2061	22671	25140	2514	27654	4320	16800	1680	18480	20520	2052	22572
58400	3004	20730	2073	22803	25280	2528	27808	4340	16900	1690	18590	20630	2063	22693
58600	3016	20850	2085	22935	25420	2542	27962	4360	17000	1700	18700	20740	2074	22814
58800	3028	20970	2097	23067	25560	2556	28116	4380	17100	1710	18810	20850	2085	22935
59000	3040	21090	2109	23199	25700	2570	28270	4400	17200	1720	18920	20960	2096	23056
59200	3052	21210	2121	23331	25840	2584	28424	4420	17300	1730	19030	21070	2107	23177
59400	3064	21330	2133	23463	25980	2598	28578	4440	17400	1740	19140	21180	2118	23298
59600	3076	21450	2145	23595	26120	2612	28732	4460	17500	1750	19250	21290	2129	23419
59800	3088	21570	2157	23727	26260	2626	28886	4480	17600	1760	19360	21400	2140	23540
60000	3100	21690	2169	23859	26400	2640	29040	4500	17700	1770	19470	21510	2151	23661

Note:—(i) C.D.S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income.

(ii) The total tax and C.D.S. are to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1 and Re. 10 respectively.

(iii) C.D.S. is payable by Individuals (citizens of India) H.U.F. and trustees of private and discretionary trusts.

**INCOME-TAX & SUR-CHARGE for individuals, unregistered firms,
H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies.**

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WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 60,000 & Rs. 65,000

Slab Rate :	C.D.S. 6%	C.D.S. 6%	C.D.S. 10%	C.D.S. 10%
	Income-tax 60%	Income-tax 70%	Income-tax 50%	Income-tax 55%
	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%

Taxable Income	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77							FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance tax)						
	C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.			C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.		
		I.T.	S.C.	Total Tax	I.T.	S.C.	Total Tax		I.T.	S.C.	Total Tax	I.T.	S.C.	Total Tax
Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	0.60	6.00	0.60	6.60	7.00	0.70	7.70	1.00	5.00	0.50	5.50	5.50	0.55	6.05
20	1.20	12.00	1.20	13.20	14.00	1.40	15.40	2.00	10.00	1.00	11.00	11.00	1.10	12.10
30	1.80	18.00	1.80	19.80	21.00	2.10	23.10	3.00	15.00	1.50	16.50	16.50	1.65	18.15
40	2.40	24.00	2.40	26.40	28.00	2.80	30.80	4.00	20.00	2.00	22.00	22.00	2.20	24.20
50	3.00	30.00	3.00	33.00	35.00	3.50	38.50	5.00	25.00	2.50	27.50	27.50	2.75	30.25
60	3.60	36.00	3.60	39.60	42.00	4.20	46.20	6.00	30.00	3.00	33.00	33.00	3.30	36.30
70	4.20	42.00	4.20	46.20	49.00	4.90	53.90	7.00	35.00	3.50	38.50	38.50	3.85	42.35
80	4.80	48.00	4.80	52.80	56.00	5.60	61.60	8.00	40.00	4.00	44.00	44.00	4.40	48.40
90	5.40	54.00	5.40	59.40	63.00	6.30	69.30	9.00	45.00	4.50	49.50	49.50	4.95	54.45
100	6.00	60.00	6.00	66.00	70.00	7.00	77.00	10.00	50.00	5.00	55.00	55.00	5.50	60.50
110	6.60	66.00	6.60	72.60	77.00	7.70	84.70	11.00	55.00	5.50	60.50	60.50	6.05	66.55
120	7.20	72.00	7.20	79.20	84.00	8.40	92.40	12.00	60.00	6.00	66.00	66.00	6.60	72.60
130	7.80	78.00	7.80	85.80	91.00	9.10	100.10	13.00	65.00	6.50	71.50	71.50	7.15	78.65
140	8.40	84.00	8.40	92.40	98.00	9.80	107.80	14.00	70.00	7.00	77.00	77.00	7.70	84.70
150	9.00	90.00	9.00	99.00	105.00	10.50	115.50	15.00	75.00	7.50	82.50	82.50	8.25	90.75
160	9.60	96.00	9.60	105.60	112.00	11.20	123.20	16.00	80.00	8.00	88.00	88.00	8.80	96.80
170	10.20	102.00	10.20	112.20	119.00	11.90	130.90	17.00	85.00	8.50	93.50	93.50	9.35	102.85
180	10.80	108.00	10.80	118.80	126.00	12.60	138.60	18.00	90.00	9.00	99.00	99.00	9.90	108.90
190	11.40	114.00	11.40	125.40	133.00	13.30	146.30	19.00	95.00	9.50	104.50	104.50	10.45	114.95
60000	3100	21690	2169	23859	26400	2640	29040	4500	17700	1770	19470	21510	2151	23661
60200	3112	21810	2181	23991	26540	2654	29194	4520	17800	1780	19580	21620	2162	23782
60400	3124	21930	2193	24123	26680	2668	29348	4540	17900	1790	19690	21730	2173	23903
60600	3136	22050	2205	24255	26820	2682	29502	4560	18000	1800	19800	21840	2184	24024
60800	3148	22170	2217	24387	26960	2696	29656	4580	18100	1810	19910	21950	2195	24145
61000	3160	22290	2229	24519	27100	2710	29810	4600	18200	1820	20020	22060	2206	24266
61200	3172	22410	2241	24651	27240	2724	29964	4620	18300	1830	20130	22170	2217	24387
61400	3184	22530	2253	24783	27380	2738	30118	4640	18400	1840	20240	22280	2228	24508
61600	3196	22650	2265	24915	27520	2752	30272	4660	18500	1850	20350	22390	2239	24629
61800	3208	22770	2277	25047	27660	2766	30426	4680	18600	1860	20460	22500	2250	24750
62000	3220	22890	2289	25179	27800	2780	30580	4700	18700	1870	20570	22610	2261	24871
62200	3232	23010	2301	25311	27940	2794	30734	4720	18800	1880	20680	22720	2272	24992
62400	3244	23130	2313	25443	28080	2808	30888	4740	18900	1890	20790	22830	2283	25113
62600	3256	23250	2325	25575	28220	2822	31042	4760	19000	1900	20900	22940	2294	25234
62800	3268	23370	2337	25707	28360	2836	31196	4780	19100	1910	21010	23050	2305	25355
63000	3280	23490	2349	25839	28500	2850	31350	4800	19200	1920	21120	23160	2316	25476
63200	3292	23610	2361	25971	28640	2864	31504	4820	19300	1930	21230	23270	2327	25597
63400	3304	23730	2373	26103	28780	2878	31658	4840	19400	1940	21340	23380	2338	25718
63600	3316	23850	2385	26235	28920	2892	31812	4860	19500	1950	21450	23490	2349	25839
63800	3328	23970	2397	26367	29060	2906	31966	4880	19600	1960	21560	23600	2360	25960
64000	3340	24090	2409	26499	29200	2920	32120	4900	19700	1970	21670	23710	2371	26081
64200	3352	24210	2421	26631	29340	2934	32274	4920	19800	1980	21780	23820	2382	26202
64400	3364	24330	2433	26763	29480	2948	32428	4940	19900	1990	21890	23930	2393	26323
64600	3376	24450	2445	26895	29620	2962	32582	4960	20000	2000	22000	24040	2404	26444
64800	3388	24570	2457	27027	29760	2976	32736	4980	20100	2010	22110	24150	2415	26565
65000	3400	24690	2469	27159	29900	2990	32890	5000	20200	2020	22220	24260	2426	26686

- Note:—**(i) C.D.S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income.
(ii) The total tax and C.D.S. are to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1 and Rs. 10 respectively.
(iii) C.D.S. is payable by individuals (citizens of India), H.U.F. and trustees of private and discretionary trusts.

INCOME-TAX & SUR-CHARGE for individuals, unregistered firms, H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies.

WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 65,000 & Rs. 70,000

	C.D.S. 6%	C.D.S. 6%	C.D.S. 10%	C.D.S. 10%
Slab Rate :	Income-tax 60%	Income-tax 70%	Income-tax 50%	Income-tax 55%
	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%

Taxable Income	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77							FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance tax)						
	C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.			C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.		
		I.T.	S.C.	Total Tax	I.T.	S.C.	Total Tax		I.T.	S.C.	Total Tax	I.T.	S.C.	Total Tax
Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	0.60	6.00	0.60	6.60	7.00	0.70	7.70	1.00	5.00	0.50	5.50	5.50	0.55	6.05
20	1.20	12.00	1.20	13.20	14.00	1.40	15.40	2.00	10.00	1.00	11.00	11.00	1.10	12.10
30	1.80	18.00	1.80	19.80	21.00	2.10	23.10	3.00	15.00	1.50	16.50	16.50	1.65	18.15
40	2.40	24.00	2.40	26.40	28.00	2.80	30.80	4.00	20.00	2.00	22.00	22.00	2.20	24.20
50	3.00	30.00	3.00	33.00	35.00	3.50	38.50	5.00	25.00	2.50	27.50	27.50	2.75	30.25
60	3.60	36.00	3.60	39.60	42.00	4.20	46.20	6.00	30.00	3.00	33.00	33.00	3.30	36.30
70	4.20	42.00	4.20	46.20	49.00	4.90	53.90	7.00	35.00	3.50	38.50	38.50	3.85	42.35
80	4.80	48.00	4.80	52.80	56.00	5.60	61.60	8.00	40.00	4.00	44.00	44.00	4.40	48.40
90	5.40	54.00	5.40	59.40	63.00	6.30	69.30	9.00	45.00	4.50	49.50	49.50	4.95	54.45
100	6.00	60.00	6.00	66.00	70.00	7.00	77.00	10.00	50.00	5.00	55.00	55.00	5.50	60.50
110	6.60	66.00	6.60	72.60	77.00	7.70	84.70	11.00	55.00	5.50	60.50	60.50	6.05	66.55
120	7.20	72.00	7.20	79.20	84.00	8.40	92.40	12.00	60.00	6.00	66.00	66.00	6.60	72.60
130	7.80	78.00	7.80	85.80	91.00	9.10	100.10	13.00	65.00	6.50	71.50	71.50	7.15	78.65
140	8.40	84.00	8.40	92.40	98.00	9.80	107.80	14.00	70.00	7.00	77.00	77.00	7.70	84.70
150	9.00	90.00	9.00	99.00	105.00	10.50	115.50	15.00	75.00	7.50	82.50	82.50	8.25	90.75
160	9.60	96.00	9.60	105.60	112.00	11.20	123.20	16.00	80.00	8.00	88.00	88.00	8.80	96.80
170	10.20	102.00	10.20	112.20	119.00	11.90	130.90	17.00	85.00	8.50	93.50	93.50	9.35	102.85
180	10.80	108.00	10.80	118.80	126.00	12.60	138.60	18.00	90.00	9.00	99.00	99.00	9.90	108.90
190	11.40	114.00	11.40	125.40	133.00	13.30	146.30	19.00	95.00	9.50	104.50	104.50	10.45	114.95
65000	3400	24690	2469	27159	29900	2990	32890	5000	20200	2020	22220	24260	2426	26686
65200	3412	24810	2481	27291	30040	3004	33044	5020	20300	2030	22330	24370	2437	26807
65400	3424	24930	2493	27423	30180	3018	33198	5040	20400	2040	22440	24480	2448	26928
65600	3436	25050	2505	27555	30320	3032	33352	5060	20500	2050	22550	24590	2459	27049
65800	3448	25170	2517	27687	30460	3046	33506	5080	20600	2060	22660	24700	2470	27170
66000	3460	25290	2529	27819	30600	3060	33660	5100	20700	2070	22770	24810	2481	27291
66200	3472	25410	2541	27951	30740	3074	33814	5120	20800	2080	22880	24920	2492	27412
66400	3484	25530	2553	28083	30880	3088	33968	5140	20900	2090	22990	25030	2503	27533
66600	3496	25650	2565	28215	31020	3102	34122	5160	21000	2100	23100	25140	2514	27654
66800	3508	25770	2577	28347	31160	3116	34276	5180	21100	2110	23210	25250	2525	27775
67000	3520	25890	2589	28479	31300	3130	34430	5200	21200	2120	23320	25360	2536	27896
67200	3532	26010	2601	28611	31440	3144	34584	5220	21300	2130	23430	25470	2547	28017
67400	3544	26130	2613	28743	31580	3158	34738	5240	21400	2140	23540	25580	2558	28138
67600	3556	26250	2625	28875	31720	3172	34892	5260	21500	2150	23650	25690	2569	28259
67800	3568	26370	2637	29007	31860	3186	35046	5280	21600	2160	23760	25800	2580	28380
68000	3580	26490	2649	29139	32000	3200	35200	5300	21700	2170	23870	25910	2591	28501
68200	3592	26610	2661	29271	32140	3214	35354	5320	21800	2180	23980	26020	2602	28622
68400	3604	26730	2673	29403	32280	3228	35508	5340	21900	2190	24090	26130	2613	28743
68600	3616	26850	2685	29535	32420	3242	35662	5360	22000	2200	24200	26240	2624	28864
68800	3628	26970	2697	29667	32560	3256	35816	5380	22100	2210	24310	26350	2635	28985
69000	3640	27090	2709	29799	32700	3270	35970	5400	22200	2220	24420	26460	2646	29106
69200	3652	27210	2721	29931	32840	3284	36124	5420	22300	2230	24530	26570	2657	29227
69400	3664	27330	2733	30063	32980	3298	36278	5440	22400	2240	24640	26680	2668	29348
69600	3676	27450	2745	30195	33120	3312	36432	5460	22500	2250	24750	26790	2679	29469
69800	3688	27570	2757	30327	33260	3326	36586	5480	22600	2260	24860	26900	2690	29590
70000	3700	27690	2769	30459	33400	3340	36740	5500	22700	2270	24970	27010	2701	29711

- Note:—(i) C.D.S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income.
(ii) The total tax and C.D.S. are to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1 and Rs. 10 respectively.
(iii) C.D.S. is payable by Individuals (citizens of India), H.U.F. and trustees of private and discretionary trusts.

INCOME-TAX & SUR-CHARGE for individuals, unregistered firms, H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies

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WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 70,000 & Rs. 75,000

Slab Rate :

C.D.S. 8%
Income-tax 70%
Surcharge 10%

C.D.S. 8%
Income-tax 70%
Surcharge 10%

C.D.S. 12%
Income-tax 55%
Surcharge 10%

C.D.S. 12%
Income-tax 60%
Surcharge 10%

Taxable Income	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77							FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance tax)						
	C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.			C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.		
		I.T.	S.C.	Total tax	I.T.	S.C.	Total tax		I.T.	S.C.	Total tax	I.T.	S.C.	Total tax
Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	0.80	7.00	0.70	7.70	7.00	0.70	7.70	1.20	5.50	0.55	6.05	6.00	0.60	6.60
20	1.60	14.00	1.40	15.40	14.00	1.40	15.40	2.40	11.00	1.10	12.10	12.00	1.20	13.20
30	2.40	21.00	2.10	23.10	21.00	2.10	23.10	3.60	16.50	1.65	18.15	18.00	1.80	19.80
40	3.20	28.00	2.80	30.80	28.00	2.80	30.80	4.80	22.00	2.20	24.20	24.00	2.40	26.40
50	4.00	35.00	3.50	38.50	35.00	3.50	38.50	6.00	27.50	2.75	30.25	30.00	3.00	33.00
60	4.80	42.00	4.20	46.20	42.00	4.20	46.20	7.20	33.00	3.30	36.30	36.00	3.60	39.60
70	5.60	49.00	4.90	53.90	49.00	4.90	53.90	8.40	38.50	3.85	42.35	42.00	4.20	46.20
80	6.40	56.00	5.60	61.60	56.00	5.60	61.60	9.60	44.00	4.40	48.40	48.00	4.80	52.80
90	7.20	63.00	6.30	69.30	63.00	6.30	69.30	10.80	49.50	4.95	54.45	54.00	5.40	59.40
100	8.00	70.00	7.00	77.00	70.00	7.00	77.00	12.00	55.00	5.50	60.50	60.00	6.00	66.00
110	8.80	77.00	7.70	84.70	77.00	7.70	84.70	13.20	60.50	6.05	66.55	66.00	6.60	72.60
120	9.60	84.00	8.40	92.40	84.00	8.40	92.40	14.40	66.00	6.60	72.60	72.00	7.20	79.20
130	10.40	91.00	9.10	100.10	91.00	9.10	100.10	15.60	71.50	7.15	78.65	78.00	7.80	85.80
140	11.20	98.00	9.80	107.80	98.00	9.80	107.80	16.80	77.00	7.70	84.70	84.00	8.40	92.40
150	12.00	105.00	10.50	115.50	105.00	10.50	115.50	18.00	82.50	8.25	90.75	90.00	9.00	99.00
160	12.80	112.00	11.20	123.20	112.00	11.20	123.20	19.20	88.00	8.80	96.80	96.00	9.60	105.60
170	13.60	119.00	11.90	130.90	119.00	11.90	130.90	20.40	93.50	9.35	102.85	102.00	10.20	112.20
180	14.40	126.00	12.60	138.60	126.00	12.60	138.60	21.60	99.00	9.90	108.90	108.00	10.80	118.80
190	15.20	133.00	13.30	146.30	133.00	13.30	146.30	22.80	104.50	10.45	114.95	114.00	11.40	125.40
70000	3700	27690	2769	30459	33400	3340	36740	5500	22700	2270	24970	27010	2701	29711
70200	3716	27830	2783	30613	33540	3354	36894	5524	22810	2281	25091	27130	2713	29843
70400	3732	27970	2797	30767	33680	3368	37048	5548	22920	2292	25212	27250	2725	29975
70600	3748	28110	2811	30921	33820	3382	37202	5572	23030	2303	25333	27370	2737	30107
70800	3764	28250	2825	31075	33960	3396	37356	5596	23140	2314	25454	27490	2749	30239
71000	3780	28390	2839	31229	34100	3410	37510	5620	23250	2325	25575	27610	2761	30371
71200	3796	28530	2853	31383	34240	3424	37664	5644	23360	2336	25696	27730	2773	30503
71400	3812	28670	2867	31537	34380	3438	37818	5668	23470	2347	25817	27850	2785	30635
71600	3828	28810	2881	31691	34520	3452	37972	5692	23580	2358	25938	27970	2797	30767
71800	3844	28950	2895	31845	34660	3466	38126	5716	23690	2369	26059	28090	2809	30899
72000	3860	29090	2909	31999	34800	3480	38280	5740	23800	2380	26180	28210	2821	31031
72200	3876	29230	2923	32153	34940	3494	38434	5764	23910	2391	26301	28330	2833	31163
72400	3892	29370	2937	32307	35080	3508	38588	5788	24020	2402	26422	28450	2845	31295
72600	3908	29510	2951	32461	35220	3522	38742	5812	24130	2413	26543	28570	2857	31427
72800	3924	29650	2965	32615	35360	3536	38896	5836	20240	2424	26664	28690	2869	31559
73000	3940	29790	2979	32769	35500	3550	39050	5860	24350	2435	26785	28810	2881	31691
73200	3956	29930	2993	32923	35640	3564	39204	5884	24460	2446	26906	28930	2893	31823
73400	3972	30070	3007	33077	35780	3578	39358	5908	24570	2457	27027	29050	2905	31955
73600	3988	30210	3021	33231	35920	3592	39512	5932	24680	2468	27148	29170	2917	32087
73800	4004	30350	3035	33385	36060	3606	39666	5956	24790	2479	27269	29290	2929	32219
74000	4020	30490	3049	33539	36200	3620	39820	5980	24900	2490	27390	29410	2941	32351
74200	4036	30630	3063	33693	36340	3634	39974	6004	25010	2501	27511	29530	2953	32483
74400	4052	30770	3077	33847	36480	3648	40128	6028	25120	2512	27632	29650	2965	32615
74600	4068	30910	3091	34001	36620	3662	40282	6052	25230	2523	27753	29770	2977	32747
74800	4084	31050	3105	34155	36760	3676	40436	6076	25340	2534	27874	29890	2989	32879
75000	4100	31190	3119	34309	36900	3690	40590	6100	25450	2545	27995	30010	3001	33011

Note :— (i) C.D.S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income.

(ii) The total tax and C.D.S. are to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1 and Rs. 10 respectively.

(iii) C.D.S. is payable by individuals (citizens of India), H.U.F. and trustees of private and discretionary trusts.

INCOME-TAX & SUR-CHARGE for individuals, unregistered firms, H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies.

WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 75,000 & Rs. 80,000

Slab Rate:

C.D.S. 8%
Income-tax 70%
Surcharge 10%

C.D.S. 8%
Income-tax 70%
Surcharge 10%

C.D.S. 12%
Income-tax 55%
Surcharge 10%

C.D.S. 12%
Income-tax 60%
Surcharge 10%

Taxable income	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77							FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance tax)						
	C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.			C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.		
		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax
Rs.		Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	R. P.	Rs. P.
10	0.80	7.00	0.70	7.70	7.00	0.70	7.70	1.20	5.50	0.55	6.05	6.00	0.60	6.60
20	1.60	14.00	1.40	15.40	14.00	1.40	15.40	2.40	11.00	1.10	12.10	12.00	1.20	13.20
30	2.40	21.00	2.10	23.10	21.00	2.10	23.10	3.60	16.50	1.65	18.15	18.00	1.80	19.80
40	3.20	28.00	2.80	30.80	28.00	2.80	30.80	4.80	22.00	2.20	24.20	24.00	2.40	26.40
50	4.00	35.00	3.50	38.50	35.00	3.50	38.50	6.00	27.50	2.75	30.25	30.00	3.00	33.00
60	4.80	42.00	4.20	46.20	42.00	4.20	46.20	7.20	33.00	3.30	36.30	36.00	3.60	39.60
70	5.60	49.00	4.90	53.90	49.00	4.90	53.90	8.40	38.50	3.85	42.35	42.00	4.20	46.20
80	6.40	56.00	5.60	61.60	56.00	5.60	61.60	9.60	44.00	4.40	48.40	48.00	4.80	52.80
90	7.20	63.00	6.30	69.30	63.00	6.30	69.30	10.80	49.50	4.95	54.45	54.00	5.40	59.40
100	8.00	70.00	7.00	77.00	70.00	7.00	77.00	12.00	55.00	5.50	60.50	60.00	6.00	66.00
110	8.80	77.00	7.70	84.70	77.00	7.70	84.70	13.20	60.50	6.05	66.55	66.00	6.60	72.60
120	9.60	84.00	8.40	92.40	84.00	8.40	92.40	14.40	66.00	6.60	72.60	72.00	7.20	79.20
130	10.40	91.00	9.10	100.10	91.00	9.10	100.10	15.60	71.50	7.15	78.65	78.00	7.80	85.80
140	11.20	98.00	9.80	107.80	98.00	9.80	107.80	16.80	77.00	7.70	84.70	84.00	8.40	92.40
150	12.00	105.00	10.50	115.50	105.00	10.50	115.50	18.00	82.50	8.25	90.75	90.00	9.00	99.00
160	12.80	112.00	11.20	123.20	112.00	11.20	123.20	19.20	88.00	8.80	96.80	96.00	9.60	105.60
170	13.60	119.00	11.90	130.90	119.00	11.90	130.90	20.40	93.50	9.35	102.85	102.00	10.20	112.20
180	14.40	126.00	12.60	138.60	126.00	12.60	138.60	21.60	99.00	9.90	108.90	108.00	10.80	118.80
190	15.20	133.00	13.30	146.30	133.00	13.30	146.30	22.80	104.50	10.45	114.95	114.00	11.40	125.40
75000	4100	31190	3119	34309	36900	3690	40590	6100	25450	2545	27995	30010	3001	33011
75200	4116	31330	3133	34463	37040	3704	40744	6124	25560	2556	28116	30130	3013	33143
75400	4132	31470	3147	34617	37180	3718	40898	6148	25670	2567	28237	30250	3025	33275
75600	4148	31610	3161	34771	37320	3732	41052	6172	25780	2578	28358	30370	3037	33407
75800	4164	31750	3175	34925	37460	3746	41206	6196	25890	2589	28479	30490	3049	33539
76000	4180	31890	3189	35079	37600	3760	41360	6220	26000	2600	28600	30610	3061	33671
76200	4196	32030	3203	35233	37740	3774	41514	6244	26110	2611	28721	30730	3073	33803
76400	4212	32170	3217	35387	37880	3788	41668	6268	26220	2622	28842	30850	3085	33935
76600	4228	32310	3231	35541	38020	3802	41822	6292	26330	2633	28993	30970	3097	34067
76800	4244	32450	3245	35695	38160	3816	41976	6316	26440	2644	29084	31090	3109	34199
77000	4260	32590	3259	35849	38300	3830	42130	6340	26550	2655	29205	31210	3121	34331
77200	4276	32730	3273	36003	38440	3844	42284	6364	26660	2666	29326	31330	3133	34463
77400	4292	32870	3287	36157	38580	3858	42438	6388	26770	2677	29447	31450	3145	34595
77600	4308	33010	3301	36311	38720	3872	42592	6412	26880	2688	29568	31570	3157	34727
77800	4324	33150	3315	36465	38860	3886	42746	6436	26990	2699	29689	31690	3169	34859
78000	4340	33290	3329	36619	39000	3900	42900	6460	27100	2710	29810	31810	3181	34991
78200	4356	33430	3343	36773	39140	3914	43054	6484	27210	2721	29931	31930	3193	35123
78400	4372	33570	3357	36927	39280	3928	43208	6508	27320	2732	30052	32050	3205	35255
78600	4388	33710	3371	37081	39420	3942	43362	6532	27430	2743	30173	32170	3217	35387
78800	4404	33850	3385	37235	39560	3956	43516	6556	27540	2754	30294	32290	3229	35519
79000	4420	33990	3399	37389	39700	3970	43670	6580	27650	2765	30415	32410	3241	35651
79200	4436	34130	3413	37543	39840	3984	43824	6604	27760	2776	30536	32530	3253	35783
79400	4452	34270	3427	37697	39980	3998	43978	6628	27870	2787	30657	32650	3265	35915
79600	4468	34410	3441	37851	40120	4012	44132	6652	27980	2798	30778	32770	3277	36047
79800	4484	34550	3455	38005	40260	4026	44286	6676	28090	2809	30899	32890	3289	36179
80000	4500	34690	3469	38159	40400	4040	44440	6700	28200	2820	31020	33010	3301	36311

Note :—(i) C. D. S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income.

(ii) The total tax and C. D. S. are to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Rs. 1 and Rs. 10 respectively.

(iii) C.D.S. is payable by individuals (citizens of India), H.U.F. and trustees of private and discretionary trusts.

INCOME-TAX & SUR-CHARGE for individuals, unregistered firms, H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies.

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WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 80,000 & Rs. 85,000

Slab Rate:

C.D.S. 8%
Income-tax 70%
Surcharge 10%

C.D.S. 8%
Income-tax 70%
Surcharge 10%

C.D.S. 12%
Income-tax 55%
Surcharge 10%

C.D.S. 12%
Income-tax 60%
Surcharge 10%

Taxable Income Rs.	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77							FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance tax)						
	C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.			C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.		
		I. T. Rs.	S. C. Rs. P.	Total tax Rs. P.	I. T. Rs.	S. C. Rs. P.	Total tax Rs. P.		I. T. Rs.	S. C. Rs. P.	Total tax Rs. P.	I. T. Rs.	S. C. R. P.	Total tax Rs. P.
10	0.80	7.00	0.70	7.70	7.00	0.70	7.70	1.20	5.50	0.55	6.05	6.00	0.60	6.60
20	1.60	14.00	1.40	15.40	14.00	1.40	15.40	2.40	11.00	1.10	12.10	12.00	1.20	13.20
30	2.40	21.00	2.10	23.10	21.00	2.10	23.10	3.60	16.50	1.65	18.15	18.00	1.80	19.80
40	3.20	28.00	2.80	30.80	28.00	2.80	30.80	4.80	22.00	2.20	24.20	24.00	2.40	26.40
50	4.00	35.00	3.50	38.50	35.00	3.50	38.50	6.00	27.50	2.75	30.25	30.00	3.00	33.00
60	4.80	42.00	4.20	46.20	42.00	4.20	46.20	7.20	33.00	3.30	36.30	36.00	3.60	39.60
70	5.60	49.00	4.90	53.90	49.00	4.90	53.90	8.40	38.50	3.85	42.35	42.00	4.20	46.20
80	6.40	56.00	5.60	61.60	56.00	5.60	61.60	9.60	44.00	4.40	48.40	48.00	4.80	52.80
90	7.20	63.00	6.30	69.30	63.00	6.30	69.30	10.80	49.50	4.95	54.45	54.00	5.40	59.40
100	8.00	70.00	7.00	77.00	70.00	7.00	77.00	12.00	55.00	5.50	60.50	60.00	6.00	66.00
110	8.80	77.00	7.70	84.70	77.00	7.70	84.70	13.20	60.50	6.05	66.55	66.00	6.60	72.60
120	9.60	84.00	8.40	92.40	84.00	8.40	92.40	14.40	66.00	6.60	72.60	72.00	7.20	79.20
130	10.40	91.00	9.10	100.10	91.00	9.10	100.10	15.60	71.50	7.15	78.65	78.00	7.80	85.80
140	11.20	98.00	9.80	107.80	98.00	9.80	107.80	16.80	77.00	7.70	84.70	84.00	8.40	92.40
150	12.00	105.00	10.50	115.50	105.00	10.50	115.50	18.00	82.50	8.25	90.75	90.00	9.00	99.00
160	12.80	112.00	11.20	123.20	112.00	11.20	123.20	19.20	88.00	8.80	96.80	96.00	9.60	105.60
170	13.60	119.00	11.90	130.90	119.00	11.90	130.90	20.40	93.50	9.35	102.85	102.00	10.20	112.20
180	14.40	126.00	12.60	138.60	126.00	12.60	138.60	21.60	99.00	9.90	108.90	108.00	10.80	118.80
190	15.20	133.00	13.30	146.30	133.00	13.30	146.30	22.80	104.50	10.45	114.95	114.00	11.40	125.40
80000	4500	34690	3469	38159	40400	4040	44440	6700	28200	2820	31020	33010	3301	36311
80200	4516	34830	3483	38313	40540	4054	44594	6724	28310	2831	31141	33130	3313	36443
80400	4532	34970	3497	38467	40680	4068	44748	6748	28420	2842	31262	33250	3325	36575
80600	4548	35110	3511	38621	40820	4082	44902	6772	28530	2853	31383	33370	3337	36707
80800	4564	35250	3525	38775	40960	4096	45056	6796	28640	2864	31504	33490	3349	36839
81000	4580	35390	3539	38929	41100	4110	45210	6820	28750	2875	31625	33610	3361	36971
81200	4596	35530	3553	39083	41240	4124	45364	6844	28860	2886	31746	33730	3373	37103
81400	4612	35670	3567	39237	41380	4138	45518	6868	28970	2897	31867	33850	3385	37235
81600	4628	35810	3581	39391	41520	4152	45672	6892	29080	2908	31988	33970	3397	37367
81800	4644	35950	3595	39545	41660	4166	45826	6916	29190	2919	32109	34090	3409	37499
82000	4660	36090	3609	39699	41800	4180	45980	6940	29300	2930	32230	34210	3421	37631
82200	4676	36230	3623	39853	41940	4194	46134	6964	29410	2941	32351	34330	3433	37763
82400	4692	36370	3637	40007	42080	4208	46288	6988	29520	2952	32472	34450	3445	37895
82600	4708	36510	3651	40161	42220	4222	46442	7012	29630	2963	32593	34570	3457	38027
82800	4724	36650	3665	40315	42360	4236	46596	7036	29740	2974	32714	34690	3469	38159
83000	4740	36790	3679	40469	42500	4250	46750	7060	29850	2985	32835	34810	3481	38291
83200	4756	36930	3693	40623	42640	4264	46904	7084	29960	2996	32956	34930	3493	38423
83400	4772	37070	3707	40777	42780	4278	47058	7108	30070	3007	33077	35050	3505	38555
83600	4788	37210	3721	40931	42920	4292	47212	7132	30180	3018	33198	35170	3517	38687
83800	4804	37350	3735	41085	43060	4306	47366	7156	30290	3029	33319	35290	3529	38819
84000	4820	37490	3749	41239	43200	4320	47520	7180	30400	3040	33440	35410	3541	38951
84200	4836	37630	3763	41393	43340	4334	47674	7204	30510	3051	33561	35530	3553	39083
84400	4852	37770	3777	41547	43480	4348	47828	7228	30620	3062	33682	35650	3565	39215
84600	4868	37910	3791	41701	43620	4362	47982	7252	30730	3073	33803	35770	3577	39347
84800	4884	38050	3805	41855	43760	4376	48136	7276	30840	3084	33924	35890	3589	39479
85000	4900	38190	3819	42009	43900	4390	48290	7300	30950	3095	34045	36010	3601	39611

Note :—(i) C. D. S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income.

(ii) The total tax and C. D. S. are to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1 and Rs. 10 respectively.

(iii) C.D.S. is payable by Individuals (citizens of India), H.U.F. and trustees of private and discretionary trusts.

INCOME-TAX & SUR-CHARGE for individuals, unregistered firms, H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies

WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 85,000 & Rs. 90,000

Slab Rate :

C.D.S. 8%
Income-tax 70%
Surcharge 10%

C.D.S. 8%
Income-tax 70%
Surcharge 10%

C.D.S. 12%
Income-tax 55%
Surcharge 10%

C.D.S. 12%
Income-tax 60%
Surcharge 10%

Taxable Income	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77							FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance tax)						
	C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.			C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.		
		I.T.	S.C.	Total tax	I.T.	S.C.	Total tax		I.T.	S.C.	Total tax	I.T.	S.C.	Total tax
Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	0.80	7.00	0.70	7.70	7.00	0.70	7.70	1.20	5.50	0.55	6.05	6.00	0.60	6.60
20	1.60	14.00	1.40	15.40	14.00	1.40	15.40	2.40	11.00	1.10	12.10	12.00	1.20	13.20
30	2.40	21.00	2.10	23.10	21.00	2.10	23.10	3.60	16.50	1.65	18.15	18.00	1.80	19.80
40	3.20	28.00	2.80	30.80	28.00	2.80	30.80	4.80	22.00	2.20	24.20	24.00	2.40	26.40
50	4.00	35.00	3.50	38.50	35.00	3.50	38.50	6.00	27.50	2.75	30.25	30.00	3.00	33.00
60	4.80	42.00	4.20	46.20	42.00	4.20	46.20	7.20	33.00	3.30	36.30	36.00	3.60	39.60
70	5.60	49.00	4.90	53.90	49.00	4.90	53.90	8.40	38.50	3.85	42.35	42.00	4.20	46.20
80	6.40	56.00	5.60	61.60	56.00	5.60	61.60	9.60	44.00	4.40	48.40	48.00	4.80	52.80
90	7.20	63.00	6.30	69.30	63.00	6.30	69.30	10.80	49.50	4.95	54.45	54.00	5.40	59.40
100	8.00	70.00	7.00	77.00	70.00	7.00	77.00	12.00	55.00	5.50	60.50	60.00	6.00	66.00
110	8.80	77.00	7.70	84.70	77.00	7.70	84.70	13.20	60.50	6.05	66.55	66.00	6.60	72.60
120	9.60	84.00	8.40	92.40	84.00	8.40	92.40	14.40	66.00	6.60	72.60	72.00	7.20	79.20
130	10.40	91.00	9.10	100.10	91.00	9.10	100.10	15.60	71.50	7.15	78.65	78.00	7.80	85.80
140	11.20	98.00	9.80	107.80	98.00	9.80	107.80	16.80	77.00	7.70	84.70	84.00	8.40	92.40
150	12.00	105.00	10.50	115.50	105.00	10.50	115.50	18.00	82.50	8.25	90.75	90.00	9.00	99.00
160	12.80	112.00	11.20	123.20	112.00	11.20	123.20	19.20	88.00	8.80	96.80	96.00	9.60	105.60
170	13.60	119.00	11.90	130.90	119.00	11.90	130.90	20.40	93.50	9.35	102.85	102.00	10.20	112.20
180	14.40	126.00	12.60	138.60	126.00	12.60	138.60	21.60	99.00	9.90	108.90	108.00	10.80	118.80
190	15.20	133.00	13.30	146.30	133.00	13.30	146.30	22.80	104.50	10.45	114.95	114.00	11.40	125.40
85000	4900	38190	3819	42009	43900	4390	48290	7300	30950	3095	34045	36010	3601	39611
85200	4916	38330	3833	42163	44040	4404	48444	7324	31060	3106	34166	36130	3613	39743
85400	4932	38470	3847	42317	44180	4418	48598	7348	31170	3117	34287	36250	3625	39875
85600	4948	38610	3861	42471	44320	4432	48752	7372	31280	3128	34408	36370	3637	40007
85800	4964	38750	3875	42625	44460	4446	48906	7396	31390	3139	34529	36490	3649	40139
86000	4980	38890	3889	42779	44600	4460	49060	7420	31500	3150	34650	36610	3661	40271
86200	4996	39030	3903	42933	44740	4474	49214	7444	31610	3161	34771	36730	3673	40403
86400	5012	39170	3917	43087	44880	4488	49368	7468	31720	3172	34892	36850	3685	40535
86600	5028	39310	3931	43241	45020	4502	49522	7492	31830	3183	35013	36970	3697	40667
86800	5044	39450	3945	43395	45160	4516	49676	7516	31940	3194	35134	37090	3709	40799
87000	5060	39590	3959	43549	45300	4530	49830	7540	32050	3205	35255	37210	3721	40931
87200	5076	39730	3973	43703	45440	4544	49984	7564	32160	3216	35376	37330	3733	41063
87400	5092	39870	3987	43857	45580	4558	50138	7588	32270	3227	35497	37450	3745	41195
87600	5108	40010	4001	44011	45720	4572	50292	7612	32380	3238	35618	37570	3757	41327
87800	5124	40150	4015	44165	45860	4586	50446	7636	32490	3249	35739	37690	3769	41459
88000	5140	40290	4029	44319	46000	4600	50600	7660	32600	3260	35860	37810	3781	41591
88200	5156	40430	4043	44473	46140	4614	50754	7684	32710	3271	35981	37930	3793	41723
88400	5172	40570	4057	44627	46280	4628	50908	7708	32820	3282	36102	38050	3805	41855
88600	5188	40710	4071	44781	46420	4642	51062	7732	32930	3293	36223	38170	3817	41987
88800	5204	40850	4085	44935	46560	4656	51216	7756	33040	3304	36344	38290	3829	42119
89000	5220	40990	4099	45089	46700	4670	51370	7780	33150	3315	36465	38410	3841	42251
89200	5236	41130	4113	45243	46840	4684	51524	7804	33260	3326	36586	38530	3853	42383
89400	5252	41270	4127	45397	46980	4698	51678	7828	33370	3337	36707	38650	3865	42515
89600	5268	41410	4141	45551	47120	4712	51832	7852	33480	3348	36828	38770	3877	42647
89800	5284	41550	4155	45705	47260	4726	51986	7876	33590	3359	36949	38890	3889	42779
90000	5300	41690	4169	45859	47400	4740	62140	7900	33700	3370	37070	39010	3901	42911

Note :- (i) C.D.S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income.
(ii) The total tax and C.D.S. are to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Rs. 1 and Rs. 10 respectively.
(iii) C.D.S. is payable by individuals (citizens of India), H.U.F. and trustees of private and discretionary trusts.

INCOME-TAX & SUR-CHARGE for individuals, unregistered firms, H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies

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WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 90,000 & Rs. 95,000

Slab Rate :	C.D.S. 8%	C.D.S. 8%	C.D.S. 12%	C.D.S. 12%
	Income-tax 70%	Income-tax 70%	Income-tax 55%	Income-tax 60%
	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%

Taxable Income	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77							FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance tax)						
	C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.			C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.		
		I.T.	S.C.	Total tax	I.T.	S.C.	Total tax		I.T.	S.C.	Total tax	I.T.	S.C.	Total tax
Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	0.80	7.00	0.70	7.70	7.00	0.70	7.70	1.20	5.50	0.55	6.05	6.00	0.60	6.60
20	1.60	14.00	1.40	15.40	14.00	1.40	15.40	2.40	11.00	1.10	12.10	12.00	1.20	13.20
30	2.40	21.00	2.10	23.10	21.00	2.10	23.10	3.60	16.50	1.65	18.15	18.00	1.80	19.80
40	3.20	28.00	2.80	30.80	28.00	2.80	30.80	4.80	22.00	2.20	24.20	24.00	2.40	26.40
50	4.00	35.00	3.50	38.50	35.00	3.50	38.50	6.00	27.50	2.75	30.25	30.00	3.00	33.00
60	4.80	42.00	4.20	46.20	42.00	4.20	46.20	7.20	33.00	3.30	36.30	36.00	3.60	39.60
70	5.60	49.00	4.90	53.90	49.00	4.90	53.90	8.40	38.50	3.85	42.35	42.00	4.20	46.20
80	6.40	56.00	5.60	61.60	56.00	5.60	61.60	9.60	44.00	4.40	48.40	48.00	4.80	52.80
90	7.20	63.00	6.30	69.30	63.00	6.30	69.30	10.80	49.50	4.95	54.45	54.00	5.40	59.40
100	8.00	70.00	7.00	77.00	70.00	7.00	77.00	12.00	55.00	5.50	60.50	60.00	6.00	66.00
110	8.80	77.00	7.70	84.70	77.00	7.70	84.70	13.20	60.50	6.05	66.55	66.00	6.60	72.60
120	9.60	84.00	8.40	92.40	84.00	8.40	92.40	14.40	66.00	6.60	72.60	72.00	7.20	79.20
130	10.40	91.00	9.10	100.10	91.00	9.10	100.10	15.60	71.50	7.15	78.65	78.00	7.80	85.80
140	11.20	98.00	9.80	107.80	98.00	9.80	107.80	16.80	77.00	7.70	84.70	84.00	8.40	92.40
150	12.00	105.00	10.50	115.50	105.00	10.50	115.50	18.00	82.50	8.25	90.75	90.00	9.00	99.00
160	12.80	112.00	11.20	123.20	112.00	11.20	123.20	19.20	88.00	8.80	96.80	96.00	9.60	105.60
170	13.60	119.00	11.90	130.90	119.00	11.90	130.90	20.40	93.50	9.35	102.85	102.00	10.20	112.20
180	14.40	126.00	12.60	138.60	126.00	12.60	138.60	21.60	99.00	9.90	108.90	108.00	10.80	118.80
190	15.20	133.00	13.30	146.30	133.00	13.30	146.30	22.80	104.50	10.45	114.95	114.00	11.40	125.40
90000	5300	41690	4169	45859	47400	4740	52140	7900	33700	3370	37070	39010	3901	42911
90200	5316	41830	4183	46013	47540	4754	52294	7924	33810	3381	37191	39130	3913	43043
90400	5332	41970	4197	46167	47680	4768	52448	7948	33920	3392	37312	39250	3925	43175
90600	5348	42110	4211	46321	47820	4782	52602	7972	34030	3403	37433	39370	3937	43307
90800	5364	42250	4225	47475	47960	4796	52756	7996	34140	3414	37554	39490	3949	43439
91000	5380	42390	4239	46629	48100	4810	52910	8020	34250	3425	37675	39610	3961	43571
91200	5396	42530	4253	46783	48240	4824	53064	8044	34360	3436	37796	39730	3973	43703
91400	5412	42670	4267	46937	48380	4838	53218	8068	34470	3447	37917	39850	3985	43835
91600	5428	42810	4281	47091	48520	4852	53372	8092	34580	3458	38038	39970	3997	43967
91800	5444	42950	4295	47245	48660	4866	53526	8116	34690	3469	38159	40090	4009	44099
92000	5460	43090	4309	47399	48800	4880	53680	8140	34800	3480	38280	40210	4021	44231
92200	5476	43230	4323	47553	48940	4894	53834	8164	34910	3491	38401	40330	4033	44363
92400	5492	43370	4337	47707	49080	4908	53988	8188	35020	3502	38522	40450	4045	44495
92600	5508	43510	4351	47861	49220	4922	54142	8212	35130	3513	38643	40570	4057	44627
92800	5524	43650	4365	48015	49360	4936	54296	8236	35240	3524	38764	40690	4069	44759
93000	5540	43790	4379	48169	49500	4950	54450	8260	35350	3535	38885	40810	4081	44891
93200	5556	43930	4393	48323	49640	4964	54604	8284	35460	3546	39006	40930	4093	45023
93400	5572	44070	4407	48477	49780	4978	54758	8308	35570	3557	39127	41050	4105	45155
93600	5588	44210	4421	48631	49920	4992	54912	8332	35680	3568	39248	41170	4117	45287
93800	5604	44350	4435	48785	50060	5006	55066	8356	35790	3579	39369	41290	4129	45419
94000	5620	44490	4449	48939	50200	5020	55220	8380	35900	3590	39490	41410	4141	45551
94200	5636	44630	4463	49093	50340	5034	55374	8404	36010	3601	39611	41530	4153	45683
94400	5652	44770	4477	49247	50480	5048	55528	8428	36120	3612	39732	41650	4165	45815
94600	5668	44910	4491	49401	50620	5062	55682	8452	36230	3623	39853	41770	4177	45947
94800	5684	45050	4505	49555	50760	5076	55836	8476	36340	3634	39974	41890	4189	46079
95000	5700	45190	4519	49709	50900	5090	55990	8500	36450	3645	40095	42010	4201	46211

- Notes— (i) C.D.S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income.
(ii) The total tax and C.D.S. are to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1 and Rs. 10 respectively.
(iii) C.D.S. is payable by individuals (citizens of India), H.U.F. and trustees of private and discretionary trusts.

INCOME-TAX & SUR-CHARGE for individuals, unregistered firms, H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies.

WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 95,000 & Rs. 1,00,000

Slab Rate:	C.D.S. 8%	C.D.S. 8%	C.D.S. 12%	C.D.S. 12%
	Income-tax 70%	Income-tax 70%	Income-tax 55%	Income-tax 60%
	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%

Taxable income	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77							FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance tax)						
	C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.			C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.		
		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax
		Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	R. P.
10	0.80	7.00	0.70	7.70	7.00	0.70	7.70	1.20	5.50	0.55	6.05	6.00	0.60	6.60
20	1.60	14.00	1.40	15.40	14.00	1.40	15.40	2.40	11.00	1.10	12.10	12.00	1.20	13.20
30	2.40	21.00	2.10	23.10	21.00	2.10	23.10	3.60	16.50	1.65	18.15	18.00	1.80	19.80
40	3.20	28.00	2.80	30.80	28.00	2.80	30.80	4.80	22.00	2.20	24.20	24.00	2.40	26.40
50	4.00	35.00	3.50	38.50	35.00	3.50	38.50	6.00	27.50	2.75	30.25	30.00	3.00	33.00
60	4.80	42.00	4.20	46.20	42.00	4.20	46.20	7.20	33.00	3.30	36.30	36.00	3.60	39.60
70	5.60	49.00	4.90	53.90	49.00	4.90	53.90	8.40	38.50	3.85	42.35	42.00	4.20	46.20
80	6.40	56.00	5.60	61.60	56.00	5.60	61.60	9.60	44.00	4.40	48.40	48.00	4.80	52.80
90	7.20	63.00	6.30	69.30	63.00	6.30	69.30	10.80	49.50	4.95	54.45	54.00	5.40	59.40
100	8.00	70.00	7.00	77.00	70.00	7.00	77.00	12.00	55.00	5.50	60.50	60.00	6.00	66.00
110	8.80	77.00	7.70	84.70	77.00	7.70	84.70	13.20	60.50	6.05	66.55	66.00	6.60	72.60
120	9.60	84.00	8.40	92.40	84.00	8.40	92.40	14.40	66.00	6.60	72.60	72.00	7.20	79.20
130	10.40	91.00	9.10	100.10	91.00	9.10	100.10	15.60	71.50	7.15	78.65	78.00	7.80	85.80
140	11.20	98.00	9.80	107.80	98.00	9.80	107.80	16.80	77.00	7.70	84.70	84.00	8.40	92.40
150	12.00	105.00	10.50	115.50	105.00	10.50	115.50	18.00	82.50	8.25	90.75	90.00	9.00	99.00
160	12.80	112.00	11.20	123.20	112.00	11.20	123.20	19.20	88.00	8.80	96.80	96.00	9.60	105.60
170	13.60	119.00	11.90	130.90	119.00	11.90	130.90	20.40	93.50	9.35	102.85	102.00	10.20	112.20
180	14.40	126.00	12.60	138.60	126.00	12.60	138.60	21.60	99.00	9.90	108.90	108.00	10.80	118.80
190	15.20	133.00	13.30	146.30	133.00	13.30	146.30	22.80	104.50	10.45	114.95	114.00	11.40	125.40
95000	5700	45190	4519	49709	50900	5090	55990	8500	36450	3645	40095	42010	4201	46211
95200	5716	45330	4533	49863	51040	5104	56144	8524	36560	3656	40216	42130	4213	46343
95400	5732	45470	4547	50017	51180	5118	56298	8548	36670	3667	40337	42250	4225	46475
95600	5748	45610	4561	50171	51320	5132	56452	8572	36780	3678	40458	42370	4237	46607
95800	5764	45750	4575	50325	51460	5146	56606	8596	36890	3689	40579	42490	4249	46739
96000	5780	45890	4589	50479	51600	5160	56760	8620	37000	3700	40700	42610	4261	46871
96200	5796	46030	4603	50633	51740	5174	56914	8644	37110	3711	40821	42730	4273	47003
96400	5812	46170	4617	50787	51880	5188	57068	8668	37220	3722	40942	42850	4285	47135
96600	5828	46310	4631	50941	52020	5202	57222	8692	37330	3733	41063	42970	4297	47267
96800	5844	46450	4645	51095	52160	5216	57376	8716	37440	3744	41184	43090	4309	47399
97000	5860	46590	4659	51249	52300	5230	57530	8740	37550	3755	41305	43210	4321	47531
97200	5876	46730	4673	51403	52440	5244	57684	8764	37660	3766	41426	43330	4333	47663
97400	5892	46870	4687	51557	52580	5258	57838	8788	37770	3777	41547	43450	4345	47795
97600	5908	47010	4701	51711	52720	5272	57992	8812	37880	3788	41668	43570	4357	47927
97800	5924	47150	4715	51865	52860	5286	58146	8836	37990	3799	41789	43690	4369	48059
98000	5940	47290	4729	52019	53000	5300	58300	8860	38100	3810	41910	43810	4381	48191
98200	5956	47430	4743	52173	53140	5314	58454	8884	38210	3821	42031	43930	4393	48323
98400	5972	47570	4757	52327	53280	5328	58608	8908	38320	3832	42152	44050	4405	48455
98600	5988	47710	4771	52481	53420	5342	58762	8932	38430	3843	42273	44170	4417	48587
98800	6004	47850	4785	52635	53560	5356	58916	8956	38540	3854	42394	44290	4429	48719
99000	6020	47990	4799	52789	53700	5370	59070	8980	38650	3865	42515	44410	4441	48851
99200	6036	48130	4813	52943	53840	5384	59224	9004	38760	3876	42636	44530	4453	48983
99400	6052	48270	4827	53097	53980	5398	59378	9028	38870	3887	42757	44650	4465	49115
99600	6068	48410	4841	53251	54120	5412	59532	9052	38980	3898	42878	44770	4477	49247
99800	6084	48550	4855	53405	54260	5426	59686	9076	39090	3909	42999	44890	4489	49379
100000	6100	48690	4869	53559	54400	5440	59840	9100	39200	3920	43120	45010	4501	49511

Note :—(i) C. D. S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income.

(ii) The total tax and C. D. S. are to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1 and Rs. 10 respectively.

(iii) C.D.S. is payable by Individuals (citizens of India), H.U.F. and trustees of private and discretionary trusts.

INCOME-TAX & SURCHARGE for individuals, unregistered firms, H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies

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WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 1,00,000 & Rs. 1,25,000

Slab Rate : C.D.S. 8% Income-tax 70% Surcharge 10%	C.D.S. 8% Income-tax 70% Surcharge 10%	C.D.S. 12% Income-tax 60% Surcharge 10%
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Taxable income	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77							FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance-tax)						
	C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.			C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.		
		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax
Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	0.80	7	0.70	7.70	7	0.70	7.70	1.20	6	0.60	6.60	6	0.60	6.60
20	1.60	14	1.40	15.40	14	1.40	15.40	2.40	12	1.20	13.20	12	1.20	13.20
30	2.40	21	2.10	23.10	21	2.10	23.10	3.60	18	1.80	19.80	18	1.80	19.80
40	3.20	28	2.80	30.80	28	2.80	30.80	4.80	24	2.40	26.40	24	2.40	26.40
50	4.00	35	3.50	38.50	35	3.50	38.50	6.00	30	3.00	33.00	30	3.00	33.00
60	4.80	42	4.20	46.20	42	4.20	46.20	7.20	36	3.60	39.60	36	3.60	39.60
70	5.60	49	4.90	53.90	49	4.90	53.90	8.40	42	4.20	46.20	42	4.20	46.20
80	6.40	56	5.60	61.60	56	5.60	61.60	9.60	48	4.80	52.80	48	4.80	52.80
90	7.20	63	6.30	69.30	63	6.30	69.30	10.80	54	5.40	59.40	54	5.40	59.40
100	8.00	70	7.00	77.00	70	7.00	77.00	12.00	60	6.00	66.00	60	6.00	66.00
200	16.00	140	14.00	154.00	140	14.00	154.00	24.00	120	12.00	132.00	120	12.00	132.00
300	24.00	210	21.00	231.00	210	21.00	231.00	36.00	180	18.00	198.00	180	18.00	198.00
400	32.00	280	28.00	308.00	280	28.00	308.00	48.00	240	24.00	264.00	240	24.00	264.00
500	40.00	350	35.00	385.00	350	35.00	385.00	60.00	300	30.00	330.00	300	30.00	330.00
600	48.00	420	42.00	462.00	420	42.00	462.00	72.00	360	36.00	396.00	360	36.00	396.00
700	56.00	490	49.00	539.00	490	49.00	539.00	84.00	420	42.00	462.00	420	42.00	462.00
800	64.00	560	56.00	616.00	560	56.00	616.00	96.00	480	48.00	528.00	480	48.00	528.00
900	72.00	630	63.00	693.00	630	63.00	693.00	108.00	540	54.00	594.00	540	54.00	594.00
100000	6100	48690	4869	53559	54400	5440	59840	9100	39200	3920	43120	45010	4501	49511
101000	6180	49390	4939	54329	55100	5510	60610	9220	39800	3980	43780	45610	4561	50171
102000	6260	50090	5009	55099	55800	5580	61380	9340	40400	4040	44440	46210	4621	50831
103000	6340	50790	5079	55869	56500	5650	62150	9460	41000	4100	45100	46810	4681	51491
104000	6420	51490	5149	56639	57200	5720	62920	9580	41600	4160	45760	47410	4741	52151
105000	6500	52190	5219	57409	57900	5790	63690	9700	42200	4220	46420	48010	4801	52811
106000	6580	52890	5289	58179	58600	5860	64460	9820	42800	4280	47080	48610	4861	53471
107000	6660	53590	5359	58949	59300	5930	65230	9940	43400	4340	47740	49210	4921	54131
108000	6740	54290	5429	59719	60000	6000	66000	10060	44000	4400	48400	49810	4981	54791
109000	6820	54990	5499	60489	60700	6070	66770	10180	44600	4460	49060	50410	5041	55451
110000	6900	55690	5569	61259	61400	6140	67540	10300	45200	4520	49720	51010	5101	56111
111000	6980	56390	5639	62029	62100	6210	68310	10420	45800	4580	50380	51610	5161	56771
112000	7060	57090	5709	62799	62800	6280	69080	10540	46400	4640	51040	52210	5221	57431
113000	7140	57790	5779	63569	63500	6350	69850	10660	47000	4700	51700	52810	5281	58091
114000	7220	58490	5849	64339	64200	6420	70620	10780	47600	4760	52360	53410	5341	58751
115000	7300	59190	5919	65109	64900	6490	71390	10900	48200	4820	53020	54010	5401	59411
116000	7380	59890	5989	65879	65600	6560	72160	11020	48800	4880	53680	54610	5461	60071
117000	7460	60590	6059	66649	66300	6630	72930	11140	49400	4940	54340	55210	5521	60731
118000	7540	61290	6129	67419	67000	6700	73700	11260	50000	5000	55000	55810	5581	61391
119000	7620	61990	6199	68189	67700	6770	74470	11380	50600	5060	55660	56410	5641	62051
120000	7700	62690	6269	68959	68400	6840	75240	11500	51200	5120	56320	57010	5701	62711
121000	7780	63390	6339	69729	69100	6910	76010	11620	51800	5180	56980	57610	5761	63371
122000	7860	64090	6409	70499	69800	6980	76780	11740	52400	5240	57640	58210	5821	64031
123000	7940	64790	6479	71269	70500	7050	77550	11860	53000	5300	58300	58810	5881	64691
124000	8020	65490	6549	72039	71200	7120	78320	11980	53600	5360	58960	59410	5941	65351
125000	8100	66190	6619	72809	71900	7190	79090	12100	54200	5420	59620	60010	6001	66011

- Notes—**(i) C.D.S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income.
 (ii) The total tax and C.D.S. are to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1 and Rs. 10 respectively.
 (iii) C.D.S. is payable by individuals (citizens of India), H.U.F. and trustees of private and discretionary trusts.

INCOME-TAX & SURCHARGE for individuals, unregistered firms,**H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies****WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 1,25,000 & Rs. 1,50,000.**

Slab Rate :	C. D. S. 8%	C. D. S. 8%	C. D. S. 12%	C. D. S. 12%
	Income-tax 70%	Income-tax 70%	Income-tax 60%	Income-tax 60%
	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%

Taxable income	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77							FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance-tax)						
	C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.			C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.		
		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax
Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	0.80	7	0.70	7.70	7	0.70	7.70	1.20	6	0.60	6.60	6	0.60	6.60
20	1.60	14	1.40	15.40	14	1.40	15.40	2.40	12	1.20	13.20	12	1.20	13.20
30	2.40	21	2.10	23.10	21	2.10	23.10	3.60	18	1.80	19.80	18	1.80	19.80
40	3.20	28	2.80	30.80	28	2.80	30.80	4.80	24	2.40	26.40	24	2.40	26.40
50	4.00	35	3.50	38.50	35	3.50	38.50	6.00	30	3.00	33.00	30	3.00	33.00
60	4.80	42	4.20	46.20	42	4.20	46.20	7.20	36	3.60	39.60	36	3.60	39.60
70	5.60	49	4.90	53.90	49	4.90	53.90	8.40	42	4.20	46.20	42	4.20	46.20
80	6.40	56	5.60	61.60	56	5.60	61.60	9.60	48	4.80	52.80	48	4.80	52.80
90	7.20	63	6.30	69.30	63	6.30	69.30	10.80	54	5.40	59.40	54	5.40	59.40
100	8.00	70	7.00	77.00	70	7.00	77.00	12.00	60	6.00	66.00	60	6.00	66.00
200	16.00	140	14.00	154.00	140	14.00	154.00	24.00	120	12.00	132.00	120	12.00	132.00
300	24.00	210	21.00	231.00	210	21.00	231.00	36.00	180	18.00	198.00	180	18.00	198.00
400	32.00	280	28.00	308.00	280	28.00	308.00	48.00	240	24.00	264.00	240	24.00	264.00
500	40.00	350	35.00	385.00	350	35.00	385.00	60.00	300	30.00	330.00	300	30.00	330.00
600	48.00	420	42.00	462.00	420	42.00	462.00	72.00	360	36.00	396.00	360	36.00	396.00
700	56.00	490	49.00	539.00	490	49.00	539.00	84.00	420	42.00	462.00	420	42.00	462.00
800	64.00	560	56.00	616.00	560	56.00	616.00	96.00	480	48.00	528.00	480	48.00	528.00
900	72.00	630	63.00	693.00	630	63.00	693.00	108.00	540	54.00	594.00	540	54.00	594.00
125000	8100	66190	6619	72809	71900	7190	79090	12100	54200	5420	59620	60010	6001	66011
126000	8180	66890	6689	73579	72600	7260	79860	12220	54800	5480	60280	60610	6061	66671
127000	8260	67590	6759	74349	73300	7330	80630	12340	55400	5540	60940	61210	6121	67331
128000	8340	68290	6829	75119	74000	7400	81400	12460	56000	5600	61600	61810	6181	67991
129000	8420	68990	6899	75889	74700	7470	82170	12580	56600	5660	62260	62410	6241	68651
130000	8500	69690	6969	76659	75400	7540	82940	12700	57200	5720	62920	63010	6301	69311
131000	8580	70390	7039	77429	76100	7610	83710	12820	57800	5780	63580	63610	6361	69971
132000	8660	71090	7109	78199	76800	7680	84480	12940	58400	5840	64240	64210	6421	70631
133000	8740	71790	7179	78969	77500	7750	85250	13060	59000	5900	64900	64810	6481	71291
134000	8820	72490	7249	79739	78200	7820	86020	13180	59600	5960	65560	65410	6541	71951
135000	8900	73190	7319	80509	78900	7890	86790	13300	60200	6020	66220	66010	6601	72611
136000	8980	73890	7389	81279	79600	7960	87560	13420	60800	6080	66880	66610	6661	73271
137000	9060	74590	7459	82049	80300	8030	88330	13540	61400	6140	67540	67210	6721	73931
138000	9140	75290	7529	82819	81000	8100	89100	13660	62000	6200	68200	67810	6781	74591
139000	9220	75990	7599	83589	81700	8170	89870	13780	62600	6260	68860	68410	6841	75251
140000	9300	76690	7669	84359	82400	8240	90640	13900	63200	6320	69520	69010	6901	75911
141000	9380	77390	7739	85129	83100	8310	91410	14020	63800	6380	70180	69610	6961	76571
142000	9460	78090	7809	85899	83800	8380	92180	14140	64400	6440	70840	70210	7021	77231
143000	9540	78790	7879	86669	84500	8450	92950	14260	65000	6500	71500	70810	7081	77891
144000	9620	79490	7949	87439	85200	8520	93720	14380	65600	6560	72160	71410	7141	78551
145000	9700	80190	8019	88209	85900	8590	94490	14500	66200	6620	72820	72010	7201	79211
146000	9780	80890	8089	88979	86600	8660	95260	14620	66800	6680	73480	72610	7261	79871
147000	9860	81590	8159	89749	87300	8730	96030	14740	67400	6740	74140	73210	7321	80531
148000	9940	82290	8229	90519	88000	8800	96800	14860	68000	6800	74800	73810	7381	81191
149000	10020	82990	8299	91289	88700	8870	97570	14980	68600	6860	75460	74410	7441	81851
150000	10100	83690	8369	92059	89400	8940	98340	15100	69200	6920	76120	75010	7501	82511

- Notes —(i) C. D. S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income.
(ii) The total tax and C.D.S. are to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1 and Rs. 10 respectively.
(iii) C.D.S. is payable by individuals (citizens of India), H.U.F. and trustees of private and discretionary trusts.

H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies

WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 1,50,000 & Rs. 1,75,500

Slab Rate :	C.D.S. 8%	C.D.S. 8%	C.D.S. 12%	C.D.S. 12%
	Income-tax 70%	Income-tax 70%	Income-tax 60%	Income-tax 60%
	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%

Taxable Income Rs.	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77							FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance-tax)						
	C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.			C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.		
		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax
Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	0.80	7	0.70	7.70	7	0.70	7.70	1.20	6	0.60	6.60	6	0.60	6.60
20	1.60	14	1.40	15.40	14	1.40	15.40	2.40	12	1.20	13.20	12	1.20	13.20
30	2.40	21	2.10	23.10	21	2.10	23.10	3.60	18	1.80	19.80	18	1.80	19.80
40	3.20	28	2.80	30.80	28	2.80	30.80	4.80	24	2.40	26.40	24	2.40	26.40
50	4.00	35	3.50	38.50	35	3.50	38.50	6.00	30	3.00	33.00	30	3.00	33.00
60	4.80	42	4.20	46.20	42	4.20	46.20	7.20	36	3.60	39.60	36	3.60	39.60
70	5.60	49	4.90	53.90	49	4.90	53.90	8.40	42	4.20	46.20	42	4.20	46.20
80	6.40	56	5.60	61.60	56	5.60	61.60	9.60	48	4.80	52.80	48	4.80	52.80
90	7.20	63	6.30	69.30	63	6.30	69.30	10.80	54	5.40	59.40	54	5.40	59.40
100	8.00	70	7.00	77.00	70	7.00	77.00	12.00	60	6.00	66.00	60	6.00	66.00
200	16.00	140	14.00	154.00	140	14.00	154.00	24.00	120	12.00	132.00	120	12.00	132.00
300	24.00	210	21.00	231.00	210	21.00	231.00	36.00	180	18.00	198.00	180	18.00	198.00
400	32.00	280	28.00	308.00	280	28.00	308.00	48.00	240	24.00	264.00	240	24.00	264.00
500	40.00	350	35.00	385.00	350	35.00	385.00	60.00	300	30.00	330.00	300	30.00	330.00
600	48.00	420	42.00	462.00	420	42.00	462.00	72.00	360	36.00	396.00	360	36.00	396.00
700	56.00	490	49.00	539.00	490	49.00	539.00	84.00	420	42.00	462.00	420	42.00	462.00
800	64.00	560	56.00	616.00	560	56.00	616.00	96.00	480	48.00	528.00	480	48.00	528.00
900	72.00	630	63.00	693.00	630	63.00	693.00	108.00	540	54.00	594.00	540	54.00	594.00
150000	10100	83690	8369	92059	89400	8940	98340	15100	69200	6920	76120	75010	7501	82511
151000	10180	84390	8439	92829	90100	9010	99110	15220	69800	6980	76780	75610	7561	83171
152000	10260	85090	8509	93599	90800	9080	99880	15340	70400	7040	77440	76210	7621	83831
153000	10340	85790	8579	94369	91500	9150	100650	15460	71000	7100	78100	76810	7681	84491
154000	10420	86490	8649	95139	92200	9220	101420	15580	71600	7160	78760	77410	7741	85151
155000	10500	87190	8719	95909	92900	9290	102190	15700	72200	7220	79420	78010	7801	85811
156000	10580	87890	8789	96679	93600	9360	102960	15820	72800	7280	80080	78610	7861	86471
157000	10660	88590	8859	97449	94300	9430	103730	15940	73400	7340	80740	79210	7921	87131
158000	10740	89290	8929	98219	95000	9500	104500	16060	74000	7400	81400	79810	7981	87791
159000	10820	89990	8999	98989	95700	9570	105270	16180	74600	7460	82060	80410	8041	88451
160000	10900	90690	9069	99759	96400	9640	106040	16300	75200	7520	82720	81010	8101	89111
161000	10980	91390	9139	100529	97100	9710	106810	16420	75800	7580	83380	81610	8161	89771
162000	11060	92090	9209	101299	97800	9780	107580	16540	76400	7640	84040	82210	8221	90431
163000	11140	92790	9279	102069	98500	9850	108350	16660	77000	7700	84700	82810	8281	91091
164000	11220	93490	9349	102839	99200	9920	109120	16780	77600	7760	85360	83410	8341	91751
165000	11300	94190	9419	103609	99900	9990	109890	16900	78200	7820	86020	84010	8401	92411
166000	11380	94890	9489	104379	100600	10060	110660	17020	78800	7880	86680	84610	8461	93071
167000	11460	95590	9559	105149	101300	10130	111430	17140	79400	7940	87340	85210	8521	93731
168000	11540	96290	9629	105919	102000	10200	112200	17260	80000	8000	88000	85810	8581	94391
169000	11620	96990	9699	106689	102700	10270	112970	17380	80600	8060	88660	86410	8641	95051
170000	11700	97690	9769	107459	103400	10340	113740	17500	81200	8120	89320	87010	8701	95711
171000	11780	98390	9839	108229	104100	10410	114510	17620	81800	8180	89980	87610	8761	96371
172000	11860	99090	9909	108999	104800	10480	115280	17740	82400	8240	90640	88210	8821	97031
173000	11940	99790	9979	109769	105500	10550	116050	17860	83000	8300	91300	88810	8881	97691
174000	12020	100490	10049	110539	106200	10620	116820	17980	83600	8360	91960	89410	8941	98351
175000	12100	101190	10119	111309	106900	10690	117590	18100	84200	8420	92620	90010	9001	99011

Notes—(i) C.D.S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income.

(ii) The total tax and C.D.S. are to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1 and Rs. 10 respectively.

(iii) C.D.S. is payable by individuals (citizens of India), H.U.F. and trustees of private and discretionary trusts.

INCOME-TAX & SURCHARGE for individuals, unregistered firms,**H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies****WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 1,75,000 & Rs. 2,00,000**

Slab Rate :	C. D. S. 8%	C. D. S. 8%	C. D. S. 12%	C. D. S. 12%
	Income-tax 70%	Income-tax 70%	Income-tax 60%	Income-tax 60%
	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%

Taxable income	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77							FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance-tax)						
	C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.			C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.		
		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax
Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	0.80	7	0.70	7.70	7	0.70	7.70	1.20	6	0.60	6.60	6	0.60	6.60
20	1.60	14	1.40	15.40	14	1.40	15.40	2.40	12	1.20	13.20	12	1.20	13.20
30	2.40	21	2.10	23.10	21	2.10	23.10	3.60	18	1.80	19.80	18	1.80	19.80
40	3.20	28	2.80	30.80	28	2.80	30.80	4.80	24	2.40	26.40	24	2.40	26.40
50	4.00	35	3.50	38.50	35	3.50	38.50	6.00	30	3.00	33.00	30	3.00	33.00
60	4.80	42	4.20	46.20	42	4.20	46.20	7.20	36	3.60	39.60	36	3.60	39.60
70	5.60	49	4.90	53.90	49	4.90	53.90	8.40	42	4.20	46.20	42	4.20	46.20
80	6.40	56	5.60	61.60	56	5.60	61.60	9.60	48	4.80	52.80	48	4.80	52.80
90	7.20	63	6.30	69.30	63	6.30	69.30	10.80	54	5.40	59.40	54	5.40	59.40
100	8.00	70	7.00	77.00	70	7.00	77.00	12.00	60	6.00	66.00	60	6.00	66.00
200	16.00	140	14.00	154.00	140	14.00	154.00	24.00	120	12.00	132.00	120	12.00	132.00
300	24.00	210	21.00	231.00	210	21.00	231.00	36.00	180	18.00	198.00	180	18.00	198.00
400	32.00	280	28.00	308.00	280	28.00	308.00	48.00	240	24.00	264.00	240	24.00	264.00
500	40.00	350	35.00	385.00	350	35.00	385.00	60.00	300	30.00	330.00	300	30.00	330.00
600	48.00	420	42.00	462.00	420	42.00	462.00	72.00	360	36.00	396.00	360	36.00	396.00
700	56.00	490	49.00	539.00	490	49.00	539.00	84.00	420	42.00	462.00	420	42.00	462.00
800	64.00	560	56.00	616.00	560	56.00	616.00	96.00	480	48.00	528.00	480	48.00	528.00
900	72.00	630	63.00	693.00	630	63.00	693.00	108.00	540	54.00	594.00	540	54.00	594.00
175000	12100	101190	10119	111309	106900	10690	117590	18100	84200	8420	92620	90010	9001	99011
176000	12180	101890	10189	112079	107600	10760	118360	18220	84800	8480	93280	90610	9061	99671
177000	12260	102590	10259	112849	108300	10830	119130	18340	85400	8540	93940	91210	9121	100331
178000	12340	103290	10329	113619	109000	10900	119900	18460	86000	8600	94600	91810	9181	100991
179000	12420	103990	10399	114389	109700	10970	120670	18580	86600	8660	95260	92410	9241	101651
180000	12500	104690	10469	115159	110400	11040	121440	18700	87200	8720	95920	93010	9301	102311
181000	12580	105390	10539	115929	111100	11110	122210	18820	87800	8780	96580	93610	9361	102971
182000	12660	106090	10609	116699	111800	11180	122980	18940	88400	8840	97240	94210	9421	103631
183000	12740	106790	10679	117469	112500	11250	123750	19060	89000	8900	97900	94810	9481	104291
184000	12820	107490	10749	118239	113200	11320	124520	19180	89600	8960	98560	95410	9541	104951
185000	12900	108190	10819	119009	113900	11390	125290	19300	90200	9020	99220	96010	9601	105611
186000	12980	108890	10889	119779	114600	11460	126060	19420	90800	9080	99880	96610	9661	106271
187000	13060	109590	10959	120549	115300	11530	126830	19540	91400	9140	100540	97210	9721	106931
188000	13140	110290	11029	121319	116000	11600	127600	19660	92000	9200	101200	97810	9781	107591
189000	13220	110990	11099	122089	116700	11670	128370	19780	92600	9260	101860	98410	9841	108251
190000	13300	111690	11169	122859	117400	11740	129140	19900	93200	9320	102520	99010	9901	108911
191000	13380	112390	11239	123629	118100	11810	129910	20020	93800	9380	103180	99610	9961	109571
192000	13460	113090	11309	124399	118800	11880	130680	20140	94400	9440	103840	100210	10021	110231
193000	13540	113790	11379	125169	119500	11950	131450	20260	95000	9500	104500	100810	10081	110891
194000	13620	114490	11449	125939	120200	12020	132220	20380	95600	9560	105160	101410	10141	111551
195000	13700	115190	11519	126709	120900	12090	132990	20500	96200	9620	105820	102010	10201	112211
196000	13780	115890	11589	127479	121600	12160	133760	20620	96800	9680	106480	102610	10261	112871
197000	13860	116590	11659	128249	122300	12230	134530	20740	97400	9740	107140	103210	10321	113531
198000	13940	117290	11729	129019	123000	12300	135300	20860	98000	9800	107800	103810	10381	114191
199000	14020	117990	11799	129789	123700	12370	136070	20980	98600	9860	108460	104410	10441	114851
200000	14100	118690	11869	130559	124400	12440	136840	21100	99200	9920	109120	105010	10501	115511

Notes — (i) C. D. S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income.

(ii) The total tax and C. D. S. are to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1 and Rs. 10 respectively.

(iii) C. D. S. is payable by individuals (citizens of India), H.U.F. and trustees of private and discretionary trusts.

INCOME-TAX & SURCHARGE for individuals, unregistered firms, H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies

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WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 2,00,000 & Rs. 3,00,000

Slab Rate :	C.D.S. 8% Income-tax 70% Surcharge 10%	C.D.S. 8% Income-tax 70% Surcharge 10%	C.D.S. 12% Income-tax 60% Surcharge 10%
	C.D.S. 12% Income-tax 60% Surcharge 10%		

Taxable income	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77							FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance-tax)						
	C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.			C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.		
		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax
Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	0.80	7	0.70	7.70	7	0.70	7.70	1.20	6	0.60	6.60	6	0.60	6.60
20	1.60	14	1.40	15.40	14	1.40	15.40	2.40	12	1.20	13.20	12	1.20	13.20
30	2.40	21	2.10	23.10	21	2.10	23.10	3.60	18	1.80	19.80	18	1.80	19.80
40	3.20	28	2.80	30.80	28	2.80	30.80	4.80	24	2.40	26.40	24	2.40	26.40
50	4.00	35	3.50	38.50	35	3.50	38.50	6.00	30	3.00	33.00	30	3.00	33.00
60	4.80	42	4.20	46.20	42	4.20	46.20	7.20	36	3.60	39.60	36	3.60	39.60
70	5.60	49	4.90	53.90	49	4.90	53.90	8.40	42	4.20	46.20	42	4.20	46.20
80	6.40	56	5.60	61.60	56	5.60	61.60	9.60	48	4.80	52.80	48	4.80	52.80
90	7.20	63	6.30	69.30	63	6.30	69.30	10.80	54	5.40	59.40	54	5.40	59.40
100	8.00	70	7.00	77.00	70	7.00	77.00	12.00	60	6.00	66.00	60	6.00	66.00
200	16.00	140	14.00	154.00	140	14.00	154.00	24.00	120	12.00	132.00	120	12.00	132.00
300	24.00	210	21.00	231.00	210	21.00	231.00	36.00	180	18.00	198.00	180	18.00	198.00
400	32.00	280	28.00	308.00	280	28.00	308.00	48.00	240	24.00	264.00	240	24.00	264.00
500	40.00	350	35.00	385.00	350	35.00	385.00	60.00	300	30.00	330.00	300	30.00	330.00
600	48.00	420	42.00	462.00	420	42.00	462.00	72.00	360	36.00	396.00	360	36.00	396.00
700	56.00	490	49.00	539.00	490	49.00	539.00	84.00	420	42.00	462.00	420	42.00	462.00
800	64.00	560	56.00	616.00	560	56.00	616.00	96.00	480	48.00	528.00	480	48.00	528.00
900	72.00	630	63.00	693.00	630	63.00	693.00	108.00	540	54.00	594.00	540	54.00	594.00
1000	80.00	700	70.00	770.00	700	70.00	770.00	120.00	600	60.00	660.00	600	60.00	660.00
2000	160.00	1400	140.00	1540.00	1400	140.00	1540.00	240.00	1200	120.00	1320.00	1200	120.00	1320.00
3000	240.00	2100	210.00	2310.00	2100	210.00	2310.00	360.00	1800	180.00	1980.00	1800	180.00	1980.00
4000	320.00	2800	280.00	3080.00	2800	280.00	3080.00	480.00	2400	240.00	2640.00	2400	240.00	2640.00
200000	14100	118690	11869	130559	124400	12440	136840	21100	99200	9920	109120	105010	10501	115511
205000	14500	122190	12219	134409	127900	12790	140690	21700	102200	10220	112420	108010	10801	118811
210000	14900	125690	12569	138259	131400	13140	144540	22300	105200	10520	115770	111010	11101	122111
215000	15300	129190	12919	142109	134900	13490	148390	22900	108200	10820	119020	114010	11401	125411
220000	15700	132690	13269	145959	138400	13840	152240	23500	111200	11120	122320	117010	11701	128711
225000	16100	136190	13619	149809	141900	14190	156090	24100	114200	11420	125620	120010	12001	132011
230000	16500	139690	13969	153659	145400	14540	159940	24700	117200	11720	128920	123010	12301	135311
235000	16900	143190	14319	157509	148900	14890	163790	25300	120200	12020	132220	126010	12601	138611
240000	17300	146690	14669	161359	152400	15240	167640	25900	123200	12320	135520	129010	12901	141911
245000	17700	150190	15019	165209	155900	15590	171490	26500	126200	12620	138820	132010	13201	145211
250000	18100	153690	15369	169059	159400	15940	175340	27100	129200	12920	142120	135010	13501	148511
255000	18500	157190	15719	172909	162900	16290	179190	27700	132200	13220	145420	138010	13801	151811
260000	18900	160690	16069	176759	166400	16640	183040	28300	135200	13520	148720	141010	14101	155111
265000	19300	164190	16419	180609	169900	16990	186890	28900	138200	13820	152020	144010	14401	158411
270000	19700	167690	16769	184459	173400	17340	190740	29500	141200	14120	155320	147010	14701	161711
275000	20100	171190	17119	188309	176900	17690	194590	30100	144200	14420	158620	150010	15001	165011
280000	20500	174690	17469	192159	180400	18040	198440	30700	147200	14720	161920	153010	15301	168311
285000	20900	178190	17819	196009	183900	18390	202290	31300	150200	15020	165220	156010	15601	171611
290000	21300	181690	18169	199859	187400	18740	206140	31900	153200	15320	168520	159010	15901	174911
295000	21700	185190	18519	203709	190900	19090	209990	32500	156200	15620	171820	162010	16201	178211
300000	22100	188690	18869	207559	194400	19440	213840	33100	159200	15920	175120	165010	16501	181511

- Notes—(i) C.D.S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income.
(ii) The total tax and C.D.S. are to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1 and Rs. 10 respectively.
(iii) C.D.S. is payable by individuals (citizens of India), H.U.F. and trustees of private and discretionary trusts.

INCOME-TAX & SURCHARGE for individuals, unregistered firms,**H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies****WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 3,00,000 & Rs. 4,00,000**

Slab Rate :	C.D.S. 8%	C.D.S. 8%	C.D.S. 12%	C.D.S. 12%
	Income-tax 70%	Income-tax 70%	Income-tax 60%	Income-tax 60%
	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%	Surcharge 10%

Taxable income	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77							FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance-tax)						
	C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.			C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.		
		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax
10	0.80	7	0.70	7.70	7	0.70	7.70	1.20	6	0.60	6.60	6	0.60	6.60
20	1.60	14	1.40	15.40	14	1.40	15.40	2.40	12	1.20	13.20	12	1.20	13.20
30	2.40	21	2.10	23.10	21	2.10	23.10	3.60	18	1.80	19.80	18	1.80	19.80
40	3.20	28	2.80	30.80	28	2.80	30.80	4.80	24	2.40	26.40	24	2.40	26.40
50	4.00	35	3.50	38.50	35	3.50	38.50	6.00	30	3.00	33.00	30	3.00	33.00
60	4.80	42	4.20	46.20	42	4.20	46.20	7.20	36	3.60	39.60	36	3.60	39.60
70	5.60	49	4.90	53.90	49	4.90	53.90	8.40	42	4.20	46.20	42	4.20	46.20
80	6.40	56	5.60	61.60	56	5.60	61.60	9.60	48	4.80	52.80	48	4.80	52.80
90	7.20	63	6.30	69.30	63	6.30	69.30	10.80	54	5.40	59.40	54	5.40	59.40
100	8.00	70	7.00	77.00	70	7.00	77.00	12.00	60	6.00	66.00	60	6.00	66.00
200	16.00	140	14.00	154.00	140	14.00	154.00	24.00	120	12.00	132.00	120	12.00	132.00
300	24.00	210	21.00	231.00	210	21.00	231.00	36.00	180	18.00	198.00	180	18.00	198.00
400	32.00	280	28.00	308.00	280	28.00	308.00	48.00	240	24.00	264.00	240	24.00	264.00
500	40.00	350	35.00	385.00	350	35.00	385.00	60.00	300	30.00	330.00	300	30.00	330.00
600	48.00	420	42.00	462.00	420	42.00	462.00	72.00	360	36.00	396.00	360	36.00	396.00
700	56.00	490	49.00	539.00	490	49.00	539.00	84.00	420	42.00	462.00	420	42.00	462.00
800	64.00	560	56.00	616.00	560	56.00	616.00	96.00	480	48.00	528.00	480	48.00	528.00
900	72.00	630	63.00	693.00	630	63.00	693.00	108.00	540	54.00	594.00	540	54.00	594.00
1000	80.00	700	70.00	770.00	700	70.00	770.00	120.00	600	60.00	660.00	600	60.00	660.00
2000	160.00	1400	140.00	1540.00	1400	140.00	1540.00	240.00	1200	120.00	1320.00	1200	120.00	1320.00
3000	240.00	2100	210.00	2310.00	2100	210.00	2310.00	360.00	1800	180.00	1980.00	1800	180.00	1980.00
4000	320.00	2800	280.00	3080.00	2800	280.00	3080.00	480.00	2400	240.00	2640.00	2400	240.00	2640.00
300000	22100	188690	18869	207559	194400	19440	213840	33100	159200	15920	175120	165010	16501	181511
305000	22500	192190	19219	211409	197900	19790	217690	33700	162200	16220	178420	168010	16801	184811
310000	22900	195690	19569	215259	201400	20140	221540	34300	165200	16520	181720	171010	17101	188111
315000	23300	199190	19919	219109	204900	20490	225390	34900	168200	16820	185020	174010	17401	191411
320000	23700	202690	20269	222959	208400	20840	229240	35500	171200	17120	188320	177010	17701	194711
325000	24100	206190	20619	226809	211900	21190	233090	36100	174200	17420	191620	180010	18001	198011
330000	24500	209690	20969	230659	215400	21540	236940	36700	177200	17720	194920	183010	18301	201311
335000	24900	213190	21319	234509	218900	21890	240790	37300	180200	18020	198220	186010	18601	204611
340000	25300	216690	21669	238359	222400	22240	244640	37900	183200	18320	201520	189010	18901	207911
345000	25700	220190	22019	242209	225900	22590	248490	38500	186200	18620	204820	192010	19201	211211
350000	26100	223690	22369	246059	229400	22940	252340	39100	189200	18920	208120	195010	19501	214511
355000	26500	227190	22719	249909	232900	23290	256190	39700	192200	19220	211420	198010	19801	217811
360000	26900	230690	23069	253759	236400	23640	260040	40300	195200	19520	214720	201010	20101	221111
365000	27300	234190	23419	257609	239900	23990	263890	40900	198200	19820	218020	204010	20401	224411
370000	27700	237690	23769	261459	243400	24340	267740	41500	201200	20120	221320	207010	20701	227711
375000	28100	241190	24119	265309	246900	24690	271590	42100	204200	20420	224620	210010	21001	231011
380000	28500	244690	24469	269159	250400	25040	275440	42700	207200	20720	227920	213010	21301	234311
385000	28900	248190	24819	273009	253900	25390	279290	43300	210200	21020	231220	216010	21601	237611
390000	29300	251690	25169	276859	257400	25740	283140	43900	213200	21320	234520	219010	21901	240911
395000	29700	255190	25519	280709	260900	26090	286990	44500	216200	21620	237820	222010	22201	244211
400000	30100	258690	25869	284559	264400	26440	290840	45100	219200	21920	241120	225010	22501	247511

Notes— i) C.D.S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income.

(ii) The total tax and C.D.S. are to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1 and Rs. 10 respectively.

(iii) C.D.S. is payable by individuals (citizens of India), H.U.F. and trustees of private and discretionary trusts.

INCOME-TAX & SURCHARGE for individuals, unregistered firms, H.U.F. and A.O.P. other than companies

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WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 4,00,000 & Rs. 5,00,000

Slab Rate :	C. D. S. 8% Income-tax 70% Surcharge 10%	C. D. S. 8% Income-tax 70% Surcharge 10%	C. D. S. 12% Income-tax 60% Surcharge 10%
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Taxable income	FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77							FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78 (Advance-tax)						
	C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.			C.D.S.	FOR ALL ABOVE EXCEPT SPECIFIED H.U.F.			FOR SPECIFIED H.U.F.		
		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax		I. T.	S. C.	Total tax	I. T.	S. C.	Total tax
Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs P.	Rs	Rs. P.	Rs P.	Rs P.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs P.	Rs	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	0.80	7	0.70	7.70	7	0.70	7.70	1.20	6	0.60	6.60	6	0.60	6.60
20	1.60	14	1.40	15.40	14	1.40	15.40	2.40	12	1.20	13.20	12	1.20	13.20
30	2.40	21	2.10	23.10	21	2.10	23.10	3.60	18	1.80	19.80	18	1.80	19.80
40	3.20	28	2.80	30.80	28	2.80	30.80	4.80	24	2.40	26.40	24	2.40	26.40
50	4.00	35	3.50	38.50	35	3.50	38.50	6.00	30	3.00	33.00	30	3.00	33.00
60	4.80	42	4.20	46.20	42	4.20	46.20	7.20	36	3.60	39.60	36	3.60	39.60
70	5.60	49	4.90	53.90	49	4.90	53.90	8.40	42	4.20	46.20	42	4.20	46.20
80	6.40	56	5.60	61.60	56	5.60	61.60	9.60	48	4.80	52.80	48	4.80	52.80
90	7.20	63	6.30	69.30	63	6.30	69.30	10.80	54	5.40	59.40	54	5.40	59.40
100	8.00	70	7.00	77.00	70	7.00	77.00	12.00	60	6.00	66.00	60	6.00	66.00
200	16.00	140	14.00	154.00	140	14.00	154.00	24.00	120	12.00	132.00	120	12.00	132.00
300	24.00	210	21.00	231.00	210	21.00	231.00	36.00	180	18.00	198.00	180	18.00	198.00
400	32.00	280	28.00	308.00	280	28.00	308.00	48.00	240	24.00	264.00	240	24.00	264.00
500	40.00	350	35.00	385.00	350	35.00	385.00	60.00	300	30.00	330.00	300	30.00	330.00
600	48.00	420	42.00	462.00	420	42.00	462.00	72.00	360	36.00	396.00	360	36.00	396.00
700	56.00	490	49.00	539.00	490	49.00	539.00	84.00	420	42.00	462.00	420	42.00	462.00
800	64.00	560	56.00	616.00	560	56.00	616.00	96.00	480	48.00	528.00	480	48.00	528.00
900	72.00	630	63.00	693.00	630	63.00	693.00	108.00	540	54.00	594.00	540	54.00	594.00
1000	80.00	700	70.00	770.00	700	70.00	770.00	120.00	600	60.00	660.00	600	60.00	660.00
2000	160.00	1400	140.00	1540.00	1400	140.00	1540.00	240.00	1200	120.00	1320.00	1200	120.00	1320.00
3000	240.00	2100	210.00	2310.00	2100	210.00	2310.00	360.00	1800	180.00	1980.00	1800	180.00	1980.00
4000	320.00	2800	280.00	3080.00	2800	280.00	3080.00	480.00	2400	240.00	2640.00	2400	240.00	2640.00
400000	30100	258690	25869	284559	264400	26440	290840	45100	219200	21920	241120	225010	22501	247511
405000	30500	262190	26219	288409	267900	26790	294690	45700	222200	22220	244420	228010	22801	250811
410000	30900	265690	26569	292259	271400	27140	298540	46300	225200	22520	247720	231010	23101	254111
415000	31300	269190	26919	296109	274900	27490	302390	46900	228200	22820	251020	234010	23401	257411
420000	31700	272690	27269	299959	278400	27840	306240	47500	231200	23120	254320	237010	23701	260711
425000	32100	276190	27619	303809	281900	28190	310090	48100	234200	23420	257620	240010	24001	264011
430000	32500	279690	27969	307659	285400	28540	313940	48700	237200	23720	260920	243010	24301	267311
435000	32900	283190	28319	311509	288900	28890	317790	49300	240200	24020	264220	246010	24601	270611
440000	33300	286690	28669	315359	292400	29240	321640	49900	243200	24320	267520	249010	24901	273911
445000	33700	290190	29019	319209	295900	29590	325490	50500	246200	24620	270820	252010	25201	277211
450000	34100	293690	29369	323059	299400	29940	329340	51100	249200	24920	274120	255010	25501	280511
455000	34500	297190	29719	326909	302900	30290	333190	51700	252200	25220	277420	258010	25801	283811
460000	34900	300690	30069	330759	306400	30640	337040	52300	255200	25520	280720	261010	26101	287111
465000	35300	304190	30419	334609	309900	30990	340890	52900	258200	25820	284020	264010	26401	290411
470000	35700	307690	30769	338459	313400	31340	344740	53500	261200	26120	287320	267010	26701	293711
475000	36100	311190	31119	342309	316900	31690	348590	54100	264200	26420	290620	270010	27001	297011
480000	36500	314690	31469	346159	320400	32040	352440	54700	267200	26720	293920	273010	27301	300311
485000	36900	318190	31819	350009	323900	32390	356290	55300	270200	27020	297220	276010	27601	303611
490000	37300	321690	32169	353859	327400	32740	360140	55900	273200	27320	300520	279010	27901	306911
495000	37700	325190	32519	357709	330900	33090	363990	56500	276200	27620	303820	282010	28201	310211
500000	38100	328690	32869	361559	334400	33440	367840	57100	279200	27920	307120	285010	28501	313511

- Notes** — (i) C. D. S. has been calculated on taxable income assuming it to be current income.
(ii) The total tax and C. D. S. are to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1 and Rs. 10 respectively.
(iii) C. D. S. is payable by individuals (citizens of India), H. U. F. and trustees of private and discretionary trusts

INCOME-TAX ON REGISTERED FIRMS

FIRM—defined :

Under section 2(23) of the Income tax Act, 1961 it means a firm as defined in section 4 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932.

Under section 4 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, "*Persons who have entered into partnership with one another are called individually 'partners' and collectively a firm.*"

'Partnership' is the relation between persons who have agreed to share the profits of a business carried on by all or any of them acting for all.

REGISTRATION OF FIRM :

The registration of firms under the Income-tax Act is not a general right but it is a mere privilege given to the firms in order to enable the individual partners thereof to get the benefit of the lower rates of assessment applicable wherever such rates are lower than the rate applicable to the total income of the firm computed as a whole. If a firm desires to take advantage of this privilege, it must conform strictly to the requirements of section 184 of the Act and the rules made under section 295.

REQUISITE CONDITIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF FIRMS :

For a firm to be registered under the Act, the following conditions as laid down in section 184 of the Act and rule 22 of I.T. Rules, 1962 should necessarily be satisfied :—

- (1) that the partnership is evidenced by an instrument of partnership ;
- (2) that the said deed specifies the individual shares of partners ;
- (3) that an application for registration of the firm is made to the Income-tax Officer having jurisdiction to assess the firm ;
- (4) that the application for registration is personally signed by all the partners but not minors admitted to the benefits of partnership;
If any partner is absent from India, the application may be signed by any person specifically authorised by him in this behalf. In the case of a dissolved firm, the application is to be signed by all the partners (*except minors*) who were partners in the firm immediately before its dissolution. A general power of attorney holder is not entitled to sign the application unless the partner is out of India [Section 184(3)].
- (5) that the application for registration is made before the end of the previous year for the assessment year in respect of which registration is sought, excepting, of course, in cases where the Income-tax Officer is satisfied that the firm was prevented by sufficient cause from making the application by that time ;
- (6) that the application for registration is accompanied by the original deed of partnership together with a copy thereof, excepting, of course, where the original instrument cannot be produced, a certified copy of the instrument together with a duplicate copy thereof may be attached with the application for registration.
- (7) that the application is made in the form prescribed by rule 22 of the Income-tax, Rules, 1962, and contains the prescribed particulars.

A perusal of section 185 of the Income-tax Act would reveal that, to have a firm registered under the Act, the following two conditions have also to be satisfied in addition to the above mentioned :—

- (1) that the partnership is genuine ; and
- (2) that the firm does not attract best judgement assessment under section 144 of the Act.

TIME-LIMIT FOR MAKING APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION :

The application for registration (*but not for continuation of registration*) should be submitted before the end of the previous year for the relevant assessment year and should be accompanied by original deed of partnership together with a copy thereof. Where the original deed cannot be conveniently furnished for sufficient reasons, a copy thereof duly certified by all the partners (*except minors*) should be submitted. [See Section 184(4) and (5) of the Act].

Where the application is made before the expiry of the previous year and there is no change in the constitution of the firm or the shares of the partners during that previous year, the application should be made in Form No. 11 [See Rule 22(2)(i)].

Where application for registration is made after the end of the relevant previous year [the delay in the submission of the application after the expiry of the previous year can be condoned by the Income-tax Officer under the proviso to sub-section (4) of Section 184 on being satisfied that there was sufficient reason for the delay] and there is no change in the constitution of the firm or the shares of the partners during the relevant previous year and thereafter upto the date of making the application, the application should be made in Form No. 11 [See Rule 22(4)(i)].

In both the cases mentioned above, the application in Form No. 11 should be accompanied by the original deed (or a copy certified by all the partners to be the correct copy) together with a copy thereof.

Where there is a change in the constitution of the firm or shares of the partners, application should be in Form No. 11A :

- (i) Where the application is made before the end of the previous year and where any change or changes have been taken place during that previous year before the date of application, the application is to be made in Form No. 11A and should be accompanied by original deed or deeds of partnership (or certified copies thereof) as in existence from time to time during the previous year upto the date of the application together with a copy of each of the deeds [See Rule 22(2)(ii)].
- (ii) Where the application is made after the end of the relevant previous year and where any change or changes have taken place during the said previous year and or after the end of the previous year but before the date of the application, the application is to be made in Form No. 11A and should be accompanied by the original deed or deeds of partnership (or certified copies thereof) as in existence from time to time during the previous year and upto the date of the application together with copies thereof [See Rule 22(4)(ii)].

GRANT OF REGISTRATION OF FIRMS (Section-185) :

On receipt of the application for registration, the Income-tax Officer shall enquire into the genuineness of the firm and its constitution. If the application for registration is not in order, the Income-tax Officer shall intimate the defect in the application to the firm and give it an opportunity to rectify the same within one month from the date of such intimation and if the defect is not rectified within that period, he shall pass an order rejecting the application.

Under the Explanation to sub-section (1) of section 185 which is applicable to assessment year 1971-72 and subsequent years, a firm shall not be regarded as a genuine firm if any of the partner of the firm was at any time during the previous year, a benamidar of any other partner to whom he is not related as a spouse or minor child.

If the Income-tax Officer is satisfied about the genuineness of the firm and its constitution, he will grant registration to the firm for that assessment year. Thereafter, the assessee has only to file a declaration under section 184(7) in Form No. 12 for continuation of registration for every subsequent assessment year provided there is no change in the constitution of the firm or the shares of the partners as evidenced by the deed of partnership on the basis of which the registration was granted. Such declaration under Form No. 12 is to be furnished at any time before the expiry of the time allowed for furnishing the return. If there is any change, the firm has to make a fresh application in Form No. 11-A before the end of the previous year in which the change has taken place alongwith the prescribed enclosures.

WHEN APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION FOR AN EARLIER ASSESSMENT YEAR IS PENDING :

Where an application for registration has been filed but such application has not been disposed of by the Income-tax Officer, it will be advisable for the firm to file application for registration for every subsequent assessment year alongwith declaration in Form No. 12 to avoid the benefit of registration for subsequent year or years being denied on the technical ground that declaration in Form No. 12 for continuation of registration is not valid since the firm has not been granted registration when the declaration in Form No. 12 was made.

ASSESSMENT OF REGISTERED FIRMS (Section 182) :

- (i) The total income of a registered firm is to be first determined ;
- (ii) The tax payable by the firm itself on its total income shall then be determined t
- (iii) The share income of each partner in the income of the firm is to be computed and included in the total income of partner and assessed to tax accordingly. For and from the assessment year 1969-70, the tax payable by a registered firm is to be deducted from its total income and the balance to be apportioned amongst the partners.
- (iv) If the share income of a partner is a loss, it will be set off against his other income or carried forward and set off as provided in section 70 to 75 [Section 182(2)].
- (v) When any partner of a registered firm is a non-resident, the tax on his share in the income of the firm shall be assessed on the firm at the rate or rates which would be applicable if it were assessed on him personally, and the tax so assessed shall be paid by the firm [Section 182(3)].
- (vi) A registered firm may retain out of the share income of each partner, a sum equivalent to 30% of such share income until such time as the tax which may be levied on the partner in respect of his share income is paid by him. Where the tax so levied cannot be recovered from the partner, wholly or in part, the firm shall be liable to pay the tax to the extent of the amount retained or could have been so retained [Section 182(4)].

UNREGISTERED FIRM TREATED AS REGISTERED FIRM :

Under section 183(b) an unregistered firm may be treated as registered firm and assessed to tax accordingly if :—

- (i) Upto the assessment year 1970-71, the aggregate tax payable by the partners on their share income in the firm if it were assessed as a registered firm at the rate or rates applicable to their total income is greater than the tax payable by the firm as an unregistered firm.
- (ii) for and from the assessment year 1971-72, an unregistered firm will be treated as registered firm if the tax payable by the firm, if assessed as a registered firm, taken together with the tax payable by the partners on their total income (*inclusive of share income in the firm so assessed*) is greater than the tax payable by the firm as an unregistered firm.

ADVANCE TAX BY REGISTERED FIRMS :

A registered firm has to pay advance tax, if its income excluding capital gains exceeds Rs. 30,000. For further detail and consequences please refer Chapter "Payment of advance tax" in this reckoner.

RATES OF TAX FOR REGISTERED FIRM

	PROFESSIONAL FIRMS <i>(i.e., firms having income at least 51% of total income from profession)</i>	BUSINESS FIRMS <i>(i.e., other than professional firms)</i>
(1) Income Tax	A. Y. 1976-77 and also for Advance tax A. Y. 1977-78	A. Y. 1976-77 and also for Advance tax A. Y. 1977-78
(i) on the first Rs. 10,000/-of total income.	nil	nil
(ii) on the next Rs. 15,000/-of total income.	4%	5%
(iii) on the next Rs. 25,000/-of total income.	7%	7%
(iv) on the next Rs. 50,000/-of total income.	13%	15%
(v) on the balance of total income.	22%	24%
 (2) Surcharge on Income-tax		
In addition to the income-tax at the rates given above every registered firm shall be liable to the surcharge.	10% On income-tax	10% On income-tax

NOTE :

- (1) Professional firm means a registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income.
- (2) Registered firm includes an unregistered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Example :

A registered firm of Chartered Accountants has professional income of Rs. 30,000/- and interest income of Rs. 40,000/-in assessment year 1976-77.

Compute the taxable income and tax payable thereon.

Solution :

Computation of taxable income

Income from profession	Rs. 30,000
Income from interest	Rs. 40,000
	Rs. 70,000

Calculation of tax

Income-tax on Rs. 70,000/-	Rs. 5,500
Surcharge on income-tax	Rs. 550
	Rs. 6,050

INCOME-TAX & SURCHARGE for Registered firms, WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs.10,010 & Rs. 25,000.

(For assessment year 1976-77 and advance tax assessment year 1977-78)

Slab Rate : Income-tax (i) professional 4%
(ii) others 5%

Surcharge on I. T. 10%

Taxable income Rs.	IF INCOME FROM PROFESSION			IF INCOME OTHER THAN PROFESSION i.e. BUSINESS			Taxable income Rs.	IF INCOME FROM PROFESSION			IF INCOME OTHER THAN PROFESSION i.e. BUSINESS		
	I.T. Rs.	S.C. Rs. P.	Total Tax Rs. P.	I.T. Rs.	S.C. Rs. P.	Total Tax Rs. P.		I.T. Rs.	S.C. Rs. P.	Total Tax Rs. P.	I.T. Rs.	S.C. Rs. P.	Total Tax Rs. P.
10	0.40	0.04	0.44	0.50	0.05	0.55	10	0.40	0.04	0.44	0.50	0.05	0.55
20	0.80	0.08	0.88	1.00	0.10	1.10	20	0.80	0.08	0.88	1.00	0.10	1.10
30	1.20	0.12	1.32	1.50	0.15	1.65	30	1.20	0.12	1.32	1.50	0.15	1.65
40	1.60	0.16	1.76	2.00	0.20	2.20	40	1.60	0.16	1.76	2.00	0.20	2.20
50	2.00	0.20	2.20	2.50	0.25	2.75	50	2.00	0.20	2.20	2.50	0.25	2.75
60	2.40	0.24	2.64	3.00	0.30	3.30	60	2.40	0.24	2.64	3.00	0.30	3.30
70	2.80	0.28	3.08	3.50	0.35	3.85	70	2.80	0.28	3.08	3.50	0.35	3.85
80	3.20	0.32	3.52	4.00	0.40	4.40	80	3.20	0.32	3.52	4.00	0.40	4.40
90	3.60	0.36	3.96	4.50	0.45	4.95	90	3.60	0.36	3.96	4.50	0.45	4.95
100	4.00	0.40	4.40	5.00	0.50	5.50	100	4.00	0.40	4.40	5.00	0.50	5.50
10010	0.40	0.04	0.44	0.50	0.05	0.55	17600	304	30.40	334.40	380	38	418
10200	8.00	0.80	8.80	10.00	1.00	11.00	17800	312	31.20	343.20	390	39	429
10400	16.00	1.60	17.60	20.00	2.00	22.00	18000	320	32.00	352.00	400	40	440
10600	24.00	2.40	26.40	30.00	3.00	33.00	18200	328	32.80	360.80	410	41	451
10800	32.00	3.20	35.20	40.00	4.00	44.00	18400	336	33.60	369.60	420	42	462
11000	40.00	4.00	44.00	50.00	5.00	55.00	18600	344	34.40	378.40	430	43	473
11200	48.00	4.80	52.80	60.00	6.00	66.00	18880	352	35.20	387.20	440	44	484
11400	56.00	5.60	61.60	70.00	7.00	77.00	19000	360	36.00	396.00	450	45	495
11600	64.00	6.40	70.40	80.00	8.00	88.00	19200	368	36.80	404.80	460	46	506
11800	72.00	7.20	79.20	90.00	9.00	99.00	19400	376	37.60	413.60	470	47	517
12000	80.00	8.00	88.00	100.00	10.00	110.00	19600	384	38.40	422.40	480	48	528
12200	88.00	8.80	96.80	110.00	11.00	121.00	19800	392	39.20	431.20	490	49	539
12400	96.00	9.60	105.60	120.00	12.00	132.00	20000	400	40.00	440.00	500	50	550
12600	104.00	10.40	114.40	130.00	13.00	143.00	20200	408	40.80	448.80	510	51	561
12800	112.00	11.20	123.20	140.00	14.00	154.00	20400	416	41.60	457.60	520	52	572
13000	120.00	12.00	132.00	150.00	15.00	165.00	20600	424	42.40	466.40	530	53	583
13200	128.00	12.80	140.80	160.00	16.00	176.00	20800	432	43.20	475.20	540	54	594
13400	136.00	13.60	149.60	170.00	17.00	187.00	21000	440	44.00	484.00	550	55	605
13600	144.00	14.40	158.40	180.00	18.00	198.00	21200	448	44.80	492.80	560	56	616
13800	152.00	15.20	167.20	190.00	19.00	209.00	21400	456	45.60	501.60	570	57	627
14000	160.00	16.00	176.00	200.00	20.00	220.00	21600	464	46.40	510.40	580	58	638
14200	168.00	16.80	184.80	210.00	21.00	231.00	21800	472	47.20	519.20	590	59	649
14400	176.00	17.60	193.60	220.00	22.00	242.00	22000	480	48.00	528.00	600	60	660
14600	184.00	18.40	202.40	230.00	23.00	253.00	22200	488	48.80	536.80	610	61	671
14800	192.00	19.20	211.20	240.00	24.00	264.00	22400	496	49.60	545.60	620	62	682
15000	200.00	20.00	220.00	250.00	25.00	275.00	22600	504	50.40	554.40	630	63	693
15200	208.00	20.80	228.80	260.00	26.00	286.00	22800	512	51.20	563.20	640	64	704
15400	216.00	21.60	237.60	270.00	27.00	297.00	23000	520	52.00	572.00	650	65	715
15600	224.00	22.40	246.40	280.00	28.00	308.00	23200	528	52.80	580.80	660	66	726
15800	232.00	23.20	255.20	290.00	29.00	319.00	23400	536	53.60	589.60	670	67	737
16000	240.00	24.00	264.00	300.00	30.00	330.00	23600	544	54.40	598.40	680	68	748
16200	248.00	24.80	272.80	310.00	31.00	341.00	23800	552	55.20	607.20	690	69	759
16400	256.00	25.60	281.60	320.00	32.00	352.00	24000	560	56.00	616.00	700	70	770
16600	264.00	26.40	290.40	330.00	33.00	363.00	24200	568	56.80	624.80	710	71	781
16800	272.00	27.20	299.20	340.00	34.00	374.00	24400	576	57.60	633.60	720	72	792
17000	280.00	28.00	308.00	350.00	35.00	385.00	24600	584	58.40	642.40	730	73	803
17200	288.00	28.80	316.80	360.00	36.00	396.00	24800	592	59.20	651.20	740	74	814
17400	296.00	29.60	325.60	370.00	37.00	407.00	25000	600	60.00	660.00	750	75	825

Note : (i) The total tax is to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re 1.

(ii) If a firm has income atleast 51% from profession, the firm shall be deemed as professional firm.

INCOME-TAX & SUR-CHARGE for Registered firms, WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 25,000 & Rs. 50,000

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(For assessment year 1976-77 and advance tax assessment year 1977-78)

Slab Rate : Income-tax (i) professional 7%
(ii) others 7%

Surcharge on I. T. 10%

Taxable Income Rs.	IF INCOME FROM PROFESSION			IF INCOME OTHER THAN PROFESSION i.e. BUSINESS			Taxable income Rs.	IF INCOME FROM PROFESSION			IF INCOME OTHER THAN PROFESSION i.e. BUSINESS		
	I.T. Rs. P.	S.C. Rs. P.	Total Tax Rs. P.	I.T. Rs. P.	S.C. Rs. P.	Total Tax Rs. P.		I.T. Rs. P.	S.C. Rs. P.	Total Tax Rs. P.	I.T. Rs. P.	S.C. Rs. P.	Total Tax Rs. P.
10	0.70	0.07	0.77	0.70	0.07	0.77	10	0.70	0.07	0.77	0.70	0.07	0.77
20	1.40	0.14	1.54	1.40	0.14	1.54	20	1.40	0.14	1.54	1.40	0.14	1.54
30	2.10	0.21	2.31	2.10	0.21	2.31	30	2.10	0.21	2.31	2.10	0.21	2.31
40	2.80	0.28	3.08	2.80	0.28	3.08	40	2.80	0.28	3.08	2.80	0.28	3.08
50	3.50	0.35	3.85	3.50	0.35	3.85	50	3.50	0.35	3.85	3.50	0.35	3.85
60	4.20	0.42	4.62	4.20	0.42	4.62	60	4.20	0.42	4.62	4.20	0.42	4.62
70	4.90	0.49	5.39	4.90	0.49	5.39	70	4.90	0.49	5.39	4.90	0.49	5.39
80	5.60	0.56	6.16	5.60	0.56	6.16	80	5.60	0.56	6.16	5.60	0.56	6.16
90	6.30	0.63	6.93	6.30	0.63	6.93	90	6.30	0.63	6.93	6.30	0.63	6.93
100	7.00	0.70	7.70	7.00	0.70	7.70	100	7.00	0.70	7.70	7.00	0.70	7.70
200	14.00	1.40	15.40	14.00	1.40	15.40	200	14.00	1.40	15.40	14.00	1.40	15.40
300	21.00	2.10	23.10	21.00	2.10	23.10	300	21.00	2.10	23.10	21.00	2.10	23.10
400	28.00	2.80	30.80	28.00	2.80	30.80	400	28.00	2.80	30.80	28.00	2.80	30.80
25000	600	60.00	660.00	750	75.00	825.00	37500	1475.00	147.50	1622.50	1625.00	162.50	1787.50
25500	635	63.50	698.50	785	78.50	863.50	38000	1510.00	151.00	1661.00	1660.00	166.00	1826.00
26000	670	67.00	737.00	820	82.00	902.00	38500	1545.00	154.50	1699.50	1695.00	169.50	1864.50
26500	705	70.50	775.50	855	85.50	940.50	39000	1580.00	158.00	1738.00	1730.00	173.00	1903.00
27000	740	74.00	814.00	890	89.00	979.00	39500	1615.00	161.50	1776.50	1765.00	176.50	1941.50
27500	775	77.50	852.50	925	92.50	1017.50	40000	1650.00	165.00	1815.00	1800.00	180.00	1980.00
28000	810	81.00	891.00	960	96.00	1056.00	40500	1685.00	168.50	1853.50	1835.00	183.50	2018.50
28500	845	84.50	929.50	995	99.50	1094.50	41000	1720.00	172.00	1892.00	1870.00	187.00	2057.00
29000	880	88.00	968.00	1030	103.00	1133.00	41500	1755.00	175.50	1930.50	1905.00	190.50	2095.50
29500	915	91.50	1006.50	1065	106.50	1171.50	42000	1790.00	179.00	1969.00	1940.00	194.00	2134.00
30000	950	95.00	1045.00	1100	110.00	1210.00	42500	1825.00	182.50	2007.50	1975.00	197.50	2172.50
30500	985	98.50	1083.50	1135	113.50	1248.50	43000	1860.00	186.00	2046.00	2010.00	201.00	2211.00
31000	1020	102.00	1122.00	1170	117.00	1287.00	43500	1895.00	189.50	2084.50	2045.00	204.50	2249.50
31500	1055	105.50	1160.50	1205	120.50	1325.50	44000	1930.00	193.00	2123.00	2080.00	208.00	2288.00
32000	1090	109.00	1199.00	1240	124.00	1364.00	44500	1965.00	196.50	2161.50	2115.00	211.50	2326.50
32500	1125	112.50	1237.50	1275	127.50	1402.50	45000	2000.00	200.00	2200.00	2150.00	215.00	2365.00
33000	1160	116.00	1276.00	1310	131.00	1441.00	45500	2035.00	203.50	2238.50	2185.00	218.50	2403.50
33500	1195	119.50	1314.50	1345	134.50	1479.50	46000	2070.00	207.00	2277.00	2220.00	222.00	2442.00
34000	1230	123.00	1353.00	1380	138.00	1518.00	46500	2105.00	210.50	2315.50	2255.00	225.50	2480.50
34500	1265	126.50	1391.50	1415	141.50	1556.50	47000	2140.00	214.00	2354.00	2290.00	229.00	2519.00
35000	1300	130.00	1430.00	1450	145.00	1595.00	47500	2175.00	217.50	2392.50	2325.00	232.50	2557.50
35500	1335	133.50	1468.50	1485	148.50	1633.50	48000	2210.00	221.00	2431.00	2360.00	236.00	2596.00
36000	1370	137.00	1507.00	1520	152.00	1672.00	48500	2245.00	224.50	2469.50	2395.00	239.50	2634.50
36500	1405	140.50	1545.50	1555	155.50	1710.50	49000	2280.00	228.00	2508.00	2430.00	243.00	2673.00
37000	1440	144.00	1584.00	1590	159.00	1749.00	49500	2315.00	231.50	2546.50	2465.00	246.50	2711.50
37500	1475	147.50	1622.50	1625	162.50	1787.50	50000	2350.00	235.00	2585.00	2500.00	250.00	2750.00

Note : (i) The total tax is to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re 1.

(ii) If a firm has income atleast 51% from profession, the firm shall be deemed as professional firm.

INCOME-TAX & SURCHARGE for Registered firms,**WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs.50,000 & Rs. 1,00,000.****(FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77 & ALSO FOR ADVANCE TAX A.Y. 1977-78)**

Slab Rate . Income-tax (i) professional 13%

Surcharge on I. T. 10%

(ii) others 15%

Taxable income Rs.	IN INCOME FROM PROFESSION			IF INCOME OTHER THAN PROFESSION i.e. BUSINESS			Taxable income Rs.	IN INCOME FROM PROFESSION			IF INCOME OTHER THAN PROFESSION i.e. BUSINESS		
	I.T. Rs.	S.C. Rs. P.	Total Tax Rs. P.	I.T. Rs.	S.C. Rs. P.	Total Tax Rs. P.		I.T. Rs.	S.C. Rs. P.	Total Tax Rs. P.	I.T. Rs.	S.C. Rs. P.	Total Tax Rs. P.
10	1.30	0.13	1.43	1.50	0.15	1.65	10	1.30	0.13	1.43	1.50	0.15	1.65
20	2.60	0.26	2.86	3.00	0.30	3.30	20	2.60	0.26	2.86	3.00	0.30	3.30
30	3.90	0.39	4.29	4.50	0.45	4.95	30	3.90	0.39	4.29	4.50	0.45	4.95
40	5.20	0.52	5.72	6.00	0.60	6.60	40	5.20	0.52	5.72	6.00	0.60	6.60
50	6.50	0.65	7.15	7.50	0.75	8.25	50	6.50	0.65	7.15	7.50	0.75	8.25
60	7.80	0.78	8.58	9.00	0.90	9.90	60	7.80	0.78	8.58	9.00	0.90	9.90
70	9.10	0.91	10.01	10.50	1.05	11.55	70	9.10	0.91	10.01	10.50	1.05	11.55
80	10.40	1.04	11.44	12.00	1.20	13.20	80	10.40	1.04	11.44	12.00	1.20	13.20
90	11.70	1.17	12.87	13.50	1.35	14.85	90	11.70	1.17	12.87	13.50	1.35	14.85
100	13.00	1.30	14.30	15.00	1.50	16.50	100	13.00	1.30	14.30	15.00	1.50	16.50
200	26.00	2.60	28.60	30.00	3.00	33.00	200	26.00	2.60	28.60	30.00	3.00	33.00
300	39.00	3.90	42.90	45.00	4.50	49.50	300	39.00	3.90	42.90	45.00	4.50	49.50
400	52.00	5.20	57.20	60.00	6.00	66.00	400	52.00	5.20	57.20	60.00	6.00	66.00
500	65.00	6.50	71.50	75.00	7.50	82.50	500	65.00	6.50	71.50	75.00	7.50	82.50
600	78.00	7.80	85.80	90.00	9.00	99.00	600	78.00	7.80	85.80	90.00	9.00	99.00
700	91.00	9.10	100.10	105.00	10.50	115.50	700	91.00	9.10	100.10	105.00	10.50	115.50
800	104.00	10.40	114.40	120.00	12.00	132.00	800	104.00	10.40	114.40	120.00	12.00	132.00
900	117.00	11.70	128.70	135.00	13.50	148.50	900	117.00	11.70	128.70	135.00	13.50	148.50
50000	2350	235	2585	2500	250	2750	75000	5600	560	6160	6250	625	6875
51000	2480	248	2728	2650	265	2915	76000	5730	573	6303	6400	640	7040
52000	2610	261	2871	2800	280	3080	77000	5860	586	6446	6550	655	7205
53000	2740	274	3014	2950	295	3245	78000	5990	599	6589	6700	670	7370
54000	2870	287	3157	3100	310	3410	79000	6120	612	6732	6850	685	7535
55000	3000	300	3300	3250	325	3575	80000	6250	625	6875	7000	700	7700
56000	3130	313	3443	3400	340	3740	81000	6380	638	7018	7150	715	7865
57000	3260	326	3586	3550	355	3905	82000	6510	651	7161	7300	730	8030
58000	3390	339	3729	3700	370	4070	83000	6640	664	7304	7450	745	8195
59000	3520	352	3872	3850	385	4235	84000	6770	677	7447	7600	760	8360
60000	3650	365	4015	4000	400	4400	85000	6900	690	7590	7750	775	8525
61000	3780	378	4158	4150	415	4565	86000	7030	703	7733	7900	790	8690
62000	3910	391	4301	4300	430	4730	87000	7160	716	7876	8050	805	8855
63000	4040	404	4444	4450	445	4895	88000	7290	729	8019	8200	820	9020
64000	4170	417	4587	4600	460	5060	89000	7420	742	8162	8350	835	9185
65000	4300	430	4730	4750	475	5225	90000	7550	755	8305	8500	850	9350
66000	4430	443	4873	4900	490	5390	91000	7680	768	8448	8650	865	9515
67000	4560	456	5016	5050	505	5555	92000	7810	781	8591	8800	880	9680
68000	4690	469	5159	5200	520	5720	93000	7940	794	8734	8950	895	9845
69000	4820	482	5302	5350	535	5885	94000	8070	807	8877	9100	910	10010
70000	4950	495	5445	5500	550	6050	95000	8200	820	9020	9250	925	10175
71000	5080	508	5588	5650	565	6215	96000	8330	833	9163	9400	940	10340
72000	5210	521	5731	5800	580	6380	97000	8460	846	9306	9550	955	10505
73000	5340	534	5874	5950	595	6545	98000	8590	859	9449	9700	970	10670
74000	5470	547	6017	6100	610	6710	99000	8720	872	9592	9850	985	10835
75000	5600	560	6160	6250	625	6875	100000	8850	885	9735	10000	1000	11000

Note : (i) The total tax is to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re 1.

(ii) If a firm has income atleast 51% from profession, the firm shall be deemed as professional firm.

INCOME-TAX & SUR-CHARGE for Registered firms, WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 1,00,000 & Rs. 2,00,000

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(For assessment year 1976-77 and advance tax assessment year 1977-78)

Slab Rate : Income-tax (i) professional 22%

(ii) others 24%

Surcharge on I. T. 10%

Taxable income	IF INCOME FROM PROFESSION			IF INCOME OTHER THAN PROFESSION i.e. BUSINESS			Taxable income	IF INCOME FROM PROFESSION			IF INCOME OTHER THAN PROFESSION i.e. BUSINESS		
	I.T.	S.C.	Total Tax	I.T.	S.C.	Total Tax		I.T.	S.C.	Total Tax	I.T.	S.C.	Total Tax
	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	2.20	0.22	2.42	2.40	0.24	2.64	10	2.20	0.22	2.42	2.40	0.24	2.64
20	4.40	0.44	4.84	4.80	0.48	5.28	20	4.40	0.44	4.84	4.80	0.48	5.28
30	6.60	0.66	7.26	7.20	0.72	7.92	30	6.60	0.66	7.26	7.20	0.72	7.92
40	8.80	0.88	9.68	9.60	0.96	10.56	40	8.80	0.88	9.68	9.60	0.96	10.56
50	11.00	1.10	12.10	12.00	1.20	13.20	50	11.00	1.10	12.10	12.00	1.20	13.20
60	13.20	1.32	14.52	14.40	1.44	15.84	60	13.20	1.32	14.52	14.40	1.44	15.84
70	15.40	1.54	16.94	16.80	1.68	18.48	70	15.40	1.54	16.94	16.80	1.68	18.48
80	17.60	1.76	19.36	19.20	1.92	21.12	80	17.60	1.76	19.36	19.20	1.92	21.12
90	19.80	1.98	21.78	21.60	2.16	23.76	90	19.80	1.98	21.78	21.60	2.16	23.76
100	22.00	2.20	24.20	24.00	2.40	26.40	100	22.00	2.20	24.20	24.00	2.40	26.40
200	44.00	4.40	48.40	48.00	4.80	52.80	200	44.00	4.40	48.40	48.00	4.80	52.80
300	66.00	6.60	72.60	72.00	7.20	79.20	300	66.00	6.60	72.60	72.00	7.20	79.20
400	88.00	8.80	96.80	96.00	9.60	105.60	400	88.00	8.80	96.80	96.00	9.60	105.60
500	110.00	11.00	121.00	120.00	12.00	132.00	500	110.00	11.00	121.00	120.00	12.00	132.00
600	132.00	13.20	145.20	144.00	14.40	158.40	600	132.00	13.20	145.20	144.00	14.40	158.40
700	154.00	15.40	169.40	168.00	16.80	184.80	700	154.00	15.40	169.40	168.00	16.80	184.80
800	176.00	17.60	193.60	192.00	19.20	211.20	800	176.00	17.60	193.60	192.00	19.20	211.20
900	198.00	19.80	217.80	216.00	21.60	237.60	900	198.00	19.80	217.80	216.00	21.60	237.60
1000	220.00	22.00	242.00	240.00	24.00	264.00	1000	220.00	22.00	242.00	240.00	24.00	264.00
100000	8850	885	9735	10000	1000	11000	150000	19850	1985	21835	22000	2200	24200
102000	9290	929	10219	10480	1048	11528	152000	20290	2029	22319	22480	2248	24728
104000	9730	973	10703	10960	1096	12056	154000	20730	2073	22803	22960	2296	25256
106000	10170	1017	11187	11440	1144	12584	156000	21170	2117	23287	23440	2344	25784
108000	10610	1061	11671	11920	1192	13112	158000	21610	2161	23771	23920	2392	26312
110000	11050	1105	12155	12400	1240	13640	160000	22050	2205	24255	24400	2440	26840
112000	11490	1149	12639	12880	1288	14168	162000	22490	2249	24739	24880	2488	27368
114000	11930	1193	13123	13360	1336	14696	164000	22930	2293	25223	25360	2536	27896
116000	12370	1237	13607	13840	1384	15224	166000	23370	2337	25707	25840	2584	28424
118000	12810	1281	14091	14320	1432	15752	168000	23810	2381	26191	26320	2632	28952
120000	13250	1325	14575	14800	1480	16280	170000	24250	2425	26675	26800	2680	29480
122000	13690	1369	15059	15280	1528	16808	172000	24690	2469	27159	27280	2728	30008
124000	14130	1413	15543	15760	1576	17336	174000	25130	2513	27643	27760	2776	30536
126000	14570	1457	16027	16240	1624	17864	176000	25570	2557	28127	28240	2824	31064
128000	15010	1501	16511	16720	1672	18392	178000	26010	2601	28611	28720	2872	31592
130000	15450	1545	16995	17200	1720	18920	180000	26450	2645	29095	29200	2920	32120
132000	15890	1589	17479	17680	1768	19448	182000	26890	2689	29579	29680	2968	32648
134000	16330	1633	17963	18160	1816	19976	184000	27330	2733	30063	30160	3016	33176
136000	16770	1677	18447	18640	1864	20504	186000	27770	2777	30547	30640	3064	33704
138000	17210	1721	18931	19120	1912	21032	188000	28210	2821	31031	31120	3112	34232
140000	17650	1765	19415	19600	1960	21560	190000	28650	2865	31515	31600	3160	34760
142000	18090	1809	19899	20080	2008	22088	192000	29090	2909	31999	32080	3208	35288
144000	18530	1853	20383	20560	2056	22616	194000	29530	2953	32483	32560	3256	35816
146000	18970	1897	20867	21040	2104	23144	196000	29970	2997	32967	33040	3304	36344
148000	19410	1941	21351	21520	2152	23672	198000	30410	3041	33451	33520	3352	36872
150000	19850	1985	21835	22000	2200	24200	200000	30850	3085	33935	34000	3400	37400

Note :—(i) The total tax is to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1.

(ii) If a firm has income atleast 51% from profession, the firm shall be deemed as professional firm.

INCOME-TAX & SUR-CHARGE for Registered firms, WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs.2,00,000 & Rs. 5,00,000

(For assessment year 1976-77 and advance tax assessment year 1977-78)

Slab Rate : Income-tax (i) professional 22%

Surcharge on I. T. 10%

(ii) others 24%

Taxable income	IF INCOME FROM PROFESSION			IF INCOME OTHER THAN PROFESSION i.e. BUSINESS			Taxable income	IF INCOME FROM PROFESSION			IF INCOME OTHER THAN PROFESSION i.e. BUSINESS		
	I.T. Rs.	S.C. Rs. P.	Total Tax Rs. P.	I.T. Rs. P.	S.C. Rs. P.	Total Tax Rs. P.		I.T. Rs. P.	S.C. Rs. P.	Total Tax Rs. P.	I.T. Rs. P.	S.C. Rs. P.	Total Tax Rs. P.
10	2.20	0.22	2.42	2.40	0.24	2.64	10	2.20	0.22	2.42	2.40	0.24	2.64
20	4.40	0.44	4.84	4.80	0.48	5.28	20	4.40	0.44	4.84	4.80	0.48	5.28
30	6.60	0.66	7.26	7.20	0.72	7.92	30	6.60	0.66	7.26	7.20	0.72	7.92
40	8.80	0.88	9.68	9.60	0.96	10.56	40	8.80	0.88	9.68	9.60	0.96	10.56
50	11.00	1.10	12.10	12.00	1.20	13.20	50	11.00	1.10	12.10	12.00	1.20	13.20
60	13.20	1.32	14.52	14.40	1.44	15.84	60	13.20	1.32	14.52	14.40	1.44	15.84
70	15.40	1.54	16.94	16.80	1.68	18.48	70	15.40	1.54	16.94	16.80	1.68	18.48
80	17.60	1.76	19.36	19.20	1.92	21.12	80	17.60	1.76	19.36	19.20	1.92	21.12
90	19.80	1.98	21.78	21.60	2.16	23.76	90	19.80	1.98	21.78	21.60	2.16	23.76
100	22.00	2.20	24.20	24.00	2.40	26.40	100	22.00	2.20	24.20	24.00	2.40	26.40
200	44.00	4.40	48.40	48.00	4.80	52.80	200	44.00	4.40	48.40	48.00	4.80	52.80
300	66.00	6.60	72.60	72.00	7.20	79.20	300	66.00	6.60	72.60	72.00	7.20	79.20
400	88.00	8.80	96.80	96.00	9.60	105.60	400	88.00	8.80	96.80	96.00	9.60	105.60
500	110.00	11.00	121.00	120.00	12.00	132.00	500	110.00	11.00	121.00	120.00	12.00	132.00
600	132.00	13.20	145.20	144.00	14.40	158.40	600	132.00	13.20	145.20	144.00	14.40	158.40
700	154.00	15.40	169.40	168.00	16.80	184.80	700	154.00	15.40	169.40	168.00	16.80	184.80
800	176.00	17.60	193.60	192.00	19.20	211.20	800	176.00	17.60	193.60	192.00	19.20	211.20
900	198.00	19.80	217.80	216.00	21.60	237.60	900	198.00	19.80	217.80	216.00	21.60	237.60
1000	220.00	22.00	242.00	240.00	24.00	264.00	1000	220.00	22.00	242.00	240.00	24.00	264.00
2000	440.00	44.00	484.00	480.00	48.00	528.00	2000	440.00	44.00	484.00	480.00	48.00	528.00
3000	660.00	66.00	726.00	720.00	72.00	792.00	3000	660.00	66.00	726.00	720.00	72.00	792.00
4000	880.00	88.00	968.00	960.00	96.00	1056.00	4000	880.00	88.00	968.00	960.00	96.00	1056.00
200000	30850	3085	33935	34000	3400	37400	350000	63850	6385	70235	70000	7000	77000
205000	31950	3195	35145	35200	3520	38720	355000	64950	6495	71445	71200	7120	78320
210000	33050	3305	36355	36400	3640	40040	360000	66050	6605	72655	72400	7240	79640
215000	34150	3415	37565	37600	3760	41360	365000	67150	6715	73865	73600	7360	80960
220000	35250	3525	38775	38800	3880	42680	370000	68250	6825	75075	74800	7480	82280
225000	36350	3635	39985	40000	4000	44000	375000	69350	6935	76285	76000	7600	83600
230000	37450	3745	41195	41200	4120	45320	380000	70450	7045	77495	77200	7720	84920
235000	38550	3855	42405	42400	4240	46640	385000	71550	7155	78705	78400	7840	86240
240000	39650	3965	43615	43600	4360	47960	390000	72650	7265	79915	79600	7960	87560
245000	40750	4075	44825	44800	4480	49280	395000	73750	7375	81125	80800	8080	88880
250000	41850	4185	46035	46000	4600	50600	400000	74850	7485	82335	82000	8200	90200
255000	42950	4295	47245	47200	4720	51920	405000	75950	7595	83545	83200	8320	91520
260000	44050	4405	48455	48400	4840	53240	410000	77050	7705	84755	84400	8440	92840
265000	45150	4515	49665	49600	4960	54560	415000	78150	7815	85965	85600	8560	94160
270000	46250	4625	50875	50800	5080	55880	420000	79250	7925	87175	86800	8680	95480
275000	47350	4735	52085	52000	5200	57200	425000	80350	8035	88385	88000	8800	96800
280000	48450	4845	53295	53200	5320	58520	430000	81450	8145	89595	89200	8920	98120
285000	49550	4955	54505	54400	5440	59840	435000	82550	8255	90805	90400	9040	99440
290000	50650	5065	55715	55600	5560	61160	440000	83650	8365	92015	91600	9160	100760
295000	51750	5175	56925	56800	5680	62480	445000	84750	8475	93225	92800	9280	102080
300000	52850	5285	58135	58000	5800	63800	450000	85850	8585	94435	94000	9400	103400
305000	53950	5395	59345	59200	5920	65120	455000	86950	8695	95645	95200	9520	104720
310000	55050	5505	60555	60400	6040	66440	460000	88050	8805	96855	96400	9640	106040
315000	56150	5615	61765	61600	6160	67760	465000	89150	8915	98065	97600	9760	107360
320000	57250	5725	62975	62800	6280	69080	470000	90250	9025	99275	98800	9880	108680
325000	58350	5835	64185	64000	6400	70400	475000	91350	9135	100485	100000	10000	110000
330000	59450	5945	65395	65200	6520	71720	480000	92450	9245	101695	101200	10120	111320
335000	60550	6055	66605	66400	6640	73040	485000	93550	9355	102905	102400	10240	112640
340000	61650	6165	67815	67600	6760	74360	490000	94650	9465	104115	103600	10360	113960
345000	62750	6275	69025	68800	6880	75680	495000	95750	9575	105325	104800	10480	115280
350000	63850	6385	70235	70000	7000	77000	500000	96850	9685	106535	106000	10600	116600

Note : (i) The total tax is to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re 1.

(ii) If a firm has income atleast 51% from profession, the firm shall be deemed as professional firm.

Definition of co-operative society :

Under section 2(19) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, a "*co-operative society*" means a co-operative society registered under the Co-operative Society Act, 1912, or under any other law for the time being in force in any State for the registration of co-operative societies.

Deductions in respect of income of co-operative societies :

Section 80-P(1) exempts from the charge of income-tax a variety of income of a co-operative society either earned by the carrying on of a business or arising out of investments, though such exempted incomes are included in total income. To sum up—

Nature of income exempted and conditions governing such exemption [Sec. 80-P(2)]	Quantum of income so exempt
(a) in the case of a co-operative society engaged in the following activities— (i) Carrying on the business of banking or providing credit facilities to its members, or (ii) a cottage industry, or (iii) the marketing of the agricultural produce of its members, or (iv) the purchase of agricultural implements, seeds, live-stock or other articles intended for agriculture for the purpose of supplying them to its members, or (v) the processing, without the aid of power, of the agricultural produce of its members, or (vi) the collective disposal of the labour of its members, or (vii) fishing or allied activities, that is to say, the catching, curing, processing, preserving, storing or marketing of fish or the purchase of materials and equipment in connection there with for the purpose of supplying them to its members : <i>Provided that</i> in the case of a Co-operative society engaged in any of the activities mentioned under sub-clause (vi) or sub-clause (vii) above, the rules and byelaws of the society restrict the voting rights to (1) the individuals who contribute their labour or, as the case may be, carry on the fishing or allied activities, (2) the co-operative credit societies which provide financial assistance to the society, and (3) the State Government.	(a) the whole of the amount of profits and gains of business attributable to any one or more of such activities.

Nature of income exempted and conditions governing such exemption [s. 80-P(2)]	Quantum of income so exempt
(b) in the case of a co-operative society, being a primary society engaged in supplying milk raised by its members to a federal milk co-operative society ;	(b) the whole of the amount of profits and gains of such business.
(c) in the case of a co-operative society engaged in activities other than those specified in clause (a) or clause (b) (either independently of, or in addition to, all or any of the activities so specified) ;	(c) so much of its profits and gains attributable to such activities as does not exceed Rs, 20,000.
(d) in respect of any Income by way of interest or dividends derived by the co-operative society from its investments with any other co-operative society ;	(d) the whole of such income.
(e) In respect of any income derived by the co-operative society from the letting of godowns or warehouses for storage, processing or facilitating the marketing of commodities ;	(e) the whole of such income.
(f) in case of a co-operative society, not being a housing society or an urban consumers' society or a society carrying on transport business or a society engaged in the performance of any manufacturing operations with the aid of power, where the gross total income does not exceed Rs. 20,000 ;	(f) the amount of any income by way of interest on securities chargeable under section 18 or any income from house property chargeable under section 22.

Explanation—"Urban Consumers' Co-operative Society" means a society for the benefit of the consumers within the limits of a municipal corporation, municipality, municipal committee, notified area committee, town area, or cantonment.

In a case where the assessee is entitled also to the deduction under Section 80-H or Section 80-J, the deduction under this section, in relation to the sums specified in clause (a), or clause (b), or clause (c) above shall be allowed with reference to the income, if any, as referred to in those clauses included in the gross total income as reduced by the deductions under Section 80-H and Section 80-J.

Rates of Income-tax

Income-tax :

- (1) on the first Rs. 10,000 of total income
- (2) on the next Rs. 10,000 of total income
- (3) on the balance of total income

A. Y. 1976-77 &
also for Advance tax
A. Y. 1977-78

15%

25%

40%

Sur-charge on income-tax :

The amount of income-tax computed at the rates given herein above shall be increased by a surcharge calculated on such income-tax at the rate of

10%

Example :—The income of a co-operative society for assessment year 1976-77 under various heads is as under :—

(i) Income from cottage Industry	Rs. 50,000
(ii) Income from marketing of the agricultural produce of its members	Rs. 10,000
(iii) Income from purchase of agricultural implements and supplying them to its members	Rs. 15,000
(iv) Interest from other co-operative societies	Rs. 5,000
(v) Income from house property chargeable under section 22	Rs. 5,000
(vi) Interest from Government securities chargeable under section 18	Rs. 12,000
(vii) Dividend from another co-operative society	Rs. 5,000
(viii) Profits and gains from other business activities	Rs. 25,000
Gross total income	Rs. 1,27,000

Compute the taxable income and tax payable thereon.

Solution :—

Computation of taxable income

Gross total income	Rs. 1,27,000
Less—Deductions under section 80-P	
—Income from cottage industry [s. 80 P(2)(a)(ii)]	Rs. 50,000
—Income from marketing of agricultural produce of its members [s. 80 P(2)(a)(iii)]	Rs. 10,000
—Income from purchase of agricultural implement and supplying them to its members [s. 80 P(2)(a)(iv)]	Rs. 15,000
—Interest from other co-operative society [s. 80 P(2)(d)]	Rs. 5,000
—Income from other business [Maximum allowable u/s. 80 P(2)(c)]	Rs. 20,000
Taxable income	Rs. 22,000

Calculation of tax

—Income-tax on total income of Rs. 22,000	Rs. 4,800
—Surcharge	Rs. 480
Total tax	Rs. 5,280

Note—Deduction in respect of income from house property and interest income on Government securities has not been allowed under S 80 P(f) since the gross total income of the society exceeds Rs. 20,000/-.

INCOME-TAX & SUR-CHARGE for Co-operative Societies**WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 10, and Rs. 20,000****(FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77 and 1977-78)**

Slab Rate : I. T. 15%
S. C. 10%

I. T. 25%
S. C. 10%

Taxable income Rs.	I. T. Rs. P.	S.C. Rs. P.	Total Tax Rs. P.	Taxable income Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C. Rs. P.	Total Tax Rs. P.
10	1.50	0.15	1.65	10	2.50	0.25	2.75
20	3.00	0.30	3.30	20	5.00	0.50	5.50
30	4.50	0.45	4.95	30	7.50	0.75	8.25
40	6.00	0.60	6.60	40	10.00	1.00	11.00
50	7.50	0.75	8.25	50	12.50	1.25	13.75
60	9.00	0.90	9.90	60	15.00	1.50	16.50
70	10.50	1.05	11.55	70	17.50	1.75	19.25
80	12.00	1.20	13.20	80	20.00	2.00	22.00
90	13.50	1.35	14.85	90	22.50	2.25	24.75
100	15.00	1.50	16.50	100	25.00	2.50	27.50

Taxable income Rs.	I. T. Rs. P.	S. C. Rs. P.	Total tax Rs. P.	Taxable income Rs.	I. T. Rs. P.	S. C. Rs. P.	Total tax Rs. P.	Taxable income Rs.	I. T. Rs.	S. C. Rs.	Total tax Rs.	Taxable income Rs.	I.T. Rs.	S.C. Rs. P.	Total Tax Rs.
100	15	1.50	16.50	5000	750	75.00	825.00	10000	1500	150	1650	15000	2750	275	3025
200	30	3.00	33.00	5200	780	78.00	858.00	10200	1550	155	1705	15200	2800	280	3080
400	60	6.00	66.00	5400	810	81.00	891.00	10400	1600	160	1760	15400	2850	285	3135
600	90	9.00	99.00	5600	840	84.00	924.00	10600	1650	165	1815	15600	2900	290	3190
800	120	12.00	132.00	5800	870	87.00	957.00	10800	1700	170	1870	15800	2950	295	3245
1000	150	15.00	165.00	6000	900	90.00	990.00	11000	1750	175	1925	16000	3000	300	3300
1200	180	18.00	198.00	6200	930	93.00	1023.00	11200	1800	180	1980	16200	3050	305	3355
1400	210	21.00	231.00	6400	960	96.00	1056.00	11400	1850	185	2035	16400	3100	310	3410
1600	240	24.00	264.00	6600	990	99.00	1089.00	11600	1900	190	2090	16600	3150	315	3465
1800	270	27.00	297.00	6800	1020	102.00	1122.00	11800	1950	195	2145	16800	3200	320	3520
2000	300	30.00	330.00	7000	1050	105.00	1155.00	12000	2000	200	2200	17000	3250	325	3575
2200	330	33.00	363.00	7200	1080	108.00	1188.00	12200	2050	205	2255	17200	3300	330	3630
2400	360	36.00	396.00	7400	1110	111.00	1221.00	12400	2100	210	2310	17400	3350	335	3685
2600	390	39.00	429.00	7600	1140	114.00	1254.00	12600	2150	215	2365	17600	3400	340	3740
2800	420	42.00	462.00	7800	1170	117.00	1287.00	12800	2200	220	2420	17800	3450	345	3795
3000	450	45.00	495.00	8000	1200	120.00	1320.00	13000	2250	225	2475	18000	3500	350	3850
3200	480	48.00	528.00	8200	1230	123.00	1353.00	13200	2300	230	2530	18200	3550	355	3905
3400	510	51.00	561.00	8400	1260	126.00	1386.00	13400	2350	235	2585	18400	3600	360	3960
3600	540	54.00	594.00	8600	1290	129.00	1419.00	13600	2400	240	2640	18600	3650	365	4015
3800	570	57.00	627.00	8800	1320	132.00	1452.00	13800	2450	245	2695	18800	3700	370	4070
4000	600	60.00	660.00	9000	1350	135.00	1485.00	14000	2500	250	2750	19000	3750	375	4125
4200	630	63.00	693.00	9200	1380	138.00	1518.00	14200	2550	255	2805	19200	3800	380	4180
4400	660	66.00	726.00	9400	1410	141.00	1551.00	14400	2600	260	2860	19400	3850	385	4235
4600	690	69.00	759.00	9600	1440	144.00	1584.00	14600	2650	265	2915	19600	3900	390	4290
4800	720	72.00	792.00	9800	1470	147.00	1617.00	14800	2700	270	2970	19800	3950	395	4345
5000	750	75.00	825.00	10000	1500	150.00	1650.00	15000	2750	275	3025	20000	4000	400	4400

Note : The total tax is to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1.

INCOME-TAX & SUR-CHARGE for Co-operative Societies

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WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 4,00,000**(FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77 and 1977-78)****Slab Rate : Income-tax 40%****Surcharge 10%**

Taxable Income Rs.	I. T. Rs. P.	S. C. Rs. P.	Total tax Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I. T. Rs. P.	S. C. Rs. P.	Total tax Rs. P.	Taxable Income Rs.	I. T. Rs.	S. C. Rs.	Total tax Rs.
10	4.00	0.40	4.40	100	40.00	4.00	44.00	1000	400	40	440
20	8.00	0.80	8.80	200	80.00	8.00	88.00	2000	800	80	880
30	12.00	1.20	13.20	300	120.00	12.00	132.00	3000	1200	120	1320
40	16.00	1.60	17.60	400	160.00	16.00	176.00	4000	1600	160	1760
50	20.00	2.00	22.00	500	200.00	20.00	220.00	5000	2000	200	2200
60	24.00	2.40	26.40	600	240.00	24.00	264.00	6000	2400	240	2640
70	28.00	2.80	30.80	700	280.00	28.00	308.00	7000	2800	280	3080
80	32.00	3.20	35.20	800	320.00	32.00	352.00	8000	3200	320	3520
90	36.00	3.60	39.60	900	360.00	36.00	396.00	9000	3600	360	3960
20000	4000	400	4400	60000	20000	2000	22000	100000	36000	3600	39600
21000	4400	440	4840	61000	20400	2040	22440	105000	38000	3800	41800
22000	4800	480	5280	62000	20800	2080	22880	110000	40000	4000	44000
23000	5200	520	5720	63000	21200	2120	23320	115000	42000	4200	46200
24000	5600	560	6160	64000	21600	2160	23760	120000	44000	4400	48400
25000	6000	600	6600	65000	22000	2200	24200	125000	46000	4600	50600
26000	6400	640	7040	66000	22400	2240	24640	130000	48000	4800	52800
27000	6800	680	7480	67000	22800	2280	25080	135000	50000	5000	55000
28000	7200	720	7920	68000	23200	2320	25520	140000	52000	5200	57200
29000	7600	760	8360	69000	23600	2360	25960	145000	54000	5400	59400
30000	8000	800	8800	70000	24000	2400	26400	150000	56000	5600	61600
31000	8400	840	9240	71000	24400	2440	26840	155000	58000	5800	63800
32000	8800	880	9680	72000	24800	2480	27280	160000	60000	6000	66000
33000	9200	920	10120	73000	25200	2520	27720	165000	62000	6200	68200
34000	9600	960	10560	74000	25600	2560	28160	170000	64000	6400	70400
35000	10000	1000	11000	75000	26000	2600	28600	175000	66000	6600	72600
36000	10400	1040	11440	76000	26400	2640	29040	180000	68000	6800	74800
37000	10800	1080	11880	77000	26800	2680	29480	185000	70000	7000	77000
38000	11200	1120	12320	78000	27200	2720	29920	190000	72000	7200	79200
39000	11600	1160	12760	79000	27600	2760	30360	195000	74000	7400	81400
40000	12000	1200	13200	80000	28000	2800	30800	200000	76000	7600	83600
41000	12400	1240	13640	81000	28400	2840	31240	210000	80000	8000	88000
42000	12800	1280	14080	82000	28800	2880	31680	220000	84000	8400	92400
43000	13200	1320	14520	83000	29200	2920	32120	230000	88000	8800	96800
44000	13600	1360	14960	84000	29600	2960	32560	240000	92000	9200	101200
45000	14000	1400	15400	85000	30000	3000	33000	250000	96000	9600	105600
46000	14400	1440	15840	86000	30400	3040	33440	260000	100000	10000	110000
47000	14800	1480	16280	87000	30800	3080	33880	270000	104000	10400	114400
48000	15200	1520	16720	88000	31200	3120	34320	280000	108000	10800	118800
49000	15600	1560	17160	89000	31600	3160	34760	290000	112000	11200	123200
50000	16000	1600	17600	90000	32000	3200	35200	300000	116000	11600	127600
51000	16400	1640	18040	91000	32400	3240	35640	310000	120000	12000	132000
52000	16800	1680	18480	92000	32800	3280	36080	320000	124000	12400	136400
53000	17200	1720	18920	93000	33200	3320	36520	330000	128000	12800	140800
54000	17600	1760	19360	94000	33600	3360	36960	340000	132000	13200	145200
55000	18000	1800	19800	95000	34000	3400	37400	350000	136000	13600	149600
56000	18400	1840	20240	96000	34400	3440	37840	360000	140000	14000	154000
57000	18800	1880	20680	97000	34800	3480	38280	370000	144000	14400	158400
58000	19200	1920	21120	98000	35200	3520	38720	380000	148000	14800	162800
59000	19600	1960	21560	99000	35600	3560	39160	390000	152000	15200	167200
60000	20000	2000	22000	100000	36000	3600	39600	400000	156000	15600	171600

Note : The total tax is to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1.

TAXATION OF COMPANIES

DEFINITION OF "COMPANY" [Section 2(17)]

"Company" means—

- (i) any Indian company, or
- (ii) any body corporate incorporated by or under the laws of a country outside India, or
- (iii) any institution, association or body which is or was assessable or was assessed as a company for any assessment year under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (11 of 1922), or which is assessable or was assessed under this Act, as a company for any assessment year commencing on or before 1st day of April, 1970, or
- (iv) any institution, association or body, whether incorporated or not and whether Indian or non-Indian, which is declared by general or special order of the Board to be a company:

Provided that such institution, association or body shall be deemed to be a company only for such assessment year or assessment years (whether commencing before the 1st day of April, 1971 or on or after that date) as may be specified in the declaration.

DOMESTIC COMPANY [Clause 2(9)(b) of the Finance Act, 1976]

"Domestic company" means an Indian company, or any other company which in respect of its income liable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of that Act.

INDUSTRIAL COMPANY [Clause 2(9)(c) of the Finance Act, 1976]

"Industrial company" means a company which is mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining.

Explanation—A company shall be deemed to be mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining, if the income attributable to any one or more of the aforesaid activities included in its total income of the previous year (as computed before making any deduction under Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act) is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income.

COMPANY IN WHICH THE PUBLIC ARE SUBSTANTIALLY INTERESTED [Section 2(18)]

A company is said to be a company in which the public are substantially interested—

- (a) if it is a company owned by the Government or the Reserve Bank of India or in which not less than forty per cent. of the shares are held (whether singly or taken together) by the Government or the Reserve Bank of India or a corporation owned by that bank; or
- (aa) if it is a company which is registered under s. 25 of the Companies Act, 1956; or
- (ab) if it is a company having no share-capital and if, having regard to its objects, the nature and composition of its membership and other relevant considerations, it is declared by order of the Board, to be a company in which the public are substantially interested :

Provided that such company shall be deemed to be a company in which the public are substantially interested only for such assessment year or assessment years (whether commencing before the 1st day of April, 1971 or on or after that date) as may be specified in the declaration ; or

- (b) if it is a company which is not a private company as defined in the Companies Act, 1956 and the conditions specified either in item (A) or item (B) are fulfilled; namely—

- (A) shares in the company (not being shares entitled to a fixed rate of dividend whether with or without a further right to participate in profits) were, as on the last day of the relevant previous year, listed in a recognised stock exchange in

India in accordance with the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (42 of 1956), and any rules made thereunder;

- (B) (i) shares in the company (not being shares entitled to a fixed rate of dividend whether with or without a further right to participate in profits) carrying not less than fifty per cent. of the voting power have been allotted unconditionally to, or acquired unconditionally by, and were throughout the relevant previous year beneficially held by—
- (a) the Government, or
 - (b) a corporation established by a Central, State, or Provincial Act, or
 - (c) any company to which this clause applies or any subsidiary company of such company where such subsidiary company fulfils the conditions laid down in clause (b) of section 108 (hereafter in this clause referred to as the subsidiary company), or
 - (d) the public (not being a director, or a company to which this clause does not apply);
- (ii) the said shares were, during the relevant previous year, freely transferable by the holder to the other members of the public;
- (iii) the affairs of the company, or the shares carrying more than fifty per cent. of its total voting power were at no time, during the relevant previous year, controlled or held by five or less persons.

Explanation 1—In computing the number of five or less persons aforesaid—

(i) the Government or any corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act or a company to which this clause applies or the subsidiary company of such company shall not be taken into account, and

(ii) persons who are relatives of one another, and persons who are nominees of any other person together with that other person, shall be treated as a single person.

Explanation 2—In its application to an Indian company whose business consists mainly in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining or in the generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power, item (B) shall have effect as if for the words "not less than fifty per cent." and "more than fifty per cent.", the words "not less than forty per cent." and "more than sixty per cent." had, respectively, been substituted.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO COMPANIES:

The Income-tax Act, 1961 contains (apart from the general provisions applicable to all assesseees) special provisions applicable to companies. These extend from the furnishing of a return of income to the collection or recovery of tax, through the quantification of income. To sum up—

1. *Signature and verification of return of income.*—Section 140(c) of the Act requires that the return of income should be signed by the "managing director thereof or where for any unavoidable reason such managing director is not able to sign and verify the return, or where there is no managing director by any director thereof.

2. *Documents accompanying the return*—Rule 12(1)(a) of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 prescribes that in the case of a company, the return of income shall be in Form No. 1. Part VI thereof provides that the return should be accompanied by "a copy of the manufacturing accounts or trading accounts, the profit and loss account and balance sheet or trial balance". A copy of the auditor's report and certificates must also be attached.

3. *Serving of notice on a company*—Section 282(2)(b) provides that a notice or requisition in the case of a company may be addressed to the principal officer of the company. Section 282 (1) states that the notice or requisition may be served on the principal officer, either by post or as if it were a summons issued by a court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908).

4. *Residential status*—Section 6(3) enacts that a company is said to be resident in India in any previous year, if—

- (i) it is an Indian company; or
- (ii) during that year, the control and management of its affairs is situated wholly in India.

5. *Certain amounts not deductible in computing the income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession"*—

Section 40(c) provides that in the computation of profits and gains of a company, the following kinds of expenses and allowances, to the extent any such expenditure or allowance in the opinion of Income-tax Officer is excessive or unreasonable having regard to the legitimate needs of the company, will be disallowed—

- (i) any expenditure which results directly or indirectly in the provision of any remuneration or benefit or amenity to a director or to a person who has a substantial interest in the company or to a relative of the director or of such person, as the case may be,
- (ii) any expenditure or allowance in respect of any assets of the company used by any person referred to in sub-clause (i), either wholly or partly for his own purposes or benefit.

It further provides that the maximum deduction on account of such expenditure or allowance will be subject to an overall ceiling limit of Rs. 72,000 in respect of any one director or a person who has a substantial interest in the company or a relative of a director or of such person.

However, the maximum deduction of Rs. 72,000 or as calculated at the rate of Rs. 6,000 per month or part thereof, as the case may be, will be exclusive of the following items of expenditure—

- (i) the value of any travel concession or assistance referred to in clause 5 of section 10;
- (ii) passage moneys or the value of any free or concessional passage granted to an employee who is not a citizen of India, his spouse and children in connection with his proceeding to his home country out of India, whether on leave or on retirement or termination from service;
- (iii) any sum paid by the employer by way of contribution to an employee's account in any recognised provident fund or to an approved superannuation fund or to an approved gratuity fund;
- (iv) any expenditure incurred by a company for promoting family planning amongst its employees.

Section 40(d) of the Income-tax Act provides that in the case of a banking company, the amounts which have been allowed as a deduction in computing the income chargeable under the head "Interest on securities" will be disallowed while computing the profits and gains of business.

Section 40A(8) provides that 15% of the interest paid by non-banking non-financial companies on deposits received by them from the public will be disallowed in computing their total income.

The word "deposit" means any deposit of money with, and includes any money borrowed by, a company, but does not include any amount received by the company—

- (i) from the Central Government or any State Government or any local authority, or from any other source where the repayment of the amount is guaranteed by the Central Government or a State Government;
- (ii) from the Government of a foreign State, or from a citizen of a foreign State, or from any institution, association or body (whether incorporated or not) established outside India;
- (iii) as a loan from a banking company or from a co-operative society engaged in carrying on the business of banking (including a co-operative land mortgage bank or a co-operative land development bank);
- (iv) as a loan from any institution or body specified in the list in the Tenth Schedule or such other institution or body as the Central Government may, having regard

to the nature and objects of the institution or body, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;

- (v) from any other company;
- (vi) from an employee of the company by way of security deposit;
- (vii) by way of security or as an advance from any purchasing agent, selling agent or other agent in the course of, or for the purpose of, the business of the company or as advance against orders for the supply of goods or for the rendering of any service;
- (viii) by way of subscription to any share, stock, bond or debenture (such bond or debenture being secured by a charge or a lien on the assets of the company) pending the allotment of the said share, stock, bond or debenture, or by way of advance payment of any moneys uncalled and unpaid upon any shares in the company, if such moneys are not repayable in accordance with the articles of association of the company;
- (ix) as a loan from any person where the loan is secured by the creation of a mortgage, charge or pledge of any assets of the company with a margin of at least 25%.

6. *Certain amounts not deductible in computing the income chargeable under the head "Income from other sources"*—Section 58(b) provides that in computing the income chargeable under the head "Income from other sources", any expenditure or allowance of nature referred to in clause (c) of section 40 will be disallowed. However, as it would be noticed, the disallowance under this section is not subject to the opinion of the Income-tax Officer.

7. *Ceiling limits in respect of head office expenses* :—Under section 44C of the Income-tax Act, 1961 in case of an assessee, being a non-resident, the deduction in respect of foreign head office expenses, with effect from 1st June 1976, will be limited to—

- (i) an amount equal to 5 per cent. of the adjusted total income of the taxpayer for the relevant year; or
- (ii) the annual average of the head office expenditure allowed during a base period of three previous years, i.e., the previous years relevant to the assessment years 1974-75 to 1976-77; or
- (iii) the actual amount of head office expenditure attributable to the business in India;

whichever is the least.

In case where the adjusted total income of the non-resident for the relevant year is a loss, the rate of 5 per cent. referred to in (i) above will be applied with reference to the average adjusted total income of the non-resident for three previous years immediately preceding the relevant assessment year. The term "head office expenditure", as defined for the purposes of this provision, means executive and general administration expenditure incurred by the non-resident assessee outside India, including expenditure in respect of—

- (a) rent, rates, taxes, repairs or insurance of premises, outside India;
- (b) salary, bonus, commission etc. paid to any employee or, other person employed in, or managing the affairs of, any office outside India;
- (c) travelling by any such employee or other person outside India; and
- (d) such other matters connected with executive and general administration as may be prescribed by the Board.

8. *Deduction of expenditure for collecting interest on securities in a banking company*—Section 20(1)(i) enacts that in computing income under the head "Interest on securities", in the case of a banking company, a sum reasonably expended by it for collecting interest would be allowed as a deduction.

9. *Deduction for development rebate*—Under a scheme of amalgamation, if an amalgamating company sells or transfers any ship, machinery or plant on which it had obtained any development rebate/relief to a amalgamated company, the latter should continue to fulfil the terms and conditions on which the former obtained the development rebate [s. 33(3)(a)]. In default, the provisions of sub-section (5) of section 155 shall apply to the amalgamated company.

If the amalgamated company continues to fulfil the terms and conditions aforesaid, it will be entitled to carry forward in its assessments any outstanding development rebate due to the amalgamating company.

All that has been said above, applies also to a case where a firm sells or transfers any ship, machinery or plant to a company and the company succeeds to the business carried on by the firm. This benefit accrues only if the firm and the company satisfy certain conditions [s. 33(4)].

10. *Carry forward of 'capital loss'*—By virtue of proviso to section 74(1)(a)(ii), an assessee other than a company is not permitted to carry forward to set off any loss arising to it from transfer of a long-term capital asset, unless such loss exceeds Rs. 5,000. This restriction, however, does not apply to a company assessee. A company can carry forward all long-term capital losses, irrespective of the amount of loss.

11. *No carry forward of loss in a "closely-held company"*—Section 79 enacts that where a change in share-holding has taken place in a previous year, in a "closely-held company", no loss sustained by the company in an earlier accounting year shall be carried forward to be set-off against the income of the previous year, in question, unless at least fifty-one per cent. shares in the company were beneficially held by the same persons both on the last day of the previous year in which the loss was incurred and also on the last day of the previous year against whose income or loss is sought to be set-off, or the Income-tax Officer is satisfied that the change in the share-holding was not effected with a view to avoiding or reducing any liability to tax.

12. *No capital gain arising on distribution of assets by a company in liquidation*—Section 46(1) enacts that where assets are distributed to shareholders on the liquidation of a company, no capital gains result to the company. But, in the hands of the shareholder, the position would be different. He would be chargeable under "capital gains" on the difference between the cost of his investment and the full value of the consideration received by him from the liquidator. The full value of the consideration would be computed at the aggregate of any monies received by him from the liquidator and the market value of the assets as on the date of distribution, *minus* the amount received by him as dividend under sec. 2(22)(c) of the Act.

13. *No capital gain on transfer of assets to a subsidiary company*—Section 47(iv) enacts that no capital gain arises by virtue of a transfer of a capital asset by a holding company to a subsidiary, where the subsidiary is an Indian company.

14. *No capital gain on transfer by a subsidiary company to a holding company*—Section 47(v) enacts that any transfer of capital assets by a subsidiary company to the holding company which is an Indian company, would not result in capital gains.

15. *No profit arising on amalgamation of companies*—On an amalgamation of companies, involving a transfer or sale of assets by one company to another, no profit would arise to the transferor company [sec. 47(vi)].

16. *Foreign income of a company should not be regarded as received in India by its being taken into account in a balance sheet prepared in India*—By virtue of Explanation 1 to section 5(2), the income accruing or arising outside India to a company shall not be deemed to be received in India for the purpose of computing its total income, by reason only of the fact that such income is taken into account in a balance-sheet prepared in India.

17. *Capital gains tax in the case of companies*—Short-term capital gains are treated at par with other ordinary income of the company. The long-term capital gains are taxed at the following rates :—

	A.Y. 1976-77	A.Y. 1977-78
(a) Long-term capital gains relating to land & building or any rights therein		
(i) In case of widely-held companies having taxable income not exceeding Rs. 1 Lakh (other than long-term capital gains)	47%	40%
(ii) In any other case	55%	50%
(b) Long-term capital gains relating to other assets	45%	40%

DEDUCTIONS TO BE MADE IN COMPUTING TOTAL INCOME OF A COMPANY

Provisions

Assessment year 1973-74

Assessment years 1974-75 & 1975-76

Assessment years 1976-77 & 1977-78

80-H. Deduction in case of new industrial undertakings employing displaced persons, etc.

This section applies to any industrial undertaking which fulfils the following conditions, namely:—

(i) it is not formed by the splitting up or reconstruction of an existing business [S. 80-H(2)(i)];

(ii) It is not formed by the transfer to a new business of a building, machinery or plant previously used for any purpose [S. 80-H(2)(ii)];

(iii) It has begun or begins to manufacture or produce articles in any part of India at any time within a period of three years next following the 1st day of April, 1967 [S. 80-H(2)(iii)];

(iv) It employs on every working day throughout the previous year forty or more workers in a manufacturing process [S. 80-H(2)(iv)] and;

(v) it employs displaced persons or repatriates or members of the families of displaced persons or repatriates (hereinafter referred to as rehabilitated employees) and the daily average number of such rehabilitated employees is not less than sixty per cent, of the daily average number of all the persons employed in the undertaking throughout the previous year [S. 80-H(2)(v)];

80-HH. Deduction in respect of profits and gains from newly established industrial undertaking or hotel business in backward areas.

This section applies to—

(1) an industrial undertaking (other than those engaged in mining) which fulfils all the following conditions, namely:—

(i) it has begun or begins to manufacture or produce articles after the 31st day of December, 1970 in any backward area (specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Income-tax Act) [S. 80 HH(2)(i)];

(ii) it is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction, of a business already in existence in any backward area;

Provided that this condition shall not apply in respect of any industrial undertaking which is formed as a result of the re-establishment, reconstruction or revival by the assessee of the business of any such industrial undertaking as referred to in section 33-B in the circumstances and within the period specified in that section [S. 80 HH(2)(ii)];

(iii) it is not formed by the transfer to a new business of machinery or plant previously used for any purpose in any backward area [S. 80HH(2)(iii)];

(iv) It employs ten or more workers in a manufacturing process carried on with the aid of power, or employs twenty or more workers in a manufacturing process carried on without the aid of power [S. 80HH(2)(iv)];

Explanation—Where any machinery or plant or any part thereof previously used for any purpose in any backward area is transferred to a new business in that area or in any other backward area and the total value of the machinery or plant or part so transferred does not exceed twenty per cent. of the total value of the machinery or plant used in the business, then, the condition specified above under (iii) shall be deemed to have been fulfilled.

A deduction, in computing the total income, of an amount equal to 50% of the profits and gains from such business or one lakh of rupees, whichever is the least.

The relief under this section is permissible from the assessment year relevant to the assessment year in which the undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles and the nine assessment years immediately succeeding.

SAME AS FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1973-74

In computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such profits and gains of an amount equal to 20% thereof [S. 80HH(1)].

NOTE:

(1) In the case of industrial undertaking which begins to manufacture or produce articles or the business of the hotel which starts functioning after the 31st day of March, 1973, the deduction will be allowed in respect of the ten assessment years beginning with the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles or the business of the hotel starts functioning [S. 80 HH(4)].

(2) In the case of industrial undertaking which began to manufacture or produce articles or the business of the hotel started functioning before the 1st day of April, 1973 but after the 31st day of December, 1970, the period for which the concession is available will, however, be reduced by the number of assessment years expiring before the 1st day of April, 1974 [S. 80HH(4)].

(3) In a case where the assessee is entitled also to the deduction u/s 80H, the deduction under this section shall be allowed with reference to the amount of such profits and gains as reduced by the deduction u/s 80-H in relation to such profits and gains [S. 80HH(8)].

(4) In a case where the assessee is entitled also to the deduction u/s. 80-J, effect shall first be given to the provisions of this section [S. 80HH(9)].

OMITTED BY THE TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1975 WITH EFFECT FROM 1ST APRIL 1976.

In computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such profits and gains of an amount equal to 20% thereof (S. 80HH (1)).

NOTE:

(1) In the case of industrial undertaking which begins to manufacture or produce articles or the business of the hotel which starts functioning after the 31st day of March, 1973, the deduction will be allowed in respect of the ten assessment years beginning with the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles or the business of the hotel starts functioning [S.80HH (4)]

(2) In the case of industrial undertaking which began to manufacture or produce articles or the business of the hotel started functioning before the 1st day of April, 1973 but after the 31st day of December, 1970, the period for which the concession is available

NEW SECTION INSERTED BY THE DIRECT TAXATION (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1974 EFFECTIVE FROM THE 1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1974

DEDUCTIONS TO BE MADE IN COMPUTING TOTAL INCOME OF A COMPANY

Provisions	Assessment year 1973-74	Assessment years 1974-75 & 1975-76	Assessment year 1976-77 & 1977-78
(2) the business of any hotel where all the following conditions are fulfilled :— (i) the business of the hotel has started functioning after the 31st day of December, 1970 in any backward area specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Income-tax Act [S. 80HH(3)(i)]; (ii) the business of the hotel is not formed by the splitting up, or the reconstruction of a business already in existence [S. 80HH(3)(ii)]; (iii) the hotel is for the time being approved for the purposes of this section by the Central Government [S. 80HH(3)(iii)]. 80-J : Deduction in respect of profits and gains from newly established industrial undertakings or ships or hotel business in certain cases. This section applies to— (i) <i>an industrial undertaking fulfilling the following conditions, namely :—</i> (a) it is not formed by the splitting up or the reconstruction of a business already in existence [S. 80-J(4)(i)]; However, this condition shall not apply in respect of any industrial undertaking which is rehabilitated as is referred to in section 33-B in the circumstances and within the period specified in that section [Proviso to S. 80-J(4)]; (b) it is not formed by the transfer to a new business of a building (not being a building taken on rent or lease), machinery or plant previously used for any purpose [S. 80-J(4)(ii)]; Explanation—Where any old building, machinery or plant is transferred to a new business, and the total value of the building, machinery or plant so transferred does not exceed 20% of the total value of the building, machinery or plant used in the business, then this condition shall be deemed to have been complied with and the total value of the building machinery or plant so transferred shall not be taken into account in computing the capital employed in the industrial undertaking. Note :—With effect from 1st April 1976, the words "a building (not being a building taken on rent or lease)" have been deleted from section 80J(4)(ii). By virtue of this amendment, the deduction u/s 80J shall be available even in cases where the new industrial undertaking is set up in an existing building, but the value of such building will not be taken into consideration while computing the capital employed in the industrial undertaking. In case where an undertaking is set up with second-hand machinery imported from abroad, provided that such machinery or plant has not been used in India previously at any time for any purpose, and it has not also been previously used abroad at any time for any purpose by the assessee and no depreciation has been allowed or is allowable under the provisions of Indian Income-tax Act in computing the income of any person for any period prior to the date of installation (Explanation 1 to section 80 J).	A deduction, in computing the total income of the company, from such profits and gains (as reduced by the deductions, if any, admissible to the company u/s 80H of so much of the amount thereof as does not exceed the amount calculated at the rate of 6% per annum on the capital employed in the industrial undertaking, ship or business of a hotel. The deduction of 6% will be allowed in computing the total income in respect of the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles, or the ship is first brought into use, or the business of the hotel starts functioning, or the cold storage plant commences to operate (such assessment year hereafter referred to as the initial assessment year) and each of the four assessment years immediately succeeding the initial assessment year.	A deduction, in computing the total income of the company, from such profits and gains (as reduced by the aggregate of the deduction, if any, admissible to the company u/s 80-H and S.80HH) of so much of the amount thereof as does not exceed the amount calculated at the rate of 6% per annum on the capital employed in the industrial undertaking, ship or business of a hotel. The deduction of 6% will be allowed in computing the total income in respect of the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles, or the ship is first brought into use, or the business of the hotel starts functioning, or the cold storage plant commences to operate (such assessment year hereafter referred to as the initial assessment year) and each of the four assessment years immediately succeeding the initial assessment year.	will, however, be reduced by the number of assessment years expiring before the 1st day of April, 1974 [S. 80HH(4)]. (3) In a case where the assessee is entitled also to the deduction u/s 80J, effect shall first be given to the provisions of this section [S. 80HH(9)]. (i) <i>in respect of industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles or to operate its cold storage plant or plants before 1st April, 1976 or the ship is first brought into use before 1st April, 1976.</i> A deduction, in computing the total income of the company, from such profits and gains (as reduced by the deduction, if any, admissible to the company u/s 80-HH) of so much of the amount thereof as does not exceed the amount calculated at the rate of 6% per annum on the capital employed in the industrial undertaking, ship or business of a hotel. The deduction of 6% will be allowed in computing the total income in respect of the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles, or the ship is first brought into use, or the business of the hotel starts functioning, or the cold storage plant commences to operate (such assessment year hereafter referred to as the initial assessment year) and each of the four assessment years immediately succeeding the initial assessment year.

Provisions	Assessment year 1973-74	Assessment years 1974-75 & 1975-76	Assessment years 1976-77 & 1977-78
(c) it manufactures or produces articles in any part of India and has begun or begins to manufacture or produce articles at any time within a period of thirty-three years from 1st April, 1948 [S. 80-J(4)(iii)]; (d) such industrial undertaking employs ten or more workers in a manufacturing process carried on with the aid of power, or employs twenty or more workers in a manufacturing process carried on without the aid of power [S. 80-J(4)(iv)]. (ii) the business of a hotel fulfilling all the following conditions, namely:— (a) the business of the hotel is owned and carried on by a company registered in India with a paid-up capital of not less than Rs. five lakhs [S. 80-J(6)(b)]. (b) the business of the hotel should start functioning on or after 1st April, 1961, but before the 1st day of April, 1981 [S. 80-J(6)(e)]. (c) it should not have been formed by the splitting up or the reconstruction of a business already in existence or by the transfer to the new business of— (1) building previously used as a hotel, or (2) machinery or plant previously used for any purpose [S. 80-J(6)(a)]. <i>Explanation</i>—In case where a building previously used as a hotel premises or machinery and plant previously used for any purpose are transferred to the undertaking, the exemption would still be available provided the value of the assets so transferred does not exceed 20% of the total value of the building, machinery or plant used in the business. Such transferred assets, however, will not be taken into account in computing the capital employed in the business. (d) the hotel has such number and types of guest-rooms and provides such amenities as may be prescribed, having regard to the population and the tourist importance of the place in which the hotel is located [S. 80-J(6)(c)], and <i>Note</i>:—(1) Rule 16 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 prescribes that if the hotel is situated in a town with a population of five lakhs or more, it should have not less than fifty guest-rooms with attached bathrooms equipped with modern sanitary fitting; and, in other cases, not less than twenty-five such rooms. (2) This condition under clause (d) above has been omitted with effect from 1st April, 1974. (e) the hotel is approved for the time being by the Central Government [S. 80-J(6)(d)]. (iii) a shipping business fulfilling all the following conditions, namely:— (a) the ship must be owned by an Indian company and must be wholly used for the purpose of the business carried on by it [S. 80-J(5)(i)]; (b) It must not have been, previously to the date of its acquisition by the Indian company, owned and used in Indian territorial waters by a person resident in India [S. 80-J(5)(ii)]; and (c) it must be brought into use by the Indian company at any time on or before 31st March, 1981 [S. 80-J(5)(iii)]. (iv) a cold storage plant:— (1) the relief commences from the day when the cold storage plant commences to operate, i.e., ready to receive articles for storage [S. 80-J(2)]. (2) the plant must operate in some part of India to claim the relief, at any time within a period of thirty-three years from 1st April, 1948 [S. 80-J(4)(iii)].			(ii) In respect of industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles or to operate its cold storage plant or plants after 31st March 1976 or the ship is first brought into use after 31st March 1976. A deduction, in computing the total income of the company, from such profits and gains (as reduced by the deduction, if any, admissible to the company u/s 80-HH) of so much of the amount thereof as does not exceed the amount calculated at the rate of 7½% per annum on the capital employed in the industrial undertaking, cold storage plant, ship or business of a hotel. The deduction of 7½% will be allowed in computing the total income in respect of the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the industrial undertaking begins to manufacture or produce articles, or the ship is first brought into use, or the business of the hotel starts functioning, or the cold storage plant commences to operate (such assessment year hereafter referred to as the initial assessment year) and each of the four assessment years immediately succeeding the initial assessment year.

DEDUCTIONS TO BE MADE IN COMPUTING TOTAL INCOME OF A COMPANY

Provisions	Assessment year 1973-74	Assessment years 1974-75 & 1975-76	Assessment years 1976-77 & 1977-78
80-JJ. Deduction in respect of profits & gains from business of live-stock breeding or poultry or dairy farming :— Under this section, the relief is available to an assessee in respect of the profits and gains derived from a business of live-stock breeding, or poultry or dairy farming. 80-K. Deduction in respect of dividends attributable to profits and gains from new industrial undertakings or ships or hotel business. As section 80-J gives relief to new industrial undertakings, ships or business of a hotel, section 80-K gives relief to share-holders thereof. The relief is limited to so much of the dividend as is attributable to the profits and gains derived by the company from an industrial undertaking or ship or the business of hotel on which no tax is payable u/s 80J. 80-M. Deduction in respect of certain inter-corporate dividends : This relief is available to an assessee company in respect of the dividend income from a domestic company by way of straightway deduction in computation of the total income. <i>Note :</i> Where the company is entitled also to the deduction under sec 80-K in respect of dividends received by it, the deduction under s. 80-M will be allowed with reference to the amount of the dividends as reduced by the deductions under s. 80-K [S. 80-M(2)].	New section inserted by the Finance Act, 1975, applicable with effect from 1st April, 1976. A deduction, in computation of the total income, equal to such part of the dividend as is attributable to the profits and gains of the company on which no tax is payable by the company. (i) Where the assessee is a domestic company, in respect of such income by way of dividends—60% of such income. (ii) Where the assessee is a foreign company, in respect of such income by way of dividends—65% of such income.	New section inserted by the Finance Act, 1975, applicable with effect from 1st April, 1976. Same as for assessment year 1973-74 Same as for assessment year 1973-74	A deduction in computing the taxable profits of an amount equal to 1/3rd of the profits derived from these sources or a sum of Rs. 10,000/- whichever is higher. <i>Note :—</i>By virtue of the proviso to s. 80-K inserted by the Finance Act, 1975, the deduction under this section will not be available in respect of dividends attributable to the profits and gains derived by the company from an industrial undertaking which begins to manufacture or produce articles or to operate its cold storage plant or plants after 31st March, 1976 or from a ship brought into use after that date or from the business of a hotel which starts functioning after that date. (a) Where the assessee is a domestic company— (i) in respect of such income by way of dividends from a company formed and registered under the Companies Act, 1956 after the 28th day of February, 1975 and engaged exclusively or almost exclusively in the manufacture or production of fertilisers, paper, pulp and newsprint, cement and pesticides [non-ferrous metals, ferro-alloys and special steels, steel castings, and forgings electric motors, industrial and agricultural machinery, earth moving machinery tools, soda ash, caustic soda, commercial vehicles, ships, tyre and tubes, inorganic heavy chemicals, organic heavy chemicals and industrial explosives—added from assessment year 1977-78] the whole of such income.

DEDUCTIONS TO BE MADE IN COMPUTING TOTAL INCOME OF A COMPANY

Provisions	Assessment year 1973-74	Assessment years 1974-75 & 1975-76	Assessment years 1976-77 & 1977-78
80-MM. Deduction in the case of an Indian company in respect of royalties, commission, fees etc. received from any concern in India. (1) The deduction is available to an Indian company (for the assessment year 1972-73 to 1974-75, the assessee may be either an Indian company or a person who is resident in India) [S. 80-MM (1)]; (2) The relief is in respect of pure income receipts, such as royalty, commission, fees, etc. but not in respect of capital gains or income eligible for a deduction under section 80-O[S.80-MM (1) read with S. 80-MM(3)]; (3) Such payments should be received as consideration for the provision of or for rendering services in connection with the provision of such technical know-how [S. 80MM(1)(i)&(ii)]; (4) Such payments should be received under an agreement entered into between the assessee and such person on or after 1.4. 1969 for which approval of the Board is sought for before the 1st October of the relevant assessment year [S. 80-MM(1) read with proviso]. 80-M. Deduction in respect of dividends from certain foreign companies. (1) The assessee is an Indian company (for the assessment years 1972-73 to 1974-75, the assessee may be either an Indian company or a person who is resident in India). (2) The income received by way of dividends is from a foreign company. (3) The dividend income is received in convertible foreign exchange in India or having been received in convertible foreign exchange outside India or having been converted into convertible foreign exchange outside India, is brought into India by the assessee or on his behalf in accordance with any law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange. (4) The allotment of shares by foreign company is in consideration of any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process or similar property right or information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific knowledge, experience or skill made available or agreed to be made available or provided to the foreign company or in consideration of technical services rendered or agreed to be rendered to the foreign company. (5) The agreement is approved by the Board. (6) The application for such approval to the Board is made before the 1st day of October of the relevant assessment year.	Deduction in computation of the total income, of an amount equal to 40% of the income by way of royalty, commission, fees, etc. Deduction in computation of the total income, of the whole of the income, so received or brought into India.	Same as for assessment year 1973-74 Same as for assessment year 1973-74	(ii) In respect of such income by way of dividends other than the dividends referred to in sub-clause (i) above—60% of such income. (b) Where the assessee is a foreign company, in respect of such income by way of dividends—65% of such income. <i>Note:—</i>with effect from 1st June 1976 no deduction as mentioned in clause (b) above will be allowed to the foreign company. Same as for assessment year 1973-74 Same as for assessment year 1973-74

DEDUCTIONS TO BE MADE IN COMPUTING TOTAL INCOME OF A COMPANY

Provisions	Assessment year 1973-74	Assessment years 1974-75 & 1975-76	Assessment years 1976-77 & 1977-78
80-O. Deduction in respect of royalties etc. received from certain foreign enterprises : (1) The assessee is an Indian company (for assessment years 1972-73 to 1974-75, the assessee is either an Indian company or a person who is resident in India); (2) The income received by way of royalty, commission, fees etc. is either from a foreign Government or from a foreign enterprise, whether or not such foreign enterprise is organised as a company in consideration for the use outside India of any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process made available or provided to such foreign Government or foreign enterprise; (3) Such income is received in or brought into, India by the assessee or on his behalf in accordance with any law for the time being in force for regulating payments and dealings in foreign exchange. (4) The agreement is approved by the Board.	Deduction, in computation of the total income, of the whole of the income so received or brought into India.	Same as for assessment year 1973-74	Same as for assessment year 1973-74
80-QQ. Deduction in respect of profits and gains from the business of publication of books : Under this section, the relief is available to an assessee in respect of the profits and gains derived from a business, carried on in India, of printing and publication, or publication of books [S. 80QQ(1)]. The word "books" does not include newspapers, journals, magazines, diaries, brochures, tracts, pamphlets and other publications of a similar nature, by whatever name called [S. 80QQ(3)].	A deduction, in computation of the total income, of an amount equal to 20% of the profits and gains from the printing and publication of books or publication of books. In a case where the assessee is entitled also to the deduction under ss. 80-H, 80-J and 80-P, the deduction under this section will be allowed on such publication income as reduced by the deduction allowable under section 80-H, 80-J, and 80-P.	A deduction, in computation of the total income, of an amount equal to 20% of the profits and gains from the printing and publication of books or publication of books. In a case where the assessee is entitled also to the deduction under ss. 80-H, 80-HH, 80-J and 80-P, the deduction under this section will be allowed on such publication income as reduced by the deduction allowable under ss. 80-H 80-HH, 80-J & 80-P.	A deduction, in computation of the total income, of an amount equal to 20% of the profits and gains from the printing and publication of books or publication of books. In a case where the assessee is entitled also to the deduction under ss. 80-HH, 80-J and 80-P, the deduction under this section will be allowed on such publication income as reduced by the deduction allowable under ss. 80-HH, 80-J & 80-P.
80V. Deduction of interest on moneys borrowed to pay taxes. This relief is available to an assessee in respect of interest paid on money borrowed for the payment of income-tax due under the Income-tax Act.	New section inserted by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975 effective from 1st April, 1976	New section inserted by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975 effective from 1st April, 1976	A deduction in computation of the total income of any interest paid on any money borrowed for the payment of any tax due from him under the Income-tax Act.
80VV. Deduction in respect of expenses incurred in connection of proceedings before the Income-tax authorities. Under the section, this expenses incurred by an assessee in the previous year on any tax proceedings under the Income-tax Act before any Income-tax authority or the Appellate Tribunal or any court are allowable.	New section inserted by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975 effective from 1st April 1976	New section inserted by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975 effective from 1st April, 1976	A deduction in computation of the total income in respect of expenses incurred on such proceedings to a ceiling of Rs. 5000

INCIDENCE OF TAX ON COMPANIES

For income-tax purpose, there are broadly three types of companies—

A. Domestic company in which the public are substantially interested (widely-held domestic company).

B. Domestic company in which the public are not substantially interested (closely-held domestic company).

C. Foreign company (which has not made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment of dividends within India).

A. DOMESTIC COMPANY IN WHICH THE PUBLIC ARE SUBSTANTIALLY INTERESTED :

These are the domestic companies in which the public are substantially interested, or which are subsidiary of such companies if the whole of the share capital of such subsidiary company has been held by the parent company or by its nominees throughout the previous year.

Rates of income-tax

[Applicable for assessment year 1976-77 and advance tax assessment year 1977-78]

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (a) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000; of the total income | 45% |
| (b) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000; of the total income | 55% |

Provided that—

where the total income exceeds Rs. 100,000, the income-tax shall not exceed the aggregate of—

- (i) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 1,00,000 (the income of Rs. 1,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and
- (ii) 80% of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rates given herein above shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of 5% of such income-tax.

Note :—Under clause 2(6) of the Finance Act, 1976 it has been provided that a company may, in lieu of payment of surcharge on income-tax at the specified rate, make, before the last instalment of advance tax is due in its case, a deposit with the Industrial Development Bank of India, under a scheme to be framed by the Central Government in this behalf, and if it does so, the amount of surcharge payable by it shall be reduced by the amount of deposit *[Applicable from A. Y. 1977-78]*.

Example—1.

Facts of the case—Assessment year 1976-77

—Widely-held domestic company	
—Income from business	Rs. 1,10,000

Computation of taxable income :

—Income from business	Rs. 1,10,000
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Calculation of tax :

—Income tax as per scheduled rates	Rs. 60,500
—Income-tax on Rs. 1,10,000 @ 55%	Rs. 3,025
—Surcharge on income-tax @ 5%	

Total tax	Rs. 63,525
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—Income-tax as per marginal relief	
—Income-tax on first Rs. 1,00,000 @ 45%	Rs. 45,000
—Income-tax on balance of Rs. 10,000 @ 80%	Rs. 8,000
	Rs. 53,000
—Surcharge on income-tax @ 5%	Rs. 2,650
Total tax	Rs. 55,650

The lower of the above two figures (Rs. 63, 525 and Rs. 55,650) is Rs. 55,650 calculated as per marginal relief which is the tax payable for the assessment year 1976-77. The marginal relief for such companies holds good upto Rs. 1,40,000.

Example—2.

Facts of the case—Assessment year 1976-77

—Widely-held domestic company	
—Income from manufacturing	Rs. 3,00,000
—Dividend from an Indian company	Rs. 50,000
—Dividend from an Indian company who is manufacturing articles from a date prior to 1st April, 1976 out of exempt profit u/s 80J	Rs. 50,000
—Income from dividend on shares in a foreign company which have been allotted to the assessee in consideration of secret formula and such agreement has been approved by the Board and dividend income has been brought into India through Reserve Bank of India.	Rs. 50,000
—Income from royalty for providing technical know-how to an Indian concern and the agreement has been approved by the Board.	Rs. 50,000
—Income from royalty from a foreign concern in consideration for the use outside India of patent and the agreement of royalty has been approved by the Board.	Rs. 50,000
Gross income	Rs. 5,50,000

Computation of taxable income :

—Gross Income (as detailed above)		Rs. 5,50,000
Less—Deductions allowable		
—In respect of dividend from an Indian company (sec. 80M) 60% of Rs. 50,000	Rs. 30,000	
—In respect of dividend from an Indian company out of exempt profit (sec. 80J) the whole of such amount	Rs. 50,000	
—In respect of dividend on shares held in foreign company (sec. 80N) the whole of such amount	Rs. 50,000	
—In respect of royalty for providing technical know-how to an Indian concern (sec. 80MM) 40% of such amount	Rs. 20,000	
—In respect of royalty for providing patent for use outside India (sec. 80O) the whole of such amount	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 2,00,000
Taxable income		Rs. 3,50,000

Calculation of tax :

—Income-tax on Rs. 3,50,000 @ 55%	Rs. 1,92,500
—Surcharge on income-tax @ 5%	Rs. 9,625
Total tax	Rs. 2,02,125

B. DOMESTIC COMPANY IN WHICH THE PUBLIC ARE NOT SUBSTANTIALLY INTERESTED :

These are the domestic companies in which the public are not substantially interested. These companies attract the provisions of section 104 relating to the levy of additional income-tax on undistributed profits except certain specified cases.

Rates of income-tax

[Applicable for assessment year 1976-77 and advance tax assessment year 1977-78]

(a) in the case of an industrial company

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (i) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000; of the total income | 55% |
| (ii) where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000; of the total income | 60% |

(b) in any other case; of the total income	65%
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Provided that :

where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000; the income-tax payable shall not exceed—

- (1) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its income had been Rs. 2,00,000 (the income of Rs. 2,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and
- (2) 80% of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rates given herein above shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of 5% of such income-tax.

Note:—Under clause 2(6) of the Finance Act, 1976 it has been provided that a company may, in lieu of payment of surcharge on income-tax at the specified rate, make, before the last instalment of advance tax is due in its case, a deposit with the Industrial Development Bank of India, under a scheme to be framed by the Central Government in this behalf, and if it does so, the amount of surcharge payable by it shall be reduced by the amount of deposit *[Applicable from A.Y. 1977-78]*.

Example—3.

Facts of the case—Assessment year 1976-77

- An industrial company (Private Limited company has installed a new plant during the financial year 1972-73 for manufacturing new items)
- The capital employed in the undertaking as per Rule 19A for the assessment year 1976-77 is Rs. 20 lakhs.

—Income from old undertaking	Rs. 4,00,000
—Income from new undertaking	Rs. 5,00,000

Gross income	<u>Rs. 9,00,000</u>
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Computation of taxable income :

—Income from old undertaking	Rs. 4,00,000
—Income from new undertaking	Rs. 5,00,000
	<u>Rs. 9,00,000</u>

Less—Deduction u/s 80J in respect of profits from new undertaking limited to 6% of capital employed	<u>Rs. 1,20,000</u>
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Taxable Income	<u><u>Rs. 7,80,000</u></u>
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Calculation of tax:

—Income-tax on Rs. 7,80,000 @ 60%	Rs. 4,68,000
—Surcharge on income-tax @ 5%	Rs. 23,400
Total tax	Rs. 4,91,400

Note:—Under section 80J new industrial undertaking on fulfilling the specified conditions are entitled to a deduction for a period of five years @ 6% of the capital employed in the new undertaking provided it goes into production before 1st April 1976 otherwise @ 7.5% of the capital employed in the new undertaking. The said exemption is available for the accounting year in which the undertaking goes into production and for the four succeeding years. This concession is also available to new hotels and cold storage plants and plying of ships. If in any year there are no profits or the profits are insufficient to absorb such deduction the deficiency shall be carried forward to subsequent year but in no case the deficiency or any part thereof shall be carried forward beyond the seventh assessment year as reckoned from the end of the initial assessment year.

C. FOREIGN COMPANIES :

These are the foreign companies which have not made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment of dividends within India in accordance with the provisions of section 194 in respect of its income liable to income-tax.

Rates of income-tax

[Applicable for the assessment year 1976-77 and advance tax assessment year 1977-78]

(a) on so much of the total income as consists of—

- (i) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April 1976; or
- (ii) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964, but before the 1st day of April, 1976 and where-as such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government,

... 50%

(b) on the balance, if any, of the total income ... 70%

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rates given herein above shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of 5% of such income-tax.

Note:—Under clause 2(6) of the Finance Act, 1976 it has been provided that a company may, in lieu of payment of surcharge on income-tax at the specified rate, make, before the last instalment of advance tax is due in its case, a deposit with the Industrial Development Bank of India under a scheme to be framed by the Central Government in this behalf, and if it does so, the amount of such charge payable by it shall be reduced by the amount of deposit. *[Applicable from A.Y. 1977-78]*

[New provisions effective from the 1st day of June, 1976]

A new section 115A has been inserted in the Income-tax Act, 1961 by the Finance Act, 1976. Under the said section in case of foreign companies special rates of income-tax on income from dividends, royalty and fees for technical services have been prescribed, effective from 1st June 1976 which are as under :—

- (a) Income by way of dividend 25% of such income.
- (b) Royalties or fees for technical services received by a foreign company from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March 1976 and approved by the Central Government—
 - (i) on income by way of royalty consisting of lump sum consideration for the transfer outside India of or imparting of information outside India in respect of, any data, documen-

tation, drawing or specification relating to any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process or trade mark or similar property

20% of such income.

- (ii) on other income by way of royalty and on fees for technical services.

40% of such income.

Note:—On the balance of income the income-tax shall be charged at the rates given in Paragraph E.II. of Part III of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1976.

Example—4.

Facts of the case—Assessment year 1976-77 (a foreign company)

Income— Fees from technical services under an agreement of April, 1970 approved by the Central Government	Rs. 1,00,000
Dividend income from an Indian company	Rs. 52,500
Other income	Rs. 20,000
Gross income	<u>Rs. 1,72,500</u>

Computation of taxable income :

Fees from technical services	Rs. 1,00,000
Dividend income	Rs. 52,500
Other income	Rs. 20,000
	<u>Rs. 1,72,500</u>
Less— Deduction u/s 80M in respect of dividend income @ 65%	Rs. 34,125
Taxable income	<u>Rs. 1,38,375</u>
Rounded off	<u>Rs. 1,38,380</u>

Calculation of tax :

Income-tax on fees from technical services of Rs. 1,00,000 @ 50%	Rs. 50,000.00
Income-tax on Rs. 38,380 @ 70%	Rs. 26,866.00
	<u>Rs. 76,866.00</u>
Surcharge on income-tax @ 5%	Rs. 3,843.30
Total tax	<u>Rs. 80,709.30</u>
Rounded off	<u>Rs. 80,709.00</u>

ADDITIONAL INCOME-TAX ON UNDISTRIBUTED PROFITS

Under section 104 of the Income-tax Act, an additional (penal) income-tax is levied on companies subject to sections 105, 106, 107 and 107A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 where in respect of any previous year the profits and gains distributed as dividends, within the twelve months immediately following the expiry of that previous year, are less than the statutory percentage of the distributable income of the company of that previous year, at the rates given hereunder :—

(a) in the case of an investment company.	...	...	... 50%
(b) in the case of a trading company.	...	...	... 37%
(c) in the case of any other company.	...	...	... 25%

on the distributable income of the company as reduced by the amount of the dividends actually distributed, if any, within a period of twelve months.

The provisions of additional income-tax are not attracted in respect of the following class of companies :—

- (1) a company which is neither an Indian company nor a company which has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment of dividends within India, i. e., a company other than a domestic company [Section 104(4)];
- (2) to any company in which the public are substantially interested [Section 108(a)];
- (3) to a subsidiary company of such company if the whole of the share capital of such subsidiary company has been held by the parent company or by its nominees throughout the previous year [Section 108(b)];
- (4) a company notified by the Central Government [Section 104(3)].

The Central Government u/s 104(3) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 has exempted the following classes of companies from the operation of the said section 104 :—

(i) Every Indian company (not being an investment company as defined in clause (ii) of section 109 of that Act) in respect of assessment year 1970-71 and thereafter provided that such Indian company in the course of its business—

- (a) exports any goods or merchandise out of India; or
- (b) performs any constructional operations or renders any service outside India; or
- (c) provides or makes available to any enterprise or institution, association, or other body established outside India, any technical know-how being any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process, or similar property right, or information concerning industrial, commercial or scientific knowledge, experience or skill,

and the sale proceeds of the exports referred to in item (a) or, as the case may be, the income accruing to the company from the activities of its business referred to in item (b) or item (c) is received in, or brought into, India by the company or on its behalf in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 (7 of 1947), and any rules and orders made thereunder:

Provided further that the sale proceeds derived by the company from the exports, if any, referred to in item (a) and the gross receipts derived by it from the activities of its business referred to in item (b) or item (c) or both, during the previous year, amount, in the aggregate, to 50 per cent. or more of the aggregate amount of the sale proceeds and all other gross receipts of the business during the previous year credited to the profit and loss account of the company [Notification No. S. O. 3210 dt. 8-8-1969].

(ii) every Indian company engaged wholly or partly in the business of printing and publishing newspapers, magazines and journals or any one or more of them in respect of assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1965 and any subsequent assessment year, provided that—

- (a) such publication or publications is or are printed in the press owned by the company;
- (b) the value of the capital assets of the company being plant and machinery (other than office appliances and road transport vehicles) as shown in its books of accounts on the last day of the relevant previous year exceeds rupees ten lakhs but is less than rupees fifty lakhs; and
- (c) where the company is only partly engaged in such business, its income, attributable to the said business, which is included in its total income for the relevant previous year is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income [Notification No. S. O. 2817 dt. 14-8-1964].

The Income-tax Officer shall not exercise his powers under section 104(1) in the under-mentioned events:

- (1) where the Income-tax Officer is satisfied that on account of losses incurred by the company in earlier years or to the smallness of profits made in the previous years, the payment of a dividend or a larger dividend than that declared within a period of 12 months would be unreasonable [s. 104(2)(i)]; or
- (2) where the payment of dividend or a larger dividend than that declared within the period of 12 months would not have resulted in a benefit to the revenue [s. 104(2)(ii)]; or
- (3) where at least seventy five per cent. of the share capital of the company is throughout the previous year beneficially held by an institution or fund established in India for a charitable purpose the income from dividend whereof is exempt under section 11 [s. 104(2)(iii)]; or

- (4) where the company is an investment company and it has distributed within the period of 12 months referred to in sub-section 1 of section 104 not less than 80% of its distributable income and the short-fall is made good on receipt of notice from the Income-tax Officer within three months [s. 105(1)(i)]; or
- (5) where the company has made short distribution, the shortfall being ten per cent. or below of the distributable income, and such shortfall is made good on receipt of notice from the Income-tax Officer within three months [s. 105(1)(ii)]; or
- (6) where a company according to the return has distributed not less than the statutory percentage of its distributable income within a period of 12 months but in the assessment made by the Income-tax Officer under s. 143 or s. 144 a higher total income is arrived at and the difference in the total income does not arise out of the application of the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 145 or sub-section 2 of section 145 or section 144 or the omission by the company to disclose its income fully and truly, and such shortfall is made good on receipt of notice from the Income-tax Officer within three months [s. 105(1)(iii)]; or
- (7) where a re-assessment is made under the provisions of clause (b) of section 147 and the sum distributed as dividends falls short of statutory percentage of the distributable income determined on the basis of re-assessment, and such shortfall is made good on receipt of notice from the Income-tax Officer within three months [s. 105(1)(iv)].

Appeals: Section 246 (a) gives to the company a right of appeal against the levy of additional income-tax.

Statutory percentage of the distributable income of the company [clause (iii) of sec. 109];

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) in the case of an industrial company or a consultancy service company | 45% |
| (2) in the case of an investment company other than an investment company which falls under sub-clause (3) of this clause | 90% |
| (3) in the case of an Indian company, not being an industrial company, or a consultancy service company, a part of whose gross total income consists of profits and gains attributable to the business of provision of technical know-how, or of rendering services in connection with the provision of technical know how, to other persons, or of construction of ships or of manufacture or processing of goods or of mining or of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power— | |
| (a) in relation to the said part of its gross total income | 45% |
| (b) in relation to the remaining part of its gross total income— | |
| (i) if it is an investment company or a company which satisfies the conditions specified in sub-clause (4) (a) of this clause | 90% |
| (ii) in any other case. | 60% |

Explanation : The provisions of this Chapter shall apply as if the aforesaid two parts of the gross total income of the company were respectively the gross total income of the company in relation to each such part and as if the amount of dividends actually distributed and the distributable income were also similarly apportioned for the purposes of section 104 and this section.

(4) In the case of any other company not referred to above—

(a) in the case of a trading company whose accumulated profits and reserves exceed the paid-up capital of the company excluding the capital created out of profits and gains which have not been subject of an order u/s 104 (including loan raised from shareholders) or the value of the fixed assets as shown in the books of the company, whichever is greater

90%

(b) in the case of a non-trading company whose accumulated profits and reserves exceed twice the amount of the paid-up capital of the company excluding the capital created out of profits and gains which have not been subject of an order u/s 104 (including loan raised from share-holders) or the value of the fixed assets as shown in the books of the company, whichever is greater

90%

(c) in any other case.

60%

Reduction of minimum distribution of statutory percentage of distributable income : Under section 107A of the Income-tax Act, 1961, any company (not being an investment company) to whom provisions of section 104 apply, considers that having regard to the current requirements for the development of its business, it would not be possible or advisable for it to declare or pay a dividend of an amount larger than that already declared or paid or proposed to be declared or paid by it, may make an application in the prescribed form alongwith fee of Rs. 100 to the Board within the period of 12 months immediately following the expiry of that previous year or within 30 days of the receipt of notice if a notice u/s 105 (1) has been served, for reduction of the amount of the minimum distribution of statutory percentage of distributable income.

If the Board is satisfied that a distribution equal to the statutory percentage of the distributable income of the company concerned would be unreasonable, it may reduce the amount of minimum distribution required under section 109 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 by such amount, not exceeding twenty per cent. of the statutory percentage of its distributable income, as it may consider fit and further determine the period within which such distribution shall be made.

Where an application is made by a company under this section, the Income-tax Officer shall not make any order under section 104 until the decision is given by the Board on that application: Provided that where a company is required to make a distribution or further distribution of its profits and gains in accordance with the decision of the Board and fails to make such distribution or further distribution within the period determined thereunder, the Income-tax Officer shall make an order under section 104 as if no reduction of the amount of minimum distribution had been made by the Board under this section.

The Board may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the notification, the powers exercisable by it under this section shall also be exercisable by any Commissioner in respect of such companies or classes of companies as may be specified therein and thereupon in respect of such companies and classes of companies the provisions of this section and sections 106 and 107 shall have effect as if references in the said sections to the Board were references to such Commissioner.

SUR-TAX ON COMPANIES

Charge of tax: Under section 4 of the Companies (Profits) Sur-tax Act, 1964, the sur-tax shall be charged on every company (having a share capital—*See sec 26*) for every assessment year commencing on and from the 1st day of April, 1964, in respect of so much of its chargeable profits of the previous year or previous years, as the case may be, as exceed the statutory deduction, at the rate or rates specified in Third Schedule.

Chargeable profits : According to section 2(5) "chargeable profits" means the total income of an assessee computed under the Income-tax Act, 1961, for any previous year or years, as the case may be, and adjusted in accordance with the provisions of the First Schedule.

Statutory deduction : According to section 2(8), "statutory deduction" means an amount equal to ten per cent. (fifteen per cent—applicable from A. Y. 1977-78) of the capital of the company as computed in accordance with the provisions of Second Schedule, or an amount of two hundred thousand rupees, whichever is greater:

Provided that where the previous year is longer or shorter than a period of twelve months, the aforesaid amount of ten per cent (fifteen per cent—applicable from A.Y. 1977-78) or, as the case may be, or two hundred thousand rupees shall be increased or decreased proportionately :

Provided further that where a company has different previous years in respect of its income, profits and gains, the aforesaid increase or decrease, as the case may be, shall be calculated with reference to the length of the previous year of the longest duration.

Filing of return of chargeable profits :

Voluntary return :—Sub-section (1) of section 5 casts upon every company whose chargeable profits exceed the amount of the statutory deduction, the duty to furnish a voluntary return of the chargeable profits in the prescribed form, before 30th September of the relevant assessment year. The return has to be filed by the principal officer of any resident company, and in the case of a non-resident company by the person who has been treated as its agent under s. 163 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Special notice to the assessee :—Sub-section (2) of section 5 enables the Income-tax Officer to serve upon the principal officer of the company or agent in case of non-resident company a notice requiring him to furnish within thirty days from the date of service thereof, a return of the chargeable profits of the company during the previous year in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner, etc.

Extension of time-limit :—The provisos to sub-section (1) & (2) of section 5 empower the Income-tax Officer to extend the date for the furnishing of the return.

Revised or belated return :—Sub-section 3 of section 5 provides for the furnishing by the assessee of a return which he has not filed u/s 5(1) or 5(2), or a revised return at any time before the assessment is made.

Provisional assessment :—Under section 7 of the Companies (Profits) Sur-tax Act, 1964, the Income-tax Officer may at any time, after the expiry of the period allowed under s. 5(1) and 5(2) of the Act for the furnishing of the return, make summarily an estimate of his own of the chargeable profits and amount of sur-tax payable thereon and shall propose these amounts to the assessee, allowing him a time of fourteen days from the service of the notice and on expiry of the said fourteen days, or earlier, if the assessee agrees to the proposed provisional assessment, the Income-tax Officer may make the provisional assessment after taking into consideration the objections, if any, raised by the assessee. No appeal lies against a provisional assessment made under this section.

Penalties :

Failure to submit returns :—Under section 9 of the Companies (Profits) Sur-tax Act, 1964 a penalty upto the amount of sur-tax chargeable may be imposed for not furnishing a return under section 5 of the Act. No penalty can be imposed if there is a reasonable cause for not furnishing a return under section 5.

Failure to submit accounts or evidence :—Failure without reasonable cause to produce the accounts, documents or other evidence in response to a notice under section 6(1) is also liable to penalty under section 9. In such case the penalty can be imposed upto the amount of sur-tax which would have been avoided if the return made had been accepted.

*Concealment of the chargeable profits or furnishing inaccurate particulars :—*Under section 9, a third group for levy of penalty is where the assessee has concealed the particulars of the chargeable profits or has furnished inaccurate particulars of such profits. In such case the penalty can be imposed upto the amount of sur-tax which would have been avoided if the return made had been accepted as correct.

*Levy of penalty :—*The proviso to section 9 lays down that the Income-tax Officer shall not impose any penalty without the previous sanction of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner in this behalf.

Prosecution for offences :

*Failure to deliver returns, etc :—*Under section 20 of the Act, if any person fails without reasonable cause to furnish in due time any return under sub-section (2) of section 5, or to produce, or cause to be produced, any accounts or documents required to be produced under section 6 he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and with a further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the default continues.

*False statement :—*Under section 21 of the Companies (Profits) Sur-tax Act, 1964, if a person makes in any return furnished under section 5, any statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, he shall be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or with both.

*Abetment of false returns, etc :—*Section 22 of the Act provides that where any person makes or induces in any manner another person to make and deliver any account, statement or declaration, which is false and which he either knows to be false or does not believe to be true, he shall be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

*Institution of proceedings :—*Sub-sections (1) of section 23 lays down a condition that the proceedings under section 20, 21 or 22 shall not be instituted without the sanction of the Commissioner.

*Composition of offences :—*Sub-section 2 of section 23 empowers the Commissioner to compound any offence punishable under sections 20, 21 or 22 either before or after the institution of proceedings.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

[See sec. 2 (5)]

Rules for computing the chargeable profits

In computing the chargeable profits of a previous year, the total income computed for that year under the Income-tax Act shall be adjusted as follows :—

1. Income, profits and gains and other sums falling within the following clauses shall be excluded from such total income namely :—

- (i) any income chargeable under the Income-tax Act under the head "capital gains";
- (ii) any compensation or other payment as is referred to in clause (ii) of s. 28 of the Income tax Act;
- (iii) profits and gains of any business of life insurance;
- (iv) any income referred to in sub-section (2) of s. 41 of the Income-tax Act;
- (v) [omitted];
- (vi) income chargeable under the Income-tax Act under the head "Interest on securities" derived from any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, or from any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government;

- (vii) an amount equal to fifty per cent. of the sum with reference to which a deduction is allowable to the company under the provisions of s. 80G of the Income-tax Act;
- (viii) income by way of dividends from an Indian company or a company which has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment of dividends within India;
- (ix) income by way of royalties received from Government or a local authority or any Indian concern;
- (x) in the case of a non-resident company which has not made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment of dividends within India, its income by way of any interest or fees for rendering technical services received from Government or a local authority or any Indian concern;
- (xi) in the case of a banking company—
 - (a) any sum which during the previous year is transferred by it to a reserve fund under sub-section (1) of s. 17 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) or is deposited by it with the Reserve Bank of India under sub-clause (ii) of clause (b) of sub-section (2) of s. 11 of that Act, not exceeding the amount required under the aforesaid provisions to be so transferred or deposited, as the case may be, or
 - (b) any sum transferred by it during the previous year to any reserves in India including reserves not shown as such in its published balance-sheet in so far as the sums transferred to such reserves are attributable to income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act and have not been allowed as a deduction in computing its total income under that Act and in so far as the aggregate of such sums does not exceed the highest of the aggregate of such sums, if any, so transferred during any one of the three years prior to the previous year,
 whichever is higher;
- (xii) the amount of any deduction from the income-tax chargeable on the total income allowed under the annual Finance Act in connection with export of any goods or merchandise out of India or the sale by a manufacturer of any article to any person who exports them out of India.

2. The balance of the total income arrived at after making the exclusions mentioned in rule 1 shall be reduced by—

- (i) the amount of income-tax, if any, payable by the company in respect of its total income under the provisions of the Income-tax Act after making allowance for any relief, rebate or deduction in respect of income-tax to which the company may be entitled under the provisions of the said Act or the annual Finance Act, and after excluding from such amount—
 - (a) the amount of income-tax, if any, payable by the company in respect of any income referred to in clause (i) or clause (ii) or clause (iii) or clause (vii) of rule 1 included in the total income;
 - (b) the amount of income-tax, if any, payable by the company under the provisions of the annual Finance Act with reference to the relevant amount of distributions of dividends by it;

Explanation—In this sub-clause, the expression "the relevant amount of distributions of dividends" has the meaning assigned to it in the Finance Act of the relevant year;
- (c) the amount of income-tax, if any, payable by the company under s. 104 of the Income-tax Act;

Explanation—In relation to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1964, the reference in this sub-clause to "income-tax", shall be construed as a reference to "super-tax";

- (ii) in the case of a company which has been charged to tax in a country outside India on any portion of its income, profits and gains included in its total income as computed under the Income-tax Act, the tax actually paid in respect of such income, profits and gains in the said country in accordance with the laws in force in that country after allowance of every relief due under the said laws:

Provided that the aforesaid reduction shall not be allowed unless the assessee produces evidence of the fact of the payment of the aforesaid tax in that country.

3. The net amount of income calculated in accordance with rule 2 shall be increased by the aggregate of—

- (i) the amount of any interest payable by the company in respect of the debentures referred to in clause (iv) or moneys referred to in clause (v) of rule 1 of the Second Schedule for the previous year relevant to the assessment year allowed as a deduction in computing its total income;

Note :—With effect from assessment year 1977-78 this clause shall be omitted, and for the words, "by the aggregate of" used in the beginning of this rule, the words "by the amount of" shall be substituted.

- (ii) any expenditure incurred on account of commission, entertainment and advertisement, to the extent such expenditure, in the opinion of the Income-tax Officer, is excessive having regard to the circumstances of the case :

Provided that the previous authority of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner is obtained for holding such expenditure to be excessive.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

[See section 2(8)]

Rules for computing the capital of a company for the purposes of sur-tax

1. Subject to the other provisions contained in this Schedule, the capital of a company shall be the aggregate of the amounts, as on the 1st day of the previous year relevant to the assessment year, of—

- (i) its paid-up share capital;
- (ii) its reserves, if any, created under the proviso (b) to clause (vi-b) of sub-section (2) of s. 10 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (11 of 1922). or under sub-section (3) of s. 34 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961);

Note :—With effect from assessment year 1977-78 for the words, "under sub-section (3) of sec. 34", the words "under sub-section (4) of section 32 A, or sub-section (3) of section 34" shall be substituted.

- (iii) its other reserves as reduced by the amounts credited to such reserves as have been allowed as a deduction in computing the income of the company for the purposes of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (11 of 1922), or the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961);
- (iv) the debentures, if any, issued by it to the public :

Provided that according to the terms and conditions of issue of such debentures, they are not redeemable before the expiry of a period of seven years from the date of issue thereof; and

Note :—With effect from assessment year 1977-78 this clause will be omitted.

- (v) any moneys borrowed by it from Government or the Industrial Finance Corporation of India or the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India or any other financial institution which the Central Government may notify in this behalf in the Official Gazette or any banking institution (not being a financial institution notified as aforesaid) or any person in a country outside India :

Provided that such moneys are borrowed for the creation of a capital asset in India and the agreement under which such moneys are borrowed provides for the repayment thereof during a period of not less than seven years.

Note :—With effect from assessment year 1977-78 this clause shall be omitted.

Explanation—For the removal of doubts it is hereby declared that any amount standing to the credit of any account in the books of a company as on the 1st day of the previous year relevant to the assessment year which is of the nature of item (5) or item (6) or item (7) under the heading "Reserves and surplus" or of any item under the heading "Current liabilities and provisions" in the column relating to "Liabilities" in the "Form of balance-sheet" given in Part I of Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), shall not be regarded as a reserve for the purposes of computation of the capital of a company under the provisions of this Schedule.

1A. Where a company has not made any credit in any account in its books as on the first day of the previous year relevant to the assessment year which is of the nature of item (8) or item (9) under the heading "CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS" in the column relating to "LIABILITIES" in the "FORM OF BALANCE-SHEET", given in Part I of Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956, or where the Income-tax Officer is of opinion that the amount credited in such account falls short of the amount which should have reasonably been credited by it, the amount of its capital as computed under rule 1 shall be reduced by the amount which has not been so credited or, as the case may be, the amount of such shortfall.

Explanation :—For the purposes of this rule, the amount of credit which should have reasonably been made by a company in relation to any account of the nature of item (9) aforesaid, means the amount of dividend declared or paid by the company, on or after the first day of the previous year relevant to the assessment year, for the previous year immediately preceding the first mentioned previous year.

2. Where a company owns any assets the income from which in accordance with clause (iii) or clause (vi) or clause (viii) of rule 1 of the First Schedule is required to be excluded from its total income in computing its chargeable profits, the amount of its capital as computed under rule 1 of this Schedule shall be diminished by the cost to it of the said assets as on the 1st day of the previous year relevant to the assessment year in so far as such cost exceeds the aggregate of—

- (i) any moneys borrowed [other than the debentures referred to in clause (iv) or moneys referred to in clause (v) of rule 1] and remaining outstanding as on the first day of the said previous year; and

Note—The words mentioned in brackets [] shall be omitted with effect from assessment year 1977-78.

- (ii) the amount of any fund, any surplus or any such reserve as is not to be taken into account in computing the capital under rule 1.

Explanation 1. A paid-up share capital or reserve brought into existence by creating or increasing (by revaluation or otherwise) any book asset is not capital for computing the capital of a company for the purposes of this Act.

Explanation 2. Any premium received in cash by the company on the issue of its shares standing to the credit of the share premium account shall be regarded as forming part of its paid-up share capital.

Explanation 3. Where a company has different previous years in respect of its income, profits and gains, the computation of capital under rule 1, 2 and 3 shall be made with reference to the previous year which commenced first.

3. Where after the first day of the previous year relevant to the assessment year the capital of a company as computed in accordance with the foregoing rules of this Schedule is

increased by any amount during that previous year on account of increase of paid-up share capital [or issue of the debentures referred to in clause (iv), or borrowing of any moneys referred to in clause (v), of rule 1 or is reduced by any amount on account of reduction of paid-up share capital or redemption of such debentures or repayment of any such moneys], such capital shall be increased or reduced, as the case may be, by a sum which bears to that amount the same proportion as the number of days of the previous year during which the increase or the reduction remained effective bears to the total number of days in that previous year.

Note—With effect from assessment year 1977-78, the words as mentioned in brackets [] shall be substituted with the words "or is reduced by any amount on account of reduction of paid-up share capital".

4. Where a part of the income, profits and gains of a company is not includible in its total income as computed under the Income-tax Act, its capital shall be the sum ascertained in accordance with rules 1, 2 and 3, diminished by an amount which bears to that sum the same proportion as the amount of the aforesaid income, profits and gains bears to the total amount of its income, profits and gains.

Computation of sur-tax payable by a company:

The following steps need to be taken to arrive at the sur-tax liabilities under the Companies (Profits) Sur-tax Act, 1964:—

- A. Calculate the income-tax liability (this figure is required for the purpose of computation of the chargeable profits referred to in 'B' below);
- B. Compute the chargeable profits as per rules of the First Schedule;
- C. Compute the capital employed as per rules of the Second Schedule;
- D. Compute the amount of statutory deduction;
- E. Compute the chargeable amount, i. e., deduct from "B" an amount of Rs. 2,00,000 or a sum equal to 10% of the amount computed in 'C', whichever is higher.
- F. Calculate the sur-tax on 'D' at the rates given in the Third Schedule.

Example—5.

—Assessment year 1976-77

Facts of the case—Section 108 company

- Paid-up capital of Rs. 50 lacs as at the beginning of the year
- Reserve fund of Rs. 8 lacs as at the beginning of the year
- Investment in tax-free securities of Rs. 6 lacs
- Investment in shares of Rs. 2.5 lacs

Income of company—From business	Rs.	13,50,000
—Short-term capital gains	Rs.	1,00,000
—Interest on tax-free securities	Rs.	36,000
—Dividends from Indian companies	Rs.	15,000
Total	Rs.	15,01,000

A. Calculation of income-tax

—Gross income as given above	Rs.	15,01,000
Less—Deduction u/s 80 M in respect of inter-corporate dividend income @ 60%	Rs.	9,000
Taxable income	Rs.	14,92,000

—Income-tax on taxable income @ 55% (Inclusive of short-term capital gains)	Rs.	8,20,600
—Surcharge @ 5%	Rs.	41,030

Less—Rebate @ 27½% on interest on tax-free securities of Rs. 36,000 u/s 86A	Rs.	8,61,630
	Rs.	9,900
	Rs.	8,51,730

B. Computation of chargeable profits

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—Gross income				Rs. 15,01,000
Less—Exclusions as per Rule 1 of First Schedule				
—Capital gains (short-term)	Rs.	1,00,000		
—Interest on tax-free securities	Rs.	36,000		
—Dividend from Indian company	Rs.	15,000		Rs. 1,51,000
				Rs. 13,50,000

Less—Deduction as per Rule 2 of the First Schedule

Income tax and such charge payable	Rs.	8,51,730		
Deduct—Income tax on				
—Interest on securities	Rs.	10,890		
—Dividends	Rs.	3,465		
—Capital gains	Rs.	57,750	Rs.	72,105
				Rs. 7,79,625
			Total	Rs. 5,70,375

Rounded off Rs. 5,70,380

C. Computation of capital for sur-tax purposes (as per Second Schedule)

—Paid-up capital	Rs. 50,00,000
—Reserve fund	Rs. 8,00,000

Total Rs. 58,00,000

Less—Investment in tax-free securities	Rs. 6,00,000	
—Investment in shares	Rs. 2,50,000	Rs. 8,50,000

D. Computation of statutory deduction

Rs. 49,50,000

—10% of capital employed or Rs. 2,00,000, whichever is higher	Rs. 4,95,000
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E. Profit liable to sur-tax, i. e., chargeable amount

—Chargeable profits	Rs. 5,70,380
Less—Statutory deduction	Rs. 4,95,000

Rs. 75,380

Sur-tax on chargeable amount of Rs. 75,380 @25%

Rs. 18,845

RATES OF SUR TAX*[Assessment years 1975-76 & 1976-77]*

On the amount (hereinafter referred to as the chargeable amount) by which the chargeable profits exceed the amount of the statutory deduction at the following rate, namely—

- (i) On so much of the chargeable amount as does not exceed five per cent. of the amount of capital as computed in accordance with the Second Schedule 25%
- (ii) On the balance, if any, of the chargeable amount. 40%

Provided that where in the case of an Indian company or a company which has made the the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment of dividends within India—

- (i) which is such a company as is referred to in section 108 of the Income-tax Act, and
- (ii) whose paid-up share capital (subscribed and paid in cash) as on the last day of the previous year, is not less than twenty-five per cent. of the amount of the capital as computed under the Second Schedule to this Act,

the aggregate of—

- (a) the amount of income-tax payable by the company in respect of its total income of the previous year under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, after making allowance for any relief, rebate or deduction in respect of income-tax to which the company is entitled under the provisions of the said Act or the annual Finance Act; and
- (b) the amount of sur-tax computed in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Schedule,

exceeds the amount calculated at seventy per cent. of the total income of the company, the amount of such excess shall be deducted from the amount of sur-tax referred to in clause (b) above and the balance shall be the amount of the sur-tax payable by the company.

INCOME-TAX AND SURCHARGE FOR COMPANIES

(For assessment year 1976-77 and advance tax assessment year 1977-78)

WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 10 & Rs. 1,00,000

WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN \$10,000 AND \$100,000										
Taxable income	DOMESTIC COMPANY						FOREIGN COMPANY			
	In which the public are substantially interested		In which the public are not substantially interested				* Royalties and fees		On the balance, if any, of the total income	
			Industrial company		Other than industrial company					
	Income-tax @ 45%	Surcharge on income-tax @ 5%	Income-tax @ 55%	Surcharge on income-tax @ 5%	Income-tax @ 65%	Surcharge on income-tax @ 5%	Income-tax @ 50%	Surcharge on income-tax @ 5%	Income-tax @ 70%	Surcharge on income-tax @ 5%
10	4.50	0.23	5.50	0.28	6.50	0.33	5.00	0.25	7.00	0.35
20	9.00	0.45	11.00	0.55	13.00	0.65	10.00	0.50	14.00	0.70
30	13.50	0.68	16.50	0.83	19.50	0.98	15.00	0.75	21.00	1.05
40	18.00	0.90	22.00	1.10	26.00	1.30	20.00	1.00	28.00	1.40
50	22.50	1.13	27.50	1.38	32.50	1.63	25.00	1.25	35.00	1.75
60	27.00	1.35	33.00	1.65	39.00	1.95	30.00	1.50	42.00	2.10
70	31.50	1.58	38.50	1.93	45.50	2.28	35.00	1.75	49.00	2.45
80	36.00	1.80	44.00	2.20	52.00	2.60	40.00	2.00	56.00	2.80
90	40.50	2.03	49.50	2.48	58.50	2.93	45.00	2.25	63.00	3.15
100	45.00	2.25	55.00	2.75	65.00	3.25	50.00	2.50	70.00	3.50
200	90.00	4.50	110.00	5.50	130.00	6.50	100.00	5.00	140.00	7.00
300	135.00	6.75	165.00	8.25	195.00	9.75	150.00	7.50	210.00	10.50
400	180.00	9.00	220.00	11.00	260.00	13.00	200.00	10.00	280.00	14.00
500	225.00	11.25	275.00	13.75	325.00	16.25	250.00	12.50	350.00	17.50
600	270.00	13.50	330.00	16.50	390.00	19.50	300.00	15.00	420.00	21.00
700	315.00	15.75	385.00	19.25	455.00	22.75	350.00	17.50	490.00	24.50
800	360.00	18.00	440.00	22.00	520.00	26.00	400.00	20.00	560.00	28.00
900	405.00	20.25	495.00	24.75	585.00	29.25	450.00	22.50	630.00	31.50
1000	450.00	22.50	550.00	27.50	650.00	32.50	500.00	25.00	700.00	35.00
2000	900.00	45.00	1100.00	55.00	1300.00	65.00	1000.00	50.00	1400.00	70.00
3000	1350.00	67.50	1650.00	82.50	1950.00	97.50	1500.00	75.00	2100.00	105.00
4000	1800.00	90.00	2200.00	110.00	2600.00	130.00	2000.00	100.00	2800.00	140.00
10000	4500	225.00	5500	275.00	6500	325.00	5000	250.00	7000	350.00
15000	6750	337.50	8250	412.50	9750	487.50	7500	375.00	10500	525.00
20000	9000	450.00	11000	550.00	13000	650.00	10000	500.00	14000	700.00
25000	11250	562.50	13750	687.50	16250	812.50	12500	625.00	17500	875.00
30000	13500	675.00	16500	825.00	19500	975.00	15000	750.00	21000	1050.00
35000	15750	787.50	19250	962.50	22750	1137.50	17500	875.00	24500	1225.00
40000	18000	900.00	22000	1100.00	26000	1300.00	20000	1000.00	28000	1400.00
45000	20250	1012.50	24750	1237.50	29250	1462.50	22500	1125.00	31500	1575.00
50000	22500	1125.00	27500	1375.00	32500	1625.00	25000	1250.00	35000	1750.00
55000	24750	1237.50	30250	1512.50	35750	1787.50	27500	1375.00	38500	1925.00
60000	27000	1350.00	33000	1650.00	39000	1950.00	30000	1500.00	42000	2100.00
65000	29250	1462.50	35750	1787.50	42250	2112.50	32500	1625.00	45500	2275.00
70000	31500	1575.00	38500	1925.00	45500	2275.00	35000	1750.00	49000	2450.00
75000	33750	1687.50	41250	2062.50	48750	2437.50	37500	1875.00	52500	2625.00
80000	36000	1800.00	44000	2200.00	52000	2600.00	40000	2000.00	56000	2800.00
85000	38250	1912.50	46750	2337.50	55250	2762.50	42500	2125.00	59500	2975.00
90000	40500	2025.00	49500	2475.00	58500	2925.00	45000	2250.00	63000	3150.00
95000	42750	2137.50	52250	2612.50	61750	3087.50	47500	2375.00	66500	3325.00
100000	45000	2250.00	55000	2750.00	65000	3250.00	50000	2500.00	70000	3500.00

Note— *Royalties and fees received for technical services in pursuance of an agreement made after the 31st day of March, 1961 and the 29th day of February, 1964 respectively but before 1st April 1976 as approved by the Central Government.

INCOME-TAX AND SURCHARGE FOR COMPANIES
(For assessment year 1976-77 and advance tax assessment year 1977-78)
WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 1,00,000 & Rs. 1,40,000

Taxable income	DOMESTIC COMPANY						FOREIGN COMPANY			
	In which the public are substantially interested		In which the public are not substantially interested				* Royalties and fees		On the balance, if any, of the total income	
			Industrial company		Other than industrial company					
	Income-tax @ 80% on account of marginal relief	Surcharge on income-tax @ 5%	Income-tax @ 55%	Surcharge on income-tax @ 5%	Income-tax @ 65%	Surcharge on income-tax @ 5%	Income-tax @ 50%	Surcharge on income-tax @ 5%	Income-tax @ 70%	Surcharge on income-tax @ 5%
10	8.00	0.40	5.50	0.28	6.50	0.33	5.00	0.25	7.00	0.35
20	16.00	0.80	11.00	0.55	13.00	0.65	10.00	0.50	14.00	0.70
30	24.00	1.20	16.50	0.83	19.50	0.98	15.00	0.75	21.00	1.05
40	32.00	1.60	22.00	1.10	26.00	1.30	20.00	1.00	28.00	1.40
50	40.00	2.00	27.50	1.38	32.50	1.63	25.00	1.25	35.00	1.75
60	48.00	2.40	33.00	1.65	39.00	1.95	30.00	1.50	42.00	2.10
70	56.00	2.80	38.50	1.93	45.50	2.28	35.00	1.75	49.00	2.45
80	64.00	3.20	44.00	2.20	52.00	2.60	40.00	2.00	56.00	2.80
90	72.00	3.60	49.50	2.48	58.50	2.93	45.00	2.25	63.00	3.15
100	80.00	4.00	55.00	2.75	65.00	3.25	50.00	2.50	70.00	3.50
200	160.00	8.00	110.00	5.50	130.00	6.50	100.00	5.00	140.00	7.00
300	240.00	12.00	165.00	8.25	195.00	9.75	150.00	7.50	210.00	10.50
400	320.00	16.00	220.00	11.00	260.00	13.00	200.00	10.00	280.00	14.00
500	400.00	20.00	275.00	13.75	325.00	16.25	250.00	12.50	350.00	17.50
600	480.00	24.00	330.00	16.50	390.00	19.50	300.00	15.00	420.00	21.00
700	560.00	28.00	385.00	19.25	455.00	22.75	350.00	17.50	490.00	24.50
800	640.00	32.00	440.00	22.00	520.00	26.00	400.00	20.00	560.00	28.00
900	720.00	36.00	495.00	24.75	585.00	29.25	450.00	22.50	630.00	31.50
1000	800.00	40.00	550.00	27.50	650.00	32.50	500.00	25.00	700.00	35.00
1250	1000.00	50.00	687.50	34.38	812.50	40.63	625.00	31.25	875.00	43.75
1500	1200.00	60.00	825.00	41.25	975.00	48.75	750.00	37.50	1050.00	52.50
1750	1400.00	70.00	962.50	48.13	1137.50	56.88	875.00	43.75	1225.00	61.25
2000	1600.00	80.00	1100.00	55.00	1300.00	65.00	1000.00	50.00	1400.00	70.00
2250	1800.00	90.00	1237.50	61.88	1462.50	73.13	1125.00	56.25	1575.00	78.75
10000	45000	2250.00	55000	2750.00	65000	3250.00	50000	2500.00	70000	3500.00
102500	47000	2350.00	56375	2818.75	66625	3331.25	51250	2562.50	71750	3587.50
105000	49000	2450.00	57750	2887.50	68250	3412.50	52500	2625.00	73500	3675.00
107500	51000	2550.00	59125	2956.25	69875	3493.75	53750	2687.50	75250	3762.50
110000	53000	2650.00	60500	3025.00	71500	3575.00	55000	2750.00	77000	3850.00
112500	55000	2750.00	61875	3093.75	73125	3656.25	56250	2812.50	78750	3937.50
115000	57000	2850.00	63250	3162.50	74750	3737.50	57500	2875.00	80500	4025.00
117500	59000	2950.00	64625	3231.25	76375	3818.75	58750	2937.50	82250	4112.50
120000	61000	3050.00	66000	3300.00	78000	3900.00	60000	3000.00	84000	4200.00
122500	63000	3150.00	67375	3368.75	79625	3981.25	61250	3062.50	85750	4287.50
125000	65000	3250.00	68750	3437.50	81250	4062.50	62500	3125.00	87500	4375.00
127500	67000	3350.00	70125	3506.25	82875	4143.75	63750	3187.50	89250	4462.50
130000	69000	3450.00	71500	3575.00	84500	4225.00	65000	3250.00	91000	4550.00
132500	71000	3550.00	72875	3643.75	86125	4306.25	66250	3312.50	92750	4637.50
135000	73000	3650.00	74250	3712.50	87750	4387.50	67500	3375.00	94500	4725.00
137500	75000	3750.00	75625	3781.25	89375	4468.75	68750	3437.50	96250	4812.50
140000	77000	3850.00	77000	3850.00	91000	4550.00	70000	3500.00	98000	4900.00

Note— *Royalties and fees received for technical services in pursuance of an agreement made after the 31st day of March, 1961 and the 29th day of February, 1964 respectively but before 1st April 1976 as approved by the Central Government.

INCOME TAX AND SUR-CHARGE FOR COMPANIES

(For) assessment year 1976-77 and advance tax assessment year 1977-78)

WHERE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 1,40,000 & Rs. 2,00,000.

Taxable Income	DOMESTIC COMPANY						FOREIGN COMPANY			
	Where the public are substantially interested		Where the public are not substantially interested				Royalties and fees*		On the Balance, if any of the total income	
			Industrial Company		OTER THAN Industrial Company					
	I. T. @ 55%	S.C. @5% on I.T.	I. T. @ 55%	S. C. @5% on I.T.	I. T. @ 65%	S.C. @5% on I.T.	I. T. @ 50%	S.C. @5% on I.T.	I. T. @ 70%	S.C. @5% on I.T.
10	5.50	0.28	5.50	0.28	6.50	0.33	5	0.25	7	0.35
20	11.00	0.55	11.00	0.55	13.00	0.65	10	0.50	14	0.70
30	16.50	0.83	16.50	0.83	19.50	0.98	15	0.75	21	1.05
40	22.00	1.10	22.00	1.10	26.00	1.30	20	1.00	28	1.40
50	27.50	1.38	27.50	1.38	32.50	1.63	25	1.25	35	1.75
60	33.00	1.65	33.00	1.65	39.00	1.95	30	1.50	42	2.10
70	38.50	1.93	38.50	1.93	45.50	2.28	35	1.75	49	2.45
80	44.00	2.20	44.00	2.20	52.00	2.60	40	2.00	56	2.80
90	49.50	2.48	49.50	2.48	58.50	2.93	45	2.25	63	3.15
100	55.00	2.75	55.00	2.75	65.00	3.25	50	2.50	70	3.50
200	110.00	5.50	110.00	5.50	130.00	6.50	100	5.00	140	7.00
300	165.00	8.25	165.00	8.25	195.00	9.75	150	7.50	210	10.50
400	220.00	11.00	220.00	11.00	260.00	13.00	200	10.00	280	14.00
500	275.00	13.75	275.00	13.75	325.00	16.25	250	12.50	350	17.50
600	330.00	16.50	330.00	16.50	390.00	19.50	300	15.00	420	21.00
700	385.00	19.25	385.00	19.25	455.00	22.75	350	17.50	490	24.50
800	440.00	22.00	440.00	22.00	520.00	26.00	400	20.00	560	28.00
900	495.00	24.75	495.00	24.75	585.00	29.25	450	22.50	630	31.50
1000	550.00	27.50	550.00	27.50	650.00	32.50	500	25.00	700	35.00
2000	1100.00	55.00	1100.00	55.00	1300.00	65.00	1000	50.00	1400	70.00
3000	1650.00	82.50	1650.00	82.50	1950.00	97.50	1500	75.00	2100	105.00
4000	2200.00	110.00	2200.00	110.00	2600.00	130.00	2000	100.00	2800	140.00
140000	77000.00	3850.00	77000.00	3850.00	91000.00	4550.00	70000	3500.00	98000	4900.00
145000	79750.00	3987.50	79750.00	3987.50	94250.00	4712.50	72500	3625.00	101500	5075.00
150000	82500.00	4125.00	82500.00	4125.00	97500.00	4875.00	75000	3750.00	105000	5250.00
155000	85250.00	4262.50	85250.00	4262.50	100750.00	5037.50	77500	3875.00	108500	5425.00
160000	88000.00	4400.00	88000.00	4400.00	104000.00	5200.00	80000	4000.00	112000	5600.00
165000	90750.00	4537.50	90750.00	4537.50	107250.00	5362.50	82500	4125.00	115500	5775.00
170000	93500.00	4675.00	93500.00	4675.00	110500.00	5525.00	85000	4250.00	119000	5950.00
175000	96250.00	4812.50	96250.00	4812.50	113750.00	5687.50	87500	4375.00	122500	6125.00
180000	99000.00	4950.00	99000.00	4950.00	117000.00	5850.00	90000	4500.00	126000	6300.00
185000	101750.00	5087.50	101750.00	5087.50	120250.00	6012.50	92500	4625.00	129500	6475.00
190000	104500.00	5225.00	104500.00	5225.00	123500.00	6175.00	95000	4750.00	133000	6650.00
195000	107250.00	5362.50	107250.00	5362.50	126750.00	6337.50	97500	4875.00	136500	6825.00
200000	110000.00	5500.00	110000.00	5500.00	130000.00	6500.00	100000	5000.00	140000	7000.00

Note— *Royalties and fees received for technical services in pursuance of an agreement made after the 31st day of March, 1961 and the 28th day of February, 1964 respectively but before 1st April 1976 as approved by the Central Government.

INCOME-TAX AND SURCHARGE FOR COMPANIES

(For assessment year 1976-77 and advance tax assessment year 1977-78)

WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 2,00,000 & Rs. 2,50,000

Taxable income	DOMESTIC COMPANY						FOREIGN COMPANY			
	In which the public are substantially interested		In which the public are not substantially interested				* Royalties and fees		On the balance, if any, of the total income	
			Industrial company		Other than industrial company					
	Income-tax @ 55%	Surcharge on income-tax @ 5%	Income-tax @ 80% on account of marginal relief	Surcharge on income-tax @ 5%	Income-tax @ 65%	Surcharge on income-tax @ 5%	Income-tax @ 50%	Surcharge on income-tax @ 5%	Income-tax @ 70%	Surcharge on income-tax @ 5%
10	5.50	0.28	8.00	0.40	6.50	0.33	5.00	0.25	7.00	0.35
20	11.00	0.55	16.00	0.80	13.00	0.65	10.00	0.50	14.00	0.70
30	16.50	0.83	24.00	1.20	19.50	0.98	15.00	0.75	21.00	1.05
40	22.00	1.10	32.00	1.60	26.00	1.30	20.00	1.00	28.00	1.40
50	27.50	1.38	40.00	2.00	32.50	1.63	25.00	1.25	35.00	1.75
60	33.00	1.65	48.00	2.40	39.00	1.95	30.00	1.50	42.00	2.10
70	38.50	1.93	56.00	2.80	45.50	2.28	35.00	1.75	49.00	2.45
80	44.00	2.20	64.00	3.20	52.00	2.60	40.00	2.00	56.00	2.80
90	49.50	2.48	72.00	3.60	58.50	2.93	45.00	2.25	63.00	3.15
100	55.00	2.75	80.00	4.00	65.00	3.25	50.00	2.50	70.00	3.50
200	110.00	5.50	160.00	8.00	130.00	6.50	100.00	5.00	140.00	7.00
300	165.00	8.25	240.00	12.00	195.00	9.75	150.00	7.50	210.00	10.50
400	220.00	11.00	320.00	16.00	260.00	13.00	200.00	10.00	280.00	14.00
500	275.00	13.75	400.00	20.00	325.00	16.25	250.00	12.50	350.00	17.50
600	330.00	16.50	480.00	24.00	390.00	19.50	300.00	15.00	420.00	21.00
700	385.00	19.25	560.00	28.00	455.00	22.75	350.00	17.50	490.00	24.50
800	440.00	22.00	640.00	32.00	520.00	26.00	400.00	20.00	560.00	28.00
900	495.00	24.75	720.00	36.00	585.00	29.25	450.00	22.50	630.00	31.50
1000	550.00	27.50	800.00	40.00	650.00	32.50	500.00	25.00	700.00	35.00
1500	825.00	41.25	1200.00	60.00	975.00	48.75	750.00	37.50	1050.00	52.50
2000	1100.00	55.00	1600.00	80.00	1300.00	65.00	1000.00	50.00	1400.00	70.00
2500	1375.00	68.75	2000.00	100.00	1625.00	81.25	1250.00	62.50	1750.00	87.50
3000	1650.00	82.50	2400.00	120.00	1950.00	97.50	1500.00	75.00	2100.00	105.00
3500	1925.00	96.25	2800.00	140.00	2275.00	113.75	1750.00	87.50	2450.00	122.50
4000	2200.00	110.00	3200.00	160.00	2600.00	130.00	2000.00	100.00	2800.00	140.00
4500	2475.00	123.75	3600.00	180.00	2925.00	146.25	2250.00	112.50	3150.00	157.50
200000	110000	5500.00	110000	5500.00	130000	6500.00	100000	5000.00	140000	7000.00
205000	112750	5637.50	114000	5700.00	133250	6662.50	102500	5125.00	143500	7175.00
210000	115500	5775.00	118000	5900.00	136500	6825.00	105000	5250.00	147000	7350.00
215000	118250	5912.50	122000	6100.00	139750	6987.50	107500	5375.00	150500	7525.00
220000	121000	6050.00	126000	6300.00	143000	7150.00	110000	5500.00	154000	7700.00
225000	123750	6187.50	130000	6500.00	146250	7312.50	112500	5625.00	157500	7875.00
230000	126500	6325.00	134000	6700.00	149500	7475.00	115000	5750.00	161000	8050.00
235000	129250	6462.50	138000	6900.00	152750	7637.50	117500	5875.00	164500	8225.00
240000	132000	6600.00	142000	7100.00	156000	7800.00	120000	6000.00	168000	8400.00
245000	134750	6737.50	146000	7300.00	159250	7962.50	122500	6125.00	171500	8575.00
250000	137500	6875.00	150000	7500.00	162500	8125.00	125000	6250.00	175000	8750.00

Note— *Royalties and fees received for technical services in pursuance of an agreement made after the 31st day of March, 1961 and the 29th day of February, 1964 respectively but before 1st April 1976 as approved by the Central Government.

INCOME-TAX AND SURCHARGE FOR COMPANIES

(For assessment year 1976-77 and advance tax assessment year 1977-78)

WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN Rs. 2,50,000 & Rs. 20,00,000

WHERE TAXABLE INCOME IS BETWEEN RS. 2,50,000 & RS. 25,00,000										
Taxable income	DOMESTIC COMPANY						FOREIGN COMPANY			
	In which the public are substantially interested		In which the public are not substantially interested				* Royalties and fees		On the balance, if any, of the total income	
			Industrial company		Other than industrial company					
	Income-tax @ 55%	Surcharge on income-tax @ 5%	Income-tax @ 60%	Surcharge on income-tax @ 5%	Income-tax @ 65%	Surcharge on income-tax @ 5%	Income-tax @ 50%	Surcharge on income-tax @ 5%	Income-tax @ 70%	Surcharge on income-tax @ 5%
100	55	2.75	60	3.00	65	3.25	50	2.50	70	3.50
200	110	5.50	120	6.00	130	6.50	100	5.00	140	7.00
300	165	8.25	180	9.00	195	9.75	150	7.50	210	10.50
400	220	11.00	240	12.00	260	13.00	200	10.00	280	14.00
500	275	13.75	300	15.00	325	16.25	250	12.50	350	17.50
600	330	16.50	360	18.00	390	19.50	300	15.00	420	21.00
700	385	19.25	420	21.00	455	22.75	350	17.50	490	24.50
800	440	22.00	480	24.00	520	26.00	400	20.00	560	28.00
900	495	24.75	540	27.00	585	29.25	450	22.50	630	31.50
1000	550	27.50	600	30.00	650	32.50	500	25.00	700	35.00
2000	1100	55.00	1200	60.00	1300	65.00	1000	50.00	1400	70.00
3000	1650	82.50	1800	90.00	1950	97.50	1500	75.00	2100	105.00
4000	2200	110.00	2400	120.00	2600	130.00	2000	100.00	2800	140.00
5000	2750	137.50	3000	150.00	3250	162.50	2500	125.00	3500	175.00
6000	3300	165.00	3600	180.00	3900	195.00	3000	150.00	4200	210.00
7000	3850	192.50	4200	210.00	4550	227.50	3500	175.00	4900	245.00
8000	4400	220.00	4800	240.00	5200	260.00	4000	200.00	5600	280.00
9000	4950	247.50	5400	270.00	5850	292.50	4500	225.00	6300	315.00
10000	5500	275.00	6000	300.00	6500	325.00	5000	250.00	7000	350.00
20000	11000	550.00	12000	600.00	13000	650.00	10000	500.00	14000	700.00
30000	16500	825.00	18000	900.00	19500	975.00	15000	750.00	21000	1050.00
40000	22000	1100.00	24000	1200.00	26000	1300.00	20000	1000.00	28000	1400.00
50000	27500	1375.00	30000	1500.00	32500	1625.00	25000	1250.00	35000	1750.00
60000	33000	1650.00	36000	1800.00	39000	1950.00	30000	1500.00		2100.00
70000	38500	1925.00	42000	2100.00	45500	2275.00	35000	1750.00	42000	2100.00
80000	44000	2200.00	48000	2400.00	52000	2600.00	40000	2000.00	49000	2450.00
90000	49500	2475.00	54000	2700.00	58500	2925.00	45000	2250.00	56000	2800.00
									63000	3150.00
250000	137500	6875	150000	7500	162500	8125	125000	6250	175000	8750
300000	165000	8250	180000	9000	195000	9750	150000	7500	210000	10500
400000	220000	11000	240000	12000	260000	13000	200000	10000	280000	14000
500000	275000	13750	300000	15000	325000	16250	250000	12500	350000	17500
600000	330000	16500	360000	18000	390000	19500	300000	15000	420000	21000
700000	385000	19250	420000	21000	455000	22750	350000	17500	490000	24500
800000	440000	22000	480000	24000	520000	26000	400000	20000	560000	28000
900000	495000	24750	540000	27000	585000	29250	450000	22500	630000	31500
1000000	550000	27500	600000	30000	650000	32500	500000	25000	700000	35000
1100000	605000	30250	660000	33000	715000	35750	550000	27500	770000	38500
1200000	660000	33000	720000	36000	780000	39000	600000	30000	840000	42000
1300000	715000	35750	780000	39000	845000	42250	650000	32500	910000	45500
1400000	770000	38500	840000	42000	910000	45500	700000	35000	980000	49000
1500000	825000	41250	900000	45000	975000	48750	750000	37500	1050000	52500
1600000	880000	44000	960000	48000	1040000	52000	800000	40000	1120000	56000
1700000	935000	46750	1020000	51000	1105000	55250	850000	42500	1190000	59500
1800000	990000	49500	1080000	54000	1170000	58500	900000	45000	1260000	63000
1900000	1045000	52250	1140000	57000	1235000	61750	950000	47500	1330000	66500
2000000	1100000	55000	1200000	60000	1300000	65000	1000000	50000	1400000	70000

Note— * Royalties and fees received for technical services in pursuance of an agreement made after the 31st day of March, 1961 and the 24th day of February, 1964 respectively but before 1st April 1976 as approved by the Central Government.

SUR TAX TABLE

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WHERE CHARGEABLE AMOUNT IS BETWEEN Rs. TEN & Rs. ONE CRORE.

(FOR A. Y. 1976-77 and A. Y. 1977-78)

Chargeable Amount Rs.	Sur Tax @ 25% Rs. P.	Sur Tax @ 40% Rs.	Chargeable Amount Rs.	Sur Tax @ 25% Rs.	Sur Tax @ 40% Rs.	Chargeable Amount Rs.	Sur Tax @ 25% Rs.	Sur Tax @ 40% Rs.	Chargeable Amount Rs.	Sur Tax @ 25% Rs.	Sur Tax @ 40% Rs.
10	2.50	4	17000	4250	6800	51000	12750	20400	85000	21250	34000
20	5.00	8	18000	4500	7200	52000	13000	20800	86000	21500	34400
30	7.50	12	19000	4750	7600	53000	13250	21200	87000	21750	34800
40	10.00	16	20000	5000	8000	54000	13500	21600	88000	22000	35200
50	12.50	20	21000	5250	8400	55000	13750	22000	89000	22250	35600
60	15.00	24	22000	5500	8800	56000	14000	22400	90000	22500	36000
70	17.50	28	23000	5750	9200	57000	14250	22800	91000	22750	36400
80	20.00	32	24000	6000	9600	58000	14500	23200	92000	23000	36800
90	22.50	36	25000	6250	10000	59000	14750	23600	93000	23250	37200
100	25.00	40	26000	6500	10400	60000	15000	24000	94000	23500	37600
200	50.00	80	27000	6750	10800	61000	15250	24400	95000	23750	38000
300	75.00	120	28000	7000	11200	62000	15500	24800	96000	24000	38400
400	100.00	160	29000	7250	11600	63000	15750	25200	97000	24250	38800
500	125.00	200	30000	7500	12000	64000	16000	25600	98000	24500	39200
600	150.00	240	31000	7750	12400	65000	16250	26000	99000	24750	39600
700	175.00	280	32000	8000	12800	66000	16500	26400	100000	25000	40000
800	200.00	320	33000	8250	13200	67000	16750	26800	200000	50000	80000
900	225.00	360	34000	8500	13600	68000	17000	27200	300000	75000	120000
1000	250.00	400	35000	8750	14000	69000	17250	27600	400000	100000	160000
2000	500.00	800	36000	9000	14400	70000	17500	28000	500000	125000	200000
3000	750.00	1200	37000	9250	14800	71000	17750	28400	600000	150000	240000
4000	1000.00	1600	38000	9500	15200	72000	18000	28800	700000	175000	280000
5000	1250.00	2000	39000	9750	15600	73000	18250	29200	800000	200000	320000
6000	1500.00	2400	40000	10000	16000	74000	18500	29600	900000	225000	360000
7000	1750.00	2800	41000	10250	16400	75000	18750	30000	1000000	250000	400000
8000	2000.00	3200	42000	10500	16800	76000	19000	30400	2000000	500000	800000
9000	2250.00	3600	43000	10750	17200	77000	19250	30800	3000000	750000	1200000
10000	2500.00	4000	44000	11000	17600	78000	19500	31200	4000000	1000000	1600000
11000	2750.00	4400	45000	11250	18000	79000	19750	31600	5000000	1250000	2000000
12000	3000.00	4800	46000	11500	18400	80000	20000	32000	6000000	1500000	2400000
13000	3250.00	5200	47000	11750	18800	81000	20250	32400	7000000	1750000	2800000
14000	3500.00	5600	48000	12000	19200	82000	20500	32800	8000000	2000000	3200000
15000	3750.00	6000	49000	12250	19600	83000	20750	33200	9000000	2250000	3600000
16000	4000.00	6400	50000	12500	20000	84000	21000	33600	10000000	2500000	4000000

- Note :—**(1) Chargeable Amount means the Chargeable Profits as reduced by amount of statutory deduction.
- (2) Sur-Tax @ 25% is payable on so much of the chargeable amount as does not exceed the five per cent. of the amount of capital as computed in accordance with second schedule.
- (3) Sur-Tax @ 40% is payable on the balance of the chargeable amount as exceed five per cent. of the amount of capital as computed in accordance with second schedule.

GIFT - TAX

Definition of "Gift" :

Under section 2(xii) of the Gift-tax Act, 1958, "*Gift*" means the transfer by one person to another of any existing movable or immovable property made voluntarily without consideration in money or money's worth, and includes the transfer or conversion of any property referred to in section 4 deemed to be a gift under that section.

Definition of "Transfer of property" :

Under section 2(xxiv) of the Gift-tax Act, "*Transfer of property*" means any disposition, conveyance, assignment, settlement, delivery, payment or other alienation of property and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, includes (a) the creation of a trust in property; (b) the grant or creation of any lease, mortgage, charge, easement, licence, power, partnership or interest in property; (c) the exercise of a power of appointment of property vested in any person, not the owner of the property, to determine its disposition in favour of any person other than the donee of the power; and (d) any transaction entered into by any person with intent thereby to diminish directly or indirectly the value of his own property and to increase the value of the property of any other person.

Deemed gift :

Section 4 of the Gift-tax Act enacts that the following transfers shall also be deemed to be gifts—

- (1) where property is transferred otherwise than for adequate consideration, the amount by which the market value of the property at the date of the transfer exceeds the value of the consideration shall be deemed to be a gift made by the transferor provided that nothing contained in this clause shall apply in any case where the property is transferred to the Government or where the value of the consideration for the transfer is determined or approved by the Central Government or the Reserve Bank of India [s.4(1) (a)] ;
- (2) where property is transferred for a consideration which, having regard to the circumstances of the case, has not passed or is not intended to pass either in full or in part from the transferee to the transferor, the amount of the consideration which has not passed or is not intended to pass shall be deemed to be a gift made by the transferor[s. 4 (1) (b)] ;
- (3) where there is a release, discharge, surrender, forfeiture or abandonment of any debt, contract or other actionable claim or of any interest in property by any person, the value of the release, discharge, surrender, forfeiture or abandonment, to the extent to which it has not been found to the satisfaction of the Gift-tax Officer to have been *bonafide*, shall be deemed to be a gift made by the person responsible for the release, discharge, surrender, forfeiture or abandonment [s. 4 (1) (c)] ;
- (4) where a person absolutely entitled to property causes or has caused the same to be vested in whatever manner in himself and any other person jointly without adequate consideration and such other person makes an appropriation from or out of the said property, the amount of the appropriation used for the benefit of the person making the appropriation or for the benefit of any other person shall be deemed to be a gift made in his favour by the person who causes or has caused the property to be so vested [s. 4(1) (d)] ;
- (5) where an individual being a member of a Hindu undivided family converts his separate property into property belonging to the family through the act of impressing such separate property with the character of property belonging to the family or throwing it into the common stock of the family, then, notwithstanding anything contained in any provision of the Act or any other law for the time being in force, the individual shall be deemed to have made a gift of so much of the converted property as the members of the Hindu undivided family other than such individual would be entitled to, if a partition of the converted property had taken place immediately after such conversion [s. 4(2)].

Charge of gift-tax :

Section 3 of the Gift-tax Act, levies the charge for every assessment year commencing on and from the 1st day of April, 1958 in respect of the gifts made by a person during the previous year (other than gifts made before the 1st day of April, 1957) at the rate or rates specified in the Schedule to the Act.

Non-applicability of the Gift-tax Act in certain cases:

Section 45 lays down that the provisions of the Gift-tax Act, 1958 shall not apply to gifts made by—

- (a) a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956) ;
- (b) a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act;
- (c) any company (other than a private company) as defined in section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956 subject to the following conditions :
 - (i) its affairs ought not to have been at any time during the previous year controlled by less than six persons; nor
 - (ii) its shares carrying more than fifty per cent. of the total voting power were at no time during the previous year held by less than six persons;

Note—For the purpose of computing the number of six persons, the persons who are related to one another as husband and wife, brother and sister, brothers, sisters or who are lineal descendants or ascendants of one another and persons who are nominees of any other person together with that other person shall be treated as a single person.

- (d) a company which is subsidiary of a public company referred to in clause (c) above and the equity shares to the extent of more than fifty per cent or more in the said company are held by the public company;
- (d-a) any company, other than a company to which clause (c) or clause (d) applies, to an Indian company in a scheme of amalgamation [*amalgamation in the sense of that given under clause (1A) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act*];
- (e) any institution or fund the income whereof is exempt from income-tax under section 11 or 12 of the Income-tax Act.

Note—In the case of an institution or fund the income of which is only partly exempt from income-tax, the C.B. D.T. have decided that so long as the gifts are made from the exempted portion of the income of the institution or fund, no gift-tax should be levied on such gifts [circular No. 1(4)/59 G.T. dated 14-7-1959]

Exemption in respect of certain gifts :

Section 5(1) grants exemption in respect of following types of gifts, as such, not to be included in the computation of taxable gifts—

- S. 5(1)(i) —the gift of immovable property situate in Jammu and Kashmir and that of situate outside India ;
- S. 5(1)(ii) —the gift of movable property situate in Jammu and Kashmir and that of situate outside India, subject to the conditions—
 - (a) that the donor, being an individual, is not either a citizen of India, or ordinarily resident in the said territories during the previous year of gift;
 - or
 - (b) that the donor, not being an individual, is not resident in India during the previous year in which the gift was made;
- S. 5(1)(ii-a) — the gift, by an individual who is not resident in India to any person resident in India, of foreign currency or other foreign exchange which is remitted from a country outside India, in accordance with the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 and any rules framed there-under, during the period from 26th October, 1965 to 28th February, 1966 or during such period as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf;
- S. 5(1) (iii) —the gift of property in the form of savings certificates issued by the Central Government, which that Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, exempts from gift-tax;
- S. 5(1) (iii-a)—the gift of property in the form of National Defence Gold Bonds 1980, not exceeding the value of such bonds for an aggregate weight of five kilo-gram of gold in any previous year provided that the exemption conferred by this clause shall be available only to a person who has initially subscribed to the said Bonds ;
- S. 5(1)(iv) —the gift made to the Government or any local authority (or any authority referred to in clause (20A) of section 10 of the income-tax Act, 1961 applicable w.e.f. 1st April, 1977)

S. 5(1)(v)

the gift to any institution or fund established or deemed to be established for a charitable purpose to which the provisions of section 80G of the Income-tax Act apply ;

Note—With effect from 1st April, 1964 sec. 5(1A) withholds exemption from charge of gift-tax in respect of gifts made to a charity which is wholly or substantially of a religious nature.

S. 5(1)(va) (i) —gift to such temple, mosque, gurdwara, church or other place as has been notified by the Central Government for the purpose of section 80G(2)(b) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 ; or

S. 5(1)(va) (ii) —the gift by way of settlement on trust, of property or the income from which, according to the deed of settlement, is to be used exclusively in connection with the temple, mosque, gurdwara, church or other place specified therein and notified as aforesaid ;

S. 5(1)(vi) —gift made for any charitable purpose not falling within clause (v);—

(a) made at any time before the 1st day of April, 1958 , or

(b) made at any time after that date subject, in respect of each such gift, to a maximum of rupees one hundred in value and, in respect of such gifts in any one previous year to the same donee, to a maximum of rupees five hundred in value in the aggregate ;

Note—With effect from 1st April, 1964 sec. 5(1A) withholds exemption from charge of gift-tax in respect of gifts made to a charity which is wholly or substantially of a religious nature.

S. 5(1)(vii) —the gift made to any relative dependent upon him for support and maintenance, on the occasion of the marriage of the relative, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 in value in respect of the marriage of each such relative ;

Note—Vide C.B.R. circular No. 1(I)-59, G.T. dated 27th February, 1959, the exemption will be allowed also in case of gifts made by a Hindu undivided family to members of the family dependent upon the family for support and maintenance.

S. 5(1)(viii) —the gift made to his or her spouse, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000 in value in the aggregate in one or more previous years ;

S. 5(1)(ix) —the gift of policies of insurance or annuities to any person (other than his wife) who is dependent upon him for support and maintenance, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 in value in the aggregate in one or more previous years of the benefits in respect of each such donee ;

Note—The value of the benefit conferred by the assignment of a policy would have to be taken at the surrender value of the policy as on the date of the gift [see Rule 10(1) of the Gift-tax Rules, 1958] ;

S. 5(1)(x) —the gift made under a will ;

S. 5(1)(xi) —the gift made in contemplation of death ;

S. 5(1)(xii) —gift for the education of his children, to the extent to which the gifts are proved to the satisfaction of the Gift-tax Officer as being reasonable having regard to the circumstances of the case ;

Note—In the case of such gifts, the Gift-tax Officer will take into consideration the income of the donor and the nature of education that is being proposed to be given to the child, and then decide whether and how far the gift is reasonable [C.B.R. Circular No. 1(I)-59/G.T. dated 27th February, 1959] ;

S. 5(1)(xiii) —gift made by an employer to an employee by way of bonus, gratuity or pension, or to the dependents of a deceased employee, to the extent to which the payment of such bonus, gratuity or pension is proved to the satisfaction of the Gift-tax Officer as being reasonable having regard to the circumstances of the case and is made solely in recognition of the services rendered by the employee ;

S. 5(1)(xiv) —the gift made in the course of carrying on a business, profession or vocation to the extent to which the gift is proved to the satisfaction of the Gift-tax Officer to have been made *bona-fide* for the purpose of such business, profession or vocation ;

S. 5(1)(xv) —the gift made to any person-in-charge of any such *BHOODAN* or "*SAM-PATTIDAN*" movement as recognized by the Central Government.

Basic exemption :

Section 5(2) provides that the amount of taxable gift would be determined by deducting an amount of Rs. 5,000 from the total gifts computed after allowing the various specific exemption available under section 5(1) of the Gift-tax Act, 1958.

It is important to note that the amount of taxable gifts for any assessment year shall be determined by deducting the amount of basic exemption in force during the relevant assessment year and not that during the year when assessment is made.

Gift made out of the "spouse gift" earns no exemption :

Sub-section (3) of section 5 enacts that when the "*donee spouse*" makes in his or her turn any gift out of the "*spouse gift*", such further gift shall be deemed to be a taxable gift and that nothing contained in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 5 shall apply in relation to any such gifts. This would result that even those gifts which are specifically exempted under sub-section (1) of section 5 shall become taxable when the source of the gift is a "*spouse gift*" and further the basic exemption of Rs. 5,000 granted by sub-section (2) of section 5 shall become inapplicable to a gift made out of a "*spouse gift*". In other words, a gift made by one spouse to another is tax-free only once in its career and that too at the initial stage of the making of the gift by one spouse to the other to the extent of Rs. 50,000/- Any subsequent gift thereout earns no exemption.

Determination of value of the gifted property :

According to section 6 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958, the value of the gifted property shall be determined in the following manner—

- (1) The value of any property other than cash transferred by way of gift shall be estimated to be the price which in the opinion of the Gift-tax Officer it would fetch if sold in the open market on the date on which the gift was made;
- (2) Where a person makes a gift which is not revocable for a specified period, the value of the property gifted shall be the capitalised value of the income from the property gifted during the period for which the gift is not revocable;
- (3) Where the value of any property cannot be estimated because it is not saleable in the open market, the value shall be determined in the prescribed manner [*the relevant Rule 10 of the Gift-tax Rules, 1958 may be referred in this behalf*]

Aggregation of gifts made during a certain period :

Under section 6A, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, where an assessee has made taxable gifts during any previous year and has also made taxable gifts (not being gifts made at any time before the 1st day of June, 1973) during any one or more of the four previous years immediately preceding such previous year, the gift-tax payable by him for the assessment year relevant to such previous year, (hereinafter in this section referred to as the assessment year) shall be determined in the following manner, namely :

- (a) the value of the taxable gifts made during any one or more of the four previous years immediately preceding such previous year shall be aggregated with the value of the taxable gifts made by the assessee during such previous year and gift-tax shall be calculated on the aggregate value at the rate or rates applicable for the assessment year;
- (b) from the amount of gift-tax calculated under clause (a), there shall be deducted an amount equal to the gift-tax payable had the value of the taxable gifts made during one or more of the four previous years immediately preceding such previous year been aggregated and tax levied thereon at the rate or rates applicable for the assessment year, and the balance shall be the amount of gift-tax payable by the assessee.

Rebate on advance payments :

Under section 18, if a person making a taxable gift pays into the treasury within fifteen days of his making the gift any part of the amount of tax due on the gift calculated at the rates specified in the Schedule or, in a case where the provisions of section 6A are applicable to a gift, in the manner specified in that section, he shall, at the time of assessment under section 15, be given credit—

- (i) for the amount so paid; and
- (ii) for a sum equal to one-ninth of the amount so paid, so however, that such sum shall in no case exceed one-tenth of the tax due on the gift.

Explanation : If a person makes more than one taxable gift in the course of a previous year, the amount of tax due on any one of such gifts shall be the difference between the total amount of tax due on the aggregate value of all the taxable gifts so far made, including the taxable gift in respect of which tax has to be paid, calculated at the rates specified in the Schedule or, as the case may be, in the manner specified in section 6A, and the total amount of tax on the aggregate value of all the gifts made during that year, excluding taxable gift in respect of which tax has to be paid, calculated at the rates specified in the Schedule or, as the case may be, in the manner specified in section 6A.

Credit for stamp duty paid on instrument of gift :

Section 18A enacts that where, according to the law of any State, stamp duty is payable on an instrument of gift of property in respect of which the gift-tax payable exceeds Rs. 1,000 the assessee shall be entitled to a deduction from the gift-tax payable by him equal to—

- (a) the amount of stamp duty so paid, or
- (b) 50% of the gift-tax in excess of Rs. 1,000; whichever is less.

Submission of gift-tax return :

(1) Under section 13(1), every person who during a previous year has made any taxable gifts or is assessable in respect of the taxable gifts made by any other person under this Act [*i. e., under section 19 and section 21A of the Gift-tax Act, 1958*] shall furnish to the Gift-tax Officer a return of gift in the prescribed form [*see Rule 3 of the Gift-tax Rules, 1958*] before the 30th day of June of the corresponding assessment year.

Under section 13(3), the Gift-tax Officer may in his discretion extend the date for the delivery of the return.

(2) Under section 13(2), if in the opinion of the Gift-tax Officer any person is assessable under this Act, he may, before the end of the relevant assessment year, serve a notice upon such person requiring him to furnish within thirty days from the date of service of the notice a return of the gifts made by him or by such other person during the previous year in the prescribed manner and setting forth such other particulars as may be prescribed.

Under section 13(3), the Gift-tax Officer may in his discretion extend the date for the delivery of the return.

(3) Under section 14, if any person has not furnished a return within the time allowed under section 13, or having furnished a return under that section, discovers any omission or a wrong statement therein, he may furnish a return or a revised return, as the case may be, at any time before the assessment is made.

Non-filing or late-filing of return of gift :

Section 17(1)(a) prescribes that if the Gift-tax Officer, Appellate Assistant Commissioner, Commissioner, or Appellate Tribunal, in the course of any proceedings under this Act, is satisfied that any person has without reasonable cause failed to furnish the return required to be furnished under section 13(1) or by notice given under section 13(2) or section 16 or has, without reasonable cause, failed to furnish it within the time allowed and in the manner required by section 13(1) or by such notice, as the case may be, he or it may, by order in writing, direct that such person shall pay by way of penalty, in addition to the amount of gift tax payable by him, a sum equal to 2% of the tax for every month during which the default continued.

Non-compliance of notice under section 15(2) or section 15(4) :

Section 17(1)(b) prescribes that if the Gift-tax Officer, Appellate Assistant Commissioner, Commissioner or Appellate Tribunal, in the course of any proceedings under this Act, is satisfied that any person has without reasonable cause failed to comply with a notice under section 15(2) [*notice requiring the assessee to attend in person or to produce or cause to be produced any evidence*] or a notice under section 15(4) [*notice requiring the assessee to produce or cause to be produced any accounts, records or other documents*], he or it may, by order in writing, direct that such person shall pay by way of penalty, in addition to the amount of gift-tax payable by him, a sum equal to not less than 10% but not exceeding 50% of the amount of tax, if any, which would have been avoided if the return made by such person had been accepted as correct.

Concealment of the particulars of gift etc. :

Section 17(1)(c) prescribes that if the Gift-tax Officer, Appellate Assistant Commissioner, Commissioner or Appellate Tribunal, in the course of any proceedings under this Act, is satisfied that any person has concealed the particulars of any gift or deliberately furnished inaccurate particulars thereof, he or it may, by order in writing, direct that such person shall pay by way of penalty, in addition to the gift-tax payable by him, a sum equal to not less than 20% but not exceeding 150% of the tax, if any, which would have been avoided if the return made by such person had been accepted as correct. If the minimum penalty exceeds Rs. 1,000 the Gift-tax Officer shall not make any order for payment of penalty without the previous approval of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner.

Rounding off of taxable gifts (s. 44-A) :

The value of all taxable gifts is to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Rs. 10. For this purpose, any part of rupee is to be completely ignored and thereafter, if the last digit is less than five the amount shall be reduced to the next lower amount which is a multiple of ten and, if the last digit is five or more than five then the amount shall be increased to the next higher amount which is a multiple of ten.

Rounding off of tax, etc. (s.44-B) :

The amount of gift-tax, interest, penalty, fine or any other sum payable and the amount of refund due shall be rounded off to the nearest multiple of Re. 1, ignoring the paise if it is less than fifty and increasing it to Re. 1 if it is fifty or more paise.

Example 1 : Mr. X gifted a sum of Rs. 40,000 to his wife and Rs. 30,000 to his daughter-in-law during the financial year 1975-76. He has not made any taxable gift between 1-6-73 to 31-3-75. He deposited a sum of Rs. 1,350 in Government Treasury within fifteen days of making the gift. Calculate the gift-tax payable.

Solution :

Computation of taxable gift

Amount gifted		Rs	70,000
Less—Gift to wife			
[sec. 5(1)(viii)]	Rs.	40,000	
—Basic exemption			
[sec. 5(2)]	Rs.	5,000	Rs. 45,000
	Taxable gift	Rs.	25,000

Calculation of gift tax

Gift-tax on taxable gift of Rs. 25,000	Rs.	1,500
Less—Rebate on advance payments		
1/9 of advance payment of Rs. 1,350		
or		
1/10 of tax due, whichever is less	Rs.	150
	Tax payable	Rs. 1,350
	Advance tax paid	Rs. 1,350

Example 2 : Mr. Z gifted a sum of Rs. 8,000 to his son for his education and a house worth Rs. 40,000 to his daughter. He incurred a sum of Rs. 3,200 for the registration of the gift of house. He has not made any taxable gift between 1-6-73 to 31-3-75. Calculate the gift tax payable.

Solution :

Computation of taxable gift

Amount gifted		Rs.	48,000
Less—Gift to son for his education			
[sec 5(1) (xii)]	Rs.	8,000	
—Basic exemption			
[sec. 5(2)]	Rs.	5,000	Rs. 13,000
	Taxable gift	Rs.	35,000

Calculation of gift-tax

Gift-tax on taxable gift of Rs. 35,000		Rs.	2,500
Less—deduction for stamp duty			
[sec. (18 A)]			
(i) stamp duty paid or	Rs.	3,200	
(ii) one half of the sum by which the			
gift-tax payable exceeds Rs. 1,000	Rs.	750	
Lower of the two is allowable			Rs. 750
Gift-tax payable	Rs.	1,750	

Example 3 : Mr. Z had given various gifts during the last 4 years as under :—

Assessment year 1973-74	Rs. 10,000
Assessment year 1974-75 (After 31-5-73)	Rs. 20,000
Assessment year 1975-76	Rs. 10,000
Assessment year 1976-77	Rs. 15,000

Calculate the gift-tax payable during the assessment year 1976-77.

Solution :

Computation of taxable gift

Assessment year	Gift	Basic exemption u/s 5(2)	Taxable Gift
1973-74	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 5,000
1974-75	Rs. 20,000	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 15,000
1975-76	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 5,000
1976-77	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 10,000

Calculation of gift tax

Gift-tax on aggregated taxable gift (i.e., made in the previous year and last 4 previous years preceding the previous year excluding the gift made prior 1-6-73

1974-75	Rs. 15,000
1975-76	Rs. 5,000
1976-77	Rs. 10,000
	Rs. 30,000

Gift tax on Rs. 30,000 Rs. 2,000

Less—gift tax on aggregated taxable gift made in the last 4 previous years immediately preceding the previous year

1974-75	Rs. 15,000
1975-76	Rs. 5,000
	Rs. 20,000

Gift tax on Rs. 20,000 Rs. 1,000

Gift tax payable during A. Y. 1976-77 Rs. 1,000

Note—Gift made prior to 1-6-1973 are not to be taken into consideration for the purposes of aggregation and arriving at tax liability.

Rates of Gift-tax

[For the assessment year 1976-77]

To arrive at the taxable gift, a sum of Rs. 5,000 will be deducted u/s 5(2) of the Gift-tax Act, 1958 (being the basic exemption) from the value of total gifts.

(1) on the first Rs. 20,000 of taxable gifts	(0- 20,000)	5%
(2) on the next Rs. 30,000 of taxable gifts	(20,010- 50,000)	10%
(3) on the next Rs. 50,000 of taxable gifts	(50,010- 1,00,000)	15%
(4) on the next Rs. 1,00,000 of taxable gifts	(1,00,010- 2,00,000)	20%
(5) on the next Rs. 3,00,000 of taxable gifts	(2,00,010- 5,00,000)	25%
(6) on the next Rs. 5,00,000 of taxable gifts	(5,00,010- 10,00,000)	30%
(7) on the next Rs. 5,00,000 of taxable gifts	(10,00,010- 15,00,000)	40%
(8) on the next Rs. 5,00,000 of taxable gifts	(15,00,010- 20,00,000)	50%
(9) on the balance of taxable gifts	(Above Rs. 20,00,000)	75%

GIFT TAX TABLE

Where the taxable gift is between Rs. 10 & Rs. 2,00,000.

(For the assessment year 1976-77 & 1977-78*)

Value of taxable gift between Rs. 10 & Rs. 20,000 @ 5%		Value of taxable gift between Rs. 20,000 & Rs. 50,000 @ 10%		Value of taxable gift between Rs. 50,000 & Rs. 1,00,000 @ 15%		Value of taxable gift between Rs. 1,00,000 & Rs. 1,50,000 @ 20%		Value of taxable gift between Rs. 1,50,000 & Rs. 2,00,000 @ 20%	
Taxable Gift	Gift Tax	Taxable Gift	Gift Tax	Taxable Gift	Gift Tax	Taxable Gift	Gift Tax	Taxable Gift	Gift Tax
Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10	0.50	10	1	10	1.50	10	2	10	2
20	1.00	20	2	20	3.00	20	4	20	4
30	1.50	30	3	30	4.50	30	6	30	6
40	2.00	40	4	40	6.00	40	8	40	8
50	2.50	50	5	50	7.50	50	10	50	10
60	3.00	60	6	60	9.00	60	12	60	12
70	3.50	70	7	70	10.50	70	14	70	14
80	4.00	80	8	80	12.00	80	16	80	16
90	4.50	90	9	90	13.50	90	18	90	18
100	5.00	100	10	100	15.00	100	20	100	20
200	10.00	200	20	200	30.00	200	40	200	40
300	15.00	300	30	300	45.00	300	60	300	60
400	20.00	400	40	400	60.00	400	80	400	80
500	25.00	500	50	500	75.00	500	100	500	100
600	30.00	600	60	600	90.00	600	120	600	120
700	35.00	700	70	700	105.00	700	140	700	140
800	40.00	800	80	800	120.00	800	160	800	160
900	45.00	900	90	900	135.00	900	180	900	180
				1000	150.00	1000	200	1000	200
				2000	300.00	2000	400	2000	400
				3000	450.00	3000	600	3000	600
				4000	600.00	4000	800	4000	800
1000	50	20000	1000	50000	4000	100000	11500	150000	21500
1500	75	21000	1100	51000	4150	101000	11700	151000	21700
2000	100	22000	1200	52000	4300	102000	11900	152000	21900
2500	125	23000	1300	53000	4450	103000	12100	153000	22100
3000	150	24000	1400	54000	4600	104000	12300	154000	22300
3500	175	25000	1500	55000	4750	105000	12500	155000	22500
4000	200	26000	1600	56000	4900	106000	12700	156000	22700
4500	225	27000	1700	57000	5050	107000	12900	157000	22900
5000	250	28000	1800	58000	5200	108000	13100	158000	23100
5500	275	29000	1900	59000	5350	109000	13300	159000	23300
6000	300	30000	2000	60000	5500	110000	13500	160000	23500
6500	325	31000	2100	61000	5650	111000	13700	161000	23700
7000	350	32000	2200	62000	5800	112000	13900	162000	23900
8000	400	33000	2300	63000	5950	113000	14100	163000	24100
9000	450	34000	2400	64000	6100	114000	14300	164000	24300
10000	500	35000	2500	65000	6250	115000	14500	165000	24500
11000	550	36000	2600	66000	6400	116000	14700	166000	24700
12000	600	37000	2700	67000	6550	117000	14900	167000	24900
13000	650	38000	2800	68000	6700	118000	15100	168000	25100
14000	700	39000	2900	70000	7000	120000	15500	170000	25500
15000	750	40000	3000	75000	7750	125000	16500	175000	26500
16000	800	42000	3200	80000	8500	130000	17500	180000	27500
17000	850	44000	3400	85000	9250	135000	18500	185000	28500
18000	900	46000	3600	90000	10000	140000	19500	190000	29500
19000	950	48000	3800	95000	10750	145000	20500	195000	30500
20000	1000	50000	4000	100000	11500	150000	21500	200000	31500

Notes—(i) Taxable gifts have been determined after allowing basic exemption of Rs. 5,000.

*(ii) In the absence of any provision in the Finance Act, 1976 it can be presumed that the rates and exemption limit etc., will be the same for the assessment year 1977-78.

GIFT TAX TABLE**Where the taxable gift is between Rs. 2,00,000 to 25,00,000.****(For the Assessment year 1976-77 & 1977-78*)**

Value of Taxable Gift Between Rs. 200000 & Rs. 500000 @ 25%		Value of Taxable Gift Between Rs. 500000 & Rs. 1000000 @ 30%		Value of Taxable Gift Between Rs. 1000000 & Rs. 1500000 @ 40%		Value of Taxable Gift Between Rs. 1500000 & Rs. 2000000 @ 50%		Value of Taxable Gift Between Rs. 2000000 & Rs. 2500000 @ 75%	
Taxable Gift Rs.	Gift Tax Rs.	Taxable Gift Rs.	Gift Tax Rs.	Taxable Gift Rs.	Gift Tax Rs.	Taxable Gift Rs.	Gift Tax Rs.	Taxable Gift Rs.	Gift Tax Rs.
200	50	200	60	200	80	200	100	200	150
300	75	300	90	300	120	300	150	300	225
400	100	400	120	400	160	400	200	400	300
500	125	500	150	500	200	500	250	500	375
600	150	600	180	600	240	600	300	600	450
700	175	700	210	700	280	700	350	700	525
800	200	800	240	800	320	800	400	800	600
900	225	900	270	900	360	900	450	900	675
1000	250	1000	300	1000	400	1000	500	1000	750
2000	500	2000	600	2000	800	2000	1000	2000	1500
3000	750	3000	900	3000	1200	3000	1500	3000	2250
4000	1000	4000	1200	4000	1600	4000	2000	4000	3000
5000	1250	5000	1500	5000	2000	5000	2500	5000	3750
6000	1500	6000	1800	6000	2400	6000	3000	6000	4500
7000	1750	7000	2100	7000	2800	7000	3500	7000	5250
8000	2000	8000	2400	8000	3200	8000	4000	8000	6000
9000	2250	9000	2700	9000	3600	9000	4500	9000	6750
10000	2500	10000	3000	10000	4000	10000	5000	10000	7500
20000	31500	50000	106500	100000	256500	150000	456500	200000	706500
21000	34000	52000	112500	102000	264500	152000	466500	202000	721500
22000	36500	54000	118500	104000	272500	154000	476500	204000	736500
23000	39000	56000	124500	106000	280500	156000	486500	206000	751500
24000	41500	58000	130500	108000	288500	158000	496500	208000	766500
25000	44000	60000	136500	110000	296500	160000	506500	210000	781500
26000	46500	62000	142500	112000	304500	162000	516500	212000	796500
27000	49000	64000	148500	114000	312500	164000	526500	214000	811500
28000	51500	66000	154500	116000	320500	166000	536500	216000	826500
29000	54000	68000	160500	118000	328500	168000	546500	218000	841500
30000	56500	70000	166500	120000	336500	170000	556500	220000	856500
31000	59000	72000	172500	122000	344500	172000	566500	222000	871500
32000	61500	74000	178500	124000	352500	174000	576500	224000	886500
33000	64000	76000	184500	126000	360500	176000	586500	226000	901500
34000	66500	78000	190500	128000	368500	178000	596500	228000	916500
35000	69000	80000	196500	130000	376500	180000	606500	230000	931500
36000	71500	82000	202500	132000	384500	182000	616500	232000	946500
37000	74000	84000	208500	134000	392500	184000	626500	234000	961500
38000	76500	86000	214500	136000	400500	186000	636500	236000	976500
39000	79000	88000	220500	138000	408500	188000	646500	238000	991500
40000	81500	90000	226500	140000	416500	190000	656500	240000	1006500
42000	86500	92000	232500	142000	424500	192000	666500	242000	1021500
44000	91500	94000	238500	144000	432500	194000	676500	244000	1036500
46000	96500	96000	244500	146000	440500	196000	686500	246000	1051500
48000	101500	98000	250500	148000	448500	198000	696500	248000	1066500
50000	106500	100000	256500	150000	456500	200000	706500	250000	1081500

Note :—1. Taxable gifts have been determined after allowing basic exemption of Rs. 5,000

2. *In absence of any provisions in the Finance Act 1976, it can be presumed that the rates and exemption limit etc., will be the same for the assessment year 1977-78.

ESTATE DUTY

Date of enforcement [Section 1(3)] :

The Estate Duty Act came into force on 15th October, 1953 vide notification No. S. R. O. 1882 dt. 8-10-1953.

Accountable person [Section 2 (12-A)] :

It means the person accountable for estate duty within the meaning of this Act, and includes every person in respect of whom any proceeding under this Act has been taken for the assessment of the Principal value of the estate of the deceased.

Under sec. 53 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953, the followings are the accountable persons in case where the property passes on the death of the deceased—

- (a) every legal representative to whom such property so passes for any beneficial interest in possession or in whom any interest in the property so passing is at any time vested ;
- (b) every trustee, guardian, committee or other person in whom any interest in the property so passing or the management thereof is at any time vested, and
- (c) every person in whom any interest in the property so passing is vested in possession by alienation or other derivative title.

NOTE— (i) The accountable person shall not be liable for any duty in excess of the assets of the deceased which he actually received or which, but for his own neglect or default, he might have received.

- (ii) Where an heir-at-law proves to the satisfaction of the Controller that some other person is in adverse possession of any assets of the deceased, the heir-at-law shall not be accountable for the portion of the estate duty payable in respect of such asset. But, if he recovers any portion subsequently, he shall become accountable to the extent of such portion.

Principal officer [Section 2 (14-A)] :

In relation to a company or a corporation established by a Central State or Provincial Act, "principal officer" means the manager, managing director, managing agent or secretary, and includes any person connected with the management of the company or corporation upon whom the Controller has served a notice of his intention of treating him as the principal officer for the purposes of this Act.

Levy of estate duty [s. 5] :

Sec. 5(1) provides that there shall be levied and paid upon the principal value of all property, settled or not settled, *[including agricultural lands situated in any of the States other than those of West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir]* which passes on the death of a person during on or after the commencement of the Act, a duty at the rates fixed in accordance with sec. 35.

Properties aggregable as well as leviable :

All properties which pass, or are deemed to pass, on the death, leaving out "non-leviable and non-agregable properties" and "estate by itself", are to be aggregated and charged to duty. Such properties are :—

Section	Property includible into aggregation and charge	To the extent of
1	2	3
5(1)	All property, settled or not settled, including agricultural land situate in any State specified in Schedule 1, which passes on the death of the deceased.	Whole
6	Property which the deceased was at the time of his death competent to dispose of.	Whole
7(1)	Property in which the deceased or any other person had an interest ceasing on the death of the deceased, in particular a coparcenary interest in the joint family property of a Hindu family governed by the <i>Mitakshara</i> , <i>Marumakkattaym</i> or <i>Aliyasantana Law</i> .	To the extent to which a benefit accrues or arises by the ceaser of such interest.

1	2	3
8	Property taken as a gift made in contemplation of death.	Whole
9(1)	Gifted property, where the gift was made within the vulnerable period six months for gifts to a public charity and two years for other gifts, except gifts u/s. 9(2).	Whole
10	Property under any gift, whenever made.	To the extent that <i>bonafide</i> possession and enjoyment was not immediately assumed by the donee & thence forward retained to the entire exclusion of the donor or of any benefit to him by contract or otherwise, etc.
11(1)	Property wherein his limited interests were disposed of by the deceased within a certain period before death, etc.	Whole
12(1)	Property passing under any non-testamentary settlement made by the deceased whereby an interest in such property for life or any other period determinable by reference to death is reserved to the settlor, etc.	Whole
13	Property belonging to the deceased, later transferred to or vested in himself and any other person jointly so that the beneficial interest passes or accrues by survivorship on his death to the other person.	Whole
14(1)	Moneys received under insurance policies on the life of the deceased, where the policy was wholly <i>kept up</i> by him for the benefit of a donee.	Whole, if wholly kept up. Proportionate, if partially kept up.
15	Actuarial value of any annuity or other interest purchased or provided by the deceased.	To the extent of the beneficial interest accruing or arising on his death.
16	Actuarial value of any annuity or other interest provided or purchased, wholly or in part, by or from the resources of the deceased.	To the extent it was so provided or purchased.
17	"Slice" of the assets of a controlled company whereto the deceased had made a transfer of any property.	

Non-Leviable and non-aggregable properties :

The following properties are *non-leviable* and are to be ignored and left out from the aggregation. The list contains partial exemptions also, where the value of the property up to the stipulated monetary ceiling is to be ignored, but any excess thereafter is to be included in the aggregation as well as the charge. Such properties are—

Section	Property to be excluded	To the extent of
1	2	3
7(4)	Property in which the deceased had an interest only as holder of an office or recipient of the benefit of a charity or as a corporation sole.	Whole
9(1)	Gifts <i>bonafide</i> made two years or more before death (six months where the gift is to a public charity).	Whole
9(2) (a)	Gifts made in consideration of marriage.	Rs. 10,000

2	2	3
9(2) (b)	Gifts which are proved to have been part of the normal expenditure of the deceased.	Rs. 10,000
21	Immovable property situated outside India, movable property situated outside India at the time of the death but not where the deceased was domiciled in India at the time of his death and, in the case of settled moveable property of which the deceased was only a life tenant, the settlor was domiciled in India at the time the settlement took effect.	Whole
22	Property held by the deceased as a trustee for another person under a disposition not made by the deceased, etc.	Whole
23	Settled property, where the interest of the deceased under the settlement fails or determines by reason of his death before it became an interest in possession, and one or more subsequent limitations under the settlement continue to subsist.	Whole
24	Settled property reverting to the disponer on the death of the deceased life tenant in terms of the settlement.	Whole
25	Settlement took effect before 15-10-1953 made by one of the spouses for the benefit of the other, or jointly, as to the income from the property settled, settlor-survivor becoming entitled to the <i>income</i> of the property on the death of the other.	Whole
26	Property passing on the death of the deceased by reason only of a <i>bonafide</i> purchase from the person under whose disposition the property passes; also falling into possession of the reversion on any lease for lives, etc., where such purchase or lease was for full consideration in money or money's worth.	Whole
27	Disposition made by the deceased, even in favour of a "relative", made for full consideration in money or money's worth, or where the deceased was concerned in a fiduciary capacity imposed on him otherwise than by a disposition made by him and in such a capacity only.	Whole
29	Settled property, in respect of which estate duty has already been paid since the date of the settlement, reverting to the other party to the marriage, on the death of the spouse unless such other party was competent to dispose of such property and was <i>Sui juris</i> in case subsequent limitations under the settlement were to take effect.	Whole
29A	Pensions payable to the widow or other dependants under the Revised Pension Rules of the Central Government or under a similar scheme of a State Government, a local authority or a statutory corporation, or under the New Pension Code applicable to the members of the Defence Services, or any annuity or pension payable to such widow or dependants from an approved superannuation fund, etc.	Whole
31, <i>Expl. 2</i>	Property passing on a subsequent death occurring within a period of three months after the death of any person in respect of whose property (including this property) estate duty had become payable.	Whole
32	Interest of a Hindu widow, dying within seven years of her husband's death, devolving on the reversioners if and in-so-far as estate duty had been paid in respect of passing of such interest on the death of her husband.	Whole

1	2	3
33(1)(c)	Household goods, including tools of artisans, agricultural implements or any other tools or implements as were necessary to the deceased to earn his livelihood.	Rs. 2,500
33(1)(d)	Books not intended for sale.	Whole
33(1)(e)	Wearing apparel but <i>not including</i> any precious or semi-precious stones or ornaments worked or sewn into the wearing apparel.	The value of the apparel excluding the value of the stones or ornaments.
33(1) (i)	Drawings, paintings, prints, manuscripts, works of art or archaeological or scientific collections, subject to the conditions prescribed in rules 11, 12 and 13 of the Estate Duty Rules.	Whole
33(1) (j)	Drawings, paintings, photographs, prints, manuscripts and any other heirloom, not falling within section 33(1)(i), which are retained in the family and are dealt with or disposed of in accordance with rules 11, 12 and 13 of the Estate Duty Rules.	Whole
33(1)(m)	Property of a member of the armed forces of the Union who was killed in action during operations against an enemy, when passing on such death [w. e. f. 1-7-1960].	Whole
33(1) (mm)	Property of a member of any police force (including border security force) who was killed in any action in protecting the border, when passing on such death [w. e. f. 1-4-1965].	Whole
33(1)(n)	One house or part thereof exclusively used by the deceased for his residence [w. e. f. 1-4-1964].	Rs. 1,00,000 if situate at a place with population exceeding 10,000, otherwise the whole.
33(1)(o)	Property gifted by the deceased, beyond a period of five years before his death; to his or her spouse, son, daughter, brother or sister, provided that such gift was chargeable to gift-tax, or was specifically exempted under s. 5 of the Gift-tax Act for assessment year 1964-65 or a subsequent assessment year [w. e. f. 1-4-1965].	Whole
33(1)(p)	National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980. Exemption is available only in respect of passing of property on the first death and not any subsequent death [w. e. f. 19-10-1965].	Value for an aggregate weight of 50 kilograms of gold.
33(2)	Property, if any, notified for exemption by the Central Government. "Any one building, belonging to and in the occupation of a Ruler as defined in sub-clause (b) of clause (2) of article 363 of the constitution which is declared by the Central Government as his official residence [Notification No. G.S.R. 461 dated 27-3-73]	To the extent specified in the notification. Whole

Aggregable but not leviable properties—Under sec. 34(1) (a), of Estate Duty Act, 1953 certain categories of property shall, nevertheless, come in for aggregation so as to enhance the rate of duty in respect of the leviable estate. Such exempted properties are :—

Section	Property aggregable but not leviable	Extent
1	2	3
33(1)(a)	Property gifted by the deceased for a public charitable purpose, within six months of his death.	Whole is aggregable. Duty to be remitted on a sum upto Rs. 2,500 constituting such gift.

1	2	3
33(1) (b)	Property gifted by the deceased for any other purpose, within two years of his death.	Whole is aggregable. Duty to be remitted on a sum upto Rs. 1,500 constituting such gift.
33(1)(f)	Moneys payable on insurance policies effected by the deceased on his life for the purpose of payment of estate duty, or assigned, for that purpose, to the Government.	Whole is aggregable. Duty to be remitted on an amount to the extent of the amount of duty payable, or Rs. 50,000, whichever is less.
33(1)(g)	Moneys deposited with the Government in the prescribed manner for payment of estate duty, together with interest accrued thereon.	Whole is aggregable. Duty to be remitted on a sum up to Rs. 5,000.
33(1)(h)	Moneys payable under insurance policies effected by the deceased on his life.	Whole is aggregable. Duty to be remitted on amounts up to Rs. 10,000 for the marriage of each such relative.
33(1) (k)	Monies earmarked on policies of insurance effected by the deceased parent or natural guardian, or under settlement or declaration of trust made by such parent or natural guardian, for the marriage of his female relatives dependent upon him for necessities of life.	Whole is aggregable. Duty to be remitted on the value of the interests of the lineal descendants.
34(1)(b) & 34(2) Expl. (ii)	Agricultural land belonging to the deceased and situate in West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir.	
34(1)(c) & 34(2), Expl. (iii)	Coparcenary interest in the joint family property of <i>Mitakshara</i> , <i>Marumakkattayum</i> or <i>Aliyasantana</i> Hindu family, the interests of all the lineal descendants of the deceased.	

Estate by itself not aggregable [section 34(3)] :

Any property passing in which the deceased never had an interest, not being a right or debt or benefit that is treated as property by virtue of *Explanation* to clause 15 of section 2, shall not be aggregated with any property, but shall be an "estate by itself", and the estate duty shall be levied at the rate or rates applicable in respect of the principal value thereof. Example of such property may be as under :—

- (1) By the terms of the settlement, property X belonging to A will pass to C on the death of B. B has no interest in X, still X passes on the death of B and becomes dutiable on the death of B. Thus X will be treated as a separate estate by itself.
- (2) B takes out and keeps up, a policy on his life under the Married Women's Property Act for the benefit of his wife. B has no interest in the policy money, which shall belong to his wife, payable on B's death. Under section 14(1), such policy amount becomes dutiable, but section 34(3) treats it as an estate by itself.

Deductions to be made from the value of the estate :

In determining the value of an estate for the purpose of estate duty the following sums will be allowed as deduction from the gross principal value of assets comprising the estate of the deceased :—

- (1) Funeral expenses (including all expenses which may have to be incurred in connection with the *shradha* or *barsi* ceremonies of the deceased for a period of one year from his death) not exceeding Rs. 1,000 [s. 44] ;
- (2) Debts and incumbrances, if incurred or created by the deceased *bonafide* for full consideration in money or money's worth wholly for the deceased's own use and benefit and take effect out of his interest and any debt or incumbrance for which an allowance is made deductible from the value of the property liable thereto [s. 44] ;

However, the following debts and incumbrances are not deductible—

- (i) debts not for deceased's own use and benefit [s. 44(a)] ;
 - (ii) debts in respect whereof there is right to reimbursement from any other estate or person [s. 44(b)] ;
 - (iii) more than once for the same debt or incumbrance charged upon different portions of the estate [s. 44(c)] ;
 - (iv) dower debts in excess of Rs. 5,000 [s. 44(d)] ;
 - (v) debts and incumbrances incurred for the purchase or acquisition or extinction of an interest in expectancy [s. 45] ;
 - (vi) debts etc. borrowed from persons to whom deceased had earlier, conveyed some property [s. 46] ;
 - (vii) debts due from deceased to persons resident out of India unless contracted to be paid in India or charged on properties situate in India or duty paid, foreign assets are insufficient [s. 47] ;
- (3) Cost of realising or administering foreign property not exceeding 5% on the value of the property [s. 48] ;
 - (4) Duty paid in a non-reciprocating country subject to Rule 16 of the Estate Duty Rules, 1953 [s. 49].

Deductions to be made from the amount of the duty assessed :

The following sums are deductible from the estate duty payable :—

(1) *Court fees [section 50]*—Where any fees have been paid under any law relating to court fees in force in any State for obtaining probate, letters of administration or a succession certificate in respect of any property on which estate duty is leviable under this Act, the amount of estate duty payable shall be reduced by an amount which is equal to the court fees so paid.

(2) *Gift-tax [section 50-A]*—Where the gift-tax has been paid in respect of a property which is included in the estate of the donor as property passing on death, then, the estate duty payable shall be reduced by an amount equal to the amount of gift-tax paid in respect of such property.

(3) *Tax on capital gains [section 50-B]*—Where any property on which estate duty is leviable under this Act, is transferred within a period of two years following the death of the deceased and the tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961 has been paid in respect of capital gains arising from such transfer, the estate duty payable shall be reduced by a sum which bears to the total amount of tax so paid the same proportion as the amount paid towards estate duty out of the proceeds of the transfer bears to the gross proceeds of such transfer :

Provided that the Board may, on an application of the accountable person, extend the period of two years aforesaid if there is sufficient cause for not effecting the transfer within that period.

The formula for ascertainment of relief under section 50-B is given hereunder :—

$$X = \frac{M(N - X)}{P}$$

X = the relief allowable under section 50-B.

M = the tax on capital gains paid.

N = the amount of estate duty paid out of the sale proceeds.

P = sale proceeds on the transfer of the property.

Rebate on agricultural lands [Section 35(3)] :

The agricultural lands situated in the non-adopting State of West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir are not leviable with estate duty [see, *Expl. (ii) to s. 34(2)*], but, at the same time, their value goes into aggregation [vide s. 54(1) (b)] in order to determine the rate applicable. As for all other States specified in Schedule I to the Act, section 5 (1) includes in the dutiable estate of the deceased the principal value of agricultural lands situate therein.

In this connection, section 35(3) makes a concession by way of rebate—

“Where any property passing on the death of any person consists wholly or in part of agricultural land, and the principal value of the estate does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000, there shall be allowed by way of rebate—

- (a) in the case of an estate which consists wholly of agricultural land, a sum representing one-fourth of the estate duty payable; and
- (b) in the case of an estate which consists in part only of agricultural land, a sum representing one-fourth of the estate duty payable on that part of the estate which consists of agricultural land, the duty on such part being a sum which bears to the total amount of estate duty the same proportion as the value of the agricultural land bears to the value of the estate.

Allowance for quick succession to property [Section 31] :

Where the Board is satisfied that estate duty has become payable on any property passing upon the death of any person, and that subsequently within five years estate duty has again become payable on the same property or any part thereof passing on the death of the person to whom the property passed on the first death, the amount of estate duty payable on the second death in respect of the property so passing shall be reduced as under :—

<i>Where the second death</i>	<i>reduction will be by—</i>
<i>occurs within—year/years of the first</i>	<i>per cent. of the duty ordinarily leviable</i>
—one year	—50 per cent.
—two years	—40 per cent.
—three years	—30 per cent.
—four years	—20 per cent.
—five years	—10 per cent.

The proviso to sec. 31 excepts out a case where the value of the dutiable property on the second death exceeds the value of the property on the first death. In such circumstances, for the purpose of calculating the percentage relief, the lesser value shall be taken as the basis.

If the second death occurs within a period of three months of the first death in respect of whose property estate duty has become payable, it shall be treated as one death and no estate duty shall again be payable on the same property by reason of the subsequent death occurring within the said period of three months.

Principal value how to be estimated [Section 36] :

- (1) The principal value of any property shall be estimated to be the price which, in the opinion of the Controller, it would fetch if sold in the open market at the time of the deceased's death.
- (2) In estimating the principal value under this section the Controller shall fix the price of the property according to the market price at the time of the deceased's death and shall not make any reduction in the estimate on account of the estimate being made on the assumption that the whole property is to be placed on the market at one and the same time :
Provided that where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Controller that the value of the property has depreciated by reason of the death of the deceased, the depreciation shall be taken into account in fixing the price.

Submission of return [s. 53(3)] :

Every person accountable for estate duty under this section shall, within six months of the death of the deceased, deliver to the Controller an account in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner of all the properties in respect of which estate duty is payable. The Controller may extend the period of six months on such terms including the payment of interest, as may be prescribed [Refer rules 20, 20A, 21, 22, and 25 of the Estate Duty Rules, 1953].

Time limit for commencing proceedings for assessment or re-assessment :

Under section 73-A of the Estate Duty Act, 1953 the time limit for commencing proceedings in the case of a first assessment is five years from the date of death of the deceased and for the purpose of re-assessment under s. 59 is three years from the date of assessment of such property to estate duty.

Penalty for non-filing and late filing of returns [s. 60(1) (a)] :

If the Controller, the Appellate Controller or the Appellate Tribunal, in the course of any proceedings under this Act, is satisfied that any person has without reasonable cause failed to deliver the account of the property of the deceased under sec. 53 or sec. 56 or to comply with any requisition of the Controller under sec. 55 or sec. 59 or has without reasonable cause failed to deliver or submit any of the accounts or statements required under any of

the sections aforesaid within the time allowed and in the manner required, he or it may, by order in writing, direct that such person shall pay by way of penalty, in addition to the amount of estate duty payable by him, a sum not exceeding twice the amount of such duty.

Penalty for non-compliance of notice under s. 58(2) [s. 60(1) (b)] :

If the Controller, the Appellate Controller or the Appellate Tribunal, in the course of any proceedings under this Act, is satisfied that any person has without reasonable cause failed to comply with a notice under sub-sec. (2) of sec. 58, he or it may, by order in writing, direct that such person shall pay by way of penalty, in addition to the amount of estate duty payable by him, a sum not exceeding twice the amount of the estate duty, if any, which would have been avoided if the principal value shown in the account of such person had been accepted as correct.

Penalty for concealment or furnishing inaccurate particulars [Section 60(1) (c)] :

If the Controller, the Appellate Controller or the Appellate Tribunal, in the course of any proceedings under this Act, is satisfied that any person has concealed the particulars of the property of the deceased or deliberately furnished inaccurate particulars thereof, he or it may, by order in writing, direct that such person shall pay by way of penalty, in addition to the amount of estate duty payable by him, a sum not exceeding twice the amount of the estate duty, if any, which would have been avoided if the principal value shown in the account of such person had been accepted as correct.

Penalty for failure to pay estate duty within the specified time by a section 20-A company [Section 60(1)(d)] :

If the Controller, the Appellate Controller, or the Appellate Tribunal, in the course of any proceedings under this Act, is satisfied that a company, referred to in sec. 20-A has without reasonable cause failed to pay the amount of estate duty due from it under that section within the time specified in this behalf, he or it may, by order in writing, direct that such person shall pay by way of penalty, in addition to the amount of estate duty payable by it, a sum not exceeding twice the amount of such duty.

Rectification of Mistakes [section 61] :

The Controller, the Appellate Controller or Appellate Tribunal may, on his or its own motion rectify any mistake apparent from the records at any time within five years from the date of any order passed by him or it and shall, within a like period, rectify any such mistake which has been brought to their notice by the accountable person.

Certificate of payment of estate duty [section 67] :

Where the amount of estate duty determined by the Controller as payable on an assessment made under section 58 has been paid by the person accountable, the Controller shall, on application by that person, grant to him a certificate to that effect.

Postponement of estate duty [section 70] :

Under sec. 70(1), where the Controller is satisfied that the estate duty leviable in respect of any property cannot, without excessive sacrifice, be raised at once, he may allow payment to be postponed for such period, to such extent, and on payment of such interest not exceeding four per cent. or any higher interest yielded by the property, and on such other terms as he may think fit. Under sec. 70(2), the estate duty in respect of immoveable property may, at the option of the accountable person, be paid in four equal yearly instalments or in eight equal half yearly instalments with interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum or any higher interest yielded by the property from the date on which the first instalment is payable and the interest on the unpaid portion of the duty shall be added to each instalment and paid accordingly; but the duty for the time being unpaid with such interest to the date of payment may be paid at any time and in case where the property is sold, shall be paid on the completion of the sale and if not so paid, shall be recovered in the manner specified in sec. 73.

RATES OF ESTATE DUTY

PART I

In the case of any property which passes or is deemed to pass on the death of the deceased—

	<i>Rate of duty</i>
(1) On the first Rs. 50,000 of the principal value of the estate	<i>nil</i>
(2) On the next Rs. 50,000 of the principal value of the estate (50,001 to 1,00,000)	4%
(3) On the next Rs. 1,00,000 of the principal value of the estate (1,00,001 to 2,00,000)	10%
(4) On the next Rs. 1,50,000 of the principal value of the estate (2,00,001 to 3,50,000)	15%
(5) On the next Rs. 1,50,000 of the principal value of the estate (3,50,001 to 5,00,000)	25%
(6) On the next Rs. 5,00,000 of the principal value of the estate (5,00,001 to 10,00,000)	30%
(7) On the next Rs. 5,00,000 of the principal value of the estate (10,00,001 to 15,00,000)	40%
(8) On the next Rs. 5,00,000 of the principal value of the estate (15,00,001 to 20,00,000)	50%
(9) On the balance of the principal value of the estate	85%

PART II

In the case of shares or debentures held by the deceased in any such company as is referred to in sec. 20-A of the Estate Duty Act, 1953—

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| (1) if the principal value of the shares or debentures does not exceed Rs. 5,000 | Rates of duty
nil |
| (2) if the principal value of the shares or debenture exceeds Rs. 5,000 | 7½% |

Example : Mr. X domiciled in India died on 1st February, 1974 leaving behind the following estate, debts etc.

Assets	Principal value	Aggregable as well as dutiable	Aggregable but not dutiable	Non aggregable	As Per section
1	2	3	4	5	6
(I) Immovable properties—					
(1) Agricultural lands in Bihar	50,000	50,000	—	—	5(1)
(2) Agricultural lands in West Bengal	52,500	—	52,500	—	34(1)(b) 34(2) Expl.(ii)
(3) House at Calcutta (residential)	1,20,000	20,000	—	1,00,000	33(1)(n)
(4) House at Delhi (let out)	2,00,000	2,00,000	—	—	5(1)
(5) House at London	1,00,000	—	—	1,00,000	21(1)(a)
(II) Moveable properties—					
(6) Bank balances at Calcutta	7,000	7,000	—	—	5(1)
(7) Joint (with wife) bank A/c at London	5,000	5,000	—	—	21(1)(b) & 13
(8) Own life insurance policy	50,000	45,000	5,000	—	33(1)(h)
(9) Indian Govt. securities	20,000	20,000	—	—	5(1)
(10) Life policy taken for payment of estate duty	80,000	30,000	50,000	—	33(1)(f)
(11) National Defence Gold Bonds 1980 (50 kgs. purchased by X)	3,00,000	—	—	3,00,000	33(1)(p)
(12) Policy earmarked for daughter's marriage	25,000	15,000	10,000	—	33(1)(k)
(13) Policy under the married Women's Property Act	1,00,000	—	—	1,00,000	separate estate 34(3)
(14) Household goods at Calcutta	6,000	3,500	—	2,500	33(1)(c)
(15) Jewellery	50,000	50,000	—	—	5(1)
(III) Mitakshara Joint Family (self, wife, 2 sons and a daughter)	6,00,000	1,50,000	3,00,000	1,50,000	34(1)(c)
	<u>17,65,500</u>	<u>5,95,500</u>	<u>4,17,500</u>	<u>7,52,500</u>	

For ascertaining the rate applicable, estate mentioned in columns (3) & (4) is to be added,

i.e., Rs. 5,95,500 + 4,17,500 = Rs. 10,13,000

Estate duty on Rs. 10,13,000 = Rs. 2,27,200

Average Rate $\frac{2,27,200 \times 100}{10,13,000}$ = 22.428%

(A) Duty on estate of Rs. 5,95,500 (at the average of 22.428%) = Rs. 1,33,561.30

(B) Duty on separate estate Rs. 1,00,000 (policy under the Married Women's Property Act) = Rs. 2,000.00

Total duty payable Rs. 1,33,561.30 + Rs. 2,000 = Rs. 1,35,561.30

Total duty rounded off = Rs. 1,35,561.00

Note : No rebate u/s 35(3)(b) is allowable in respect of agricultural land in Bihar because the principal value of the estate as a whole exceeds Rs. 2,00,000.

ESTATE DUTY TABLE**Where value of Estate is between Rs. 50,000 & Rs. 5,00,000.**

VALUE OF ESTATE LEFT Between Rs. 50000 & Rs. 100000 @ 4%		VALUE OF ESTATE LEFT Between Rs. 100000 & Rs. 200000 @ 10%		VALUE OF ESTATE LEFT Between Rs. 200000 & Rs. 350000 @ 15%		VALUE OF ESTATE LEFT Between Rs. 350000 & Rs. 500000 @ 25%	
Principal Value of Estate Left Rs.	Estate Duty Rs.	Principal Value of Estate Left Rs.	Estate Duty Rs.	Principal Value of Estate Left Rs.	Estate Duty Rs.	Principal Value of Estate Left Rs.	Estate Duty Rs.
100	4	100	10	100	15	100	25
200	8	200	20	200	30	200	50
300	12	300	30	300	45	300	75
400	16	400	40	400	60	400	100
500	20	500	50	500	75	500	125
600	24	600	60	600	90	600	150
700	28	700	70	700	105	700	175
800	32	800	80	800	120	800	200
900	36	900	90	900	135	900	225
1000	40	1000	100	1000	150	1000	250
2000	80	2000	200	2000	300	2000	500
		3000	300	3000	450	3000	750
		4000	400	4000	600	4000	1000
				5000	750	5000	1250
				6000	900	6000	1500
				7000	1050	7000	1750
50000	—	100000	2000	200000	12000	350000	34500
52500	100	105000	2500	207500	13125	357500	36375
55000	200	110000	3000	215000	14250	365000	38250
57500	300	115000	3500	222500	15375	372500	40125
60000	400	120000	4000	230000	16500	380000	42000
62500	500	125000	4500	237500	17625	387500	43875
65000	600	130000	5000	245000	18750	395000	45750
67500	700	135000	5500	252500	19875	402500	47625
70000	800	140000	6000	260000	21000	410000	49500
72500	900	145000	6500	267500	22125	417500	51375
75000	1000	150000	7000	275000	23250	425000	53250
77500	1100	155000	7500	282500	24375	432500	55125
80000	1200	160000	8000	290000	25500	440000	57000
82500	1300	165000	8500	297500	26625	447500	58875
85000	1400	170000	9000	305000	27750	455000	60750
87500	1500	175000	9500	312500	28875	462500	62625
90000	1600	180000	10000	320000	30000	470000	64500
92500	1700	185000	10500	327500	31125	477500	66375
95000	1800	190000	11000	335000	32250	485000	68250
97500	1900	195000	11500	342500	33375	492500	
100000	2000	200000	12000	350000	34500	500000	70125
							72000

ESTATE DUTY TABLE

Where value of Estate is between Rs. 5,00,000 & Rs.30,00,0000.

VALUE OF ESTATE LEFT Between Rs. 500000 & Rs. 1000000 @ 30%		VALUE OF ESTATE LEFT Between Rs. 1000000 & Rs. 1500000 @ 40%		VALUE OF ESTATE LEFT Between Rs. 1500000 & Rs. 2000000 @ 50%		VALUE OF ESTATE LEFT Between Rs. 2000000 & Rs. 3000000 @ 85%	
Principal Value of Estate Left	Estate Duty	Principal Value of Estate Left	Estate Duty	Principal Value of Estate Left	Estate Duty	Principal Value of Estate Left	Estate Duty
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
100	30	100	40	100	50	100	85
200	60	200	80	200	100	200	170
300	90	300	120	300	150	300	255
400	120	400	160	400	200	400	340
500	150	500	200	500	250	500	425
600	180	600	240	600	300	600	510
700	210	700	280	700	350	700	595
800	240	800	320	800	400	800	680
900	270	900	360	900	450	900	765
1000	300	1000	400	1000	500	1000	850
2000	600	2000	800	2000	1000	2000	1700
3000	900	3000	1200	3000	1500	3000	2550
4000	1200	4000	1600	4000	2000	4000	3400
5000	1500	5000	2000	5000	2500	5000	4250
6000	1800	6000	2400	6000	3000	6000	5100
7000	2100	7000	2800	7000	3500	7000	5950
8000	2400	8000	3200	8000	4000	8000	6800
9000	2700	9000	3600	9000	4500	9000	7650
10000	3000	10000	4000	10000	5000	10000	8500
20000	6000	20000	8000	20000	10000	20000	17000
						30000	25500
						40000	34000
500000	72000	1000000	222000	1500000	422000	2000000	672000
525000	79500	1025000	232000	1525000	434500	2050000	714500
550000	87000	1050000	242000	1550000	447000	2100000	757000
575000	94500	1075000	252000	1575000	459500	2150000	799500
600000	102000	1100000	262000	1600000	472000	2200000	842000
625000	109500	1125000	272000	1625000	484500	2250000	884500
650000	117000	1150000	282000	1650000	497000	2300000	927000
675000	124500	1175000	292000	1675000	509500	2350000	969500
700000	132000	1200000	302000	1700000	522000	2400000	1012000
725000	139500	1225000	312000	1725000	534500	2450000	1054500
750000	147000	1250000	322000	1750000	547000	2500000	1097000
775000	154500	1275000	332000	1775000	559500	2550000	1139500
800000	162000	1300000	342000	1800000	572000	2600000	1182000
825000	169500	1325000	352000	1825000	584500	2650000	1224500
850000	177000	1350000	362000	1850000	597000	2700000	1267000
875000	184500	1375000	372000	1875000	609500	2750000	1309500
900000	192000	1400000	382000	1900000	622000	2800000	1352000
925000	199500	1425000	392000	1925000	634500	2850000	1394500
950000	207000	1450000	402000	1950000	647000	2900000	1437000
975000	214500	1475000	412000	1975000	659500	2950000	1479500
1000000	222000	1500000	422000	2000000	672000	3000000	1522000

SALIENT FEATURES**Date of enforcement :**

The Wealth-tax Act, 1957 came into force on 1st April, 1957. It occupies a very important place in the scheme of taxation.

Persons chargeable to wealth-tax :

Under section 3 of the Wealth-tax Act, the following persons are chargeable to wealth-tax in respect of their net wealth on the valuation date corresponding to the assessment year :—

- (1) Individual;
- (2) Hindu undivided family; and
- (3) Company.

By virtue of section 13 of the Finance Act, 1960, companies have been exempted from the charge of wealth-tax with effect from assessment year 1960-61. Thus, now wealth-tax is payable by individuals and Hindu undivided families.

The word "individual" has not been defined in the Wealth-tax Act but on the basis of judicial pronouncements, "Individual" means not only a human being but also includes a group of persons forming a unit, i.e., (i) statutory corporations, (ii) a body of trustees, and (iii) trustees of clubs etc.

Definition of "Net Wealth" :

Under section 2(m) of the Wealth-tax Act, "Net-wealth" means the amount by which the aggregate value computed in accordance with the provisions of this Act of all the assets, wherever located, belonging to the assessee on the valuation date, including assets required to be included in his net wealth as on that date under this Act, is in excess of the aggregate value of all the debts owed by the assessee on the valuation date other than—

- (i) debts which under section 6 are not to be taken into account;
- (ii) debts which are secured on, or which have been incurred in relation to any property in respect of which wealth-tax is not chargeable under this Act; and
- (iii) the amount of tax, penalty or interest payable in consequence of any order passed under or in pursuance of this Act or any law relating to taxation of income or profits, or the Estate Duty Act, 1953, the Expenditure-tax Act, 1957 or the Gift-tax Act, 1958,—
 - (a) which is outstanding on the valuation date and is claimed by the assessee in appeal, revision or other proceeding as not being payable by him, or
 - (b) which although not claimed by the assessee as not being payable by him, is nevertheless outstanding for a period of more than twelve months on the valuation date.

"Assets" defined :

According to section 2(e) of the Wealth-tax Act, "assets" includes property of every description, movable or immovable, but does not include—

- (1) animals;
- (2) a right to any annuity (not being an annuity purchased by the assessee or purchased by any other person in pursuance of a contract with the assessee) in any case where the terms and conditions relating thereto preclude the commutation of any portion thereof into a lump sum grant;
- (3) any interest in property where the interest is available to an assessee for a period not exceeding six years from the date the interest vests in the assessee :

Provided that in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the following items will also be excluded from the term "assets"—

- (i) agricultural land and growing crops, grass or standing trees on such land;
- (ii) any building owned or occupied by a cultivator of, or receiver of rent or revenue out of agricultural land :

Provided that the building is on or in the immediate vicinity of the land and is a building which the cultivator or the receiver of rent or revenue by reason of his connection with the land requires as dwelling-house or a store-house or an out-house.

Deemed assets :

The following assets though held by others are deemed to belong to the individual and the value of such assets is to be included in the net wealth of the assessee ;—

- (i) assets held by the spouse of the individual to whom such assets have been transferred by the individual, directly or indirectly, otherwise than for adequate consideration or in connection with an agreement to live apart [s. 4(1)(a)(i)]; or
- (ii) assets held by a minor child (not being a married daughter) of the individual to whom such assets have been transferred by the individual, directly or indirectly, otherwise than for adequate consideration [s. 4(1)(a)(ii)]; or
- (iii) assets held by a person or association of persons to whom such assets have been transferred by the individual directly or indirectly otherwise than for adequate consideration for the immediate or deferred benefit of the individual, his or her spouse or minor child (not being a married daughter) or both [s. 4(1)(a)(iii)]; or
- (iv) assets held by a person or association of persons to whom such assets have been transferred by the individual otherwise than under an irrevocable transfer [s. 4(1)(a)(iv)]; or
- (v) assets held by the son's wife, or the son's minor child, of such individual, to whom such assets have been transferred by the individual, directly or indirectly, on or after the 1st day of June, 1973, otherwise than for adequate consideration [s. 4(1)(a)(v)]; or
- (vi) assets, being separate property of the individual, converted into property belonging to the Hindu undivided family after the 31st December, 1969 [s. 4(1A)]; or
- (vii) assets being separate property of the individual, converted into the property belonging to the Hindu undivided family after 31st December, 1969, to the extent of interest of such individual, spouse or any minor child if such converted property has been partitioned [s. 4(1A)(c)]; or
- (viii) the gifted money if made by one person to another by means of entries in the books of account maintained by the person making the gift or by an individual or a Hindu-undivided family or a firm or an association of persons or body of individuals with whom or which he has business or other relationship, unless he proves to the satisfaction of the Wealth-tax Officer that the money has actually been delivered to the other person at the time the entries were made [s. 4(5A)]; or
- (ix) any building or part thereof allotted or leased by a co-operative housing society to the assessee as a member thereof, the value whereof will be determined after allowing deduction in respect of the value of any outstanding instalments payable by the assessee to the society being the cost of such building or part thereof [s. 4(7)].

Notes—(1) It is not necessary that the transferred assets should be held by the transferee on the valuation date in the same form in which they were transferred. For example, if an individual transfers cash to his wife which she used before the Valuation date for purchasing a house, it would be the value of the house so acquired which would be includible in the net wealth of individual and not the cash originally transferred.

- (2) Under the proviso to section 4(1)(a), where the transfer of any assets during the assessment years 1964-65 to 1971-72 by the individual is by way of gift which is chargeable under the Gift-tax Act, 1958 or is exempt under section 5 of that Act, then the value of such assets will not be included in the net wealth of the individual in his assessment despite the provisions of section 4(1)(a). However, under section 4(1)(a) the value of the assets transferred thereafter by way of gift is to be included in the net wealth, of the individual for and from assessment year 1972-73.
- (3) Where the transfer of any assets is made by an individual before 1st April, 1956 (i.e., before the commencement of Wealth-tax Act), the value of such assets is not to be taken into account for the purpose of computation of his net wealth [s. 4(4)].

- (4) Where the value of any assets is to be included in the net wealth of an assessee by virtue of section 4(1)(a), deduction will be allowed from such value in respect of any debts owing on the valuation date by the transferee in so far as such debts are referable to such transferred assets [s. 4(3)(a)].
- (5) The provisions of section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act, relating to exemptions in respect of certain assets, will also apply in relation to deemed assets which though not belonging to the assessee, are included in the net wealth of the assessee under section 4 of the Act as if such assets were assets belonging to the assessee [s. 4(3)(b)].
- (6) The expression "irrevocable transfer" as defined in clause (b) of the *Explanation* to sub-section 7 of section 4 means a transfer of assets which, by the terms of instrument effecting it, is not revocable for a period exceeding six years or during the life time of the transferee and under which the transferor derives no direct or indirect benefit.

"Debts" defined :

A debt is a sum of money which is now payable or will become payable in future by reason of a present obligation. The obligation must have accrued and must be subsisting. The essential requisite of a debt is that it should be an ascertained or readily calculable amount.

Debts which are not deductible :

- (i) Under section 6(i), debts located outside India shall not be taken into account in the following cases :—
 - (a) in the case of an individual who is not a citizen of India;
 - (b) in the case of an individual or Hindu undivided family who is "not resident" in India or who is "resident but not ordinarily resident" in India.
- (ii) Debts secured on or incurred in relation to exempted assets [s. 2(m)(ii)].
- (iii) Tax, penalty or interest payable under the Income-tax Act, Gift-tax Act or Wealth-tax Act which is outstanding on the valuation date and is disputed in appeal, revision or other proceedings as not being payable by him, or which is outstanding on the valuation date for a period of more than twelve months [s. 2(m)(iii)].

Deduction of Wealth-tax :

The liability to pay wealth-tax by an assessee, for every assessment year beginning on April 1 following, is a debt owed within the meaning of section 2(m) of the Wealth-tax Act and, therefore, is deductible from the estimated value of the assets as on the valuation date. The said view was held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of *H.H. Setu Parvati Bayi Vs. Commissioner of Wealth-tax*—(1968) 69 I.T.R. 864. The formula for arriving at deductible wealth-tax is given hereunder :—

$$\text{Deductible tax} = \frac{(\text{Taxable net wealth}) \times (\text{Rate of tax applicable})}{100 + \text{Rate of tax applicable}}$$

In the succeeding wealth-tax tables, tax liability has been calculated on the basis of above-said formula.

Valuation date :

Under section 2(q) of the Wealth-tax Act, "valuation date" in relation to any year for which an assessment is to be made under this Act, means the last day of the previous year as defined in section 3 of the Income-tax Act, if an assessment were to be made under that Act for that year :

Provided that—

- (i) where in the case of an assessee there are different previous years under the Income-tax Act for different sources of income, the valuation date for the purposes of this Act shall be the last day of the previous years aforesaid;
- (ii) in the case of a person who is not an assessee within the meaning of the Income-tax Act, the valuation date for the purposes of this Act shall be the 31st day of March immediately preceding the assessment year;
- (iii) where an assessment is made in pursuance of section 19A, the valuation date shall be the same valuation date as would have been adopted in respect of the net wealth of the deceased if he were alive.

Exemptions under the Wealth-tax Act (Section 5)

(For assessment years 1976-77 and 1977-78)

Section 5 (1) enacts that, subject to the provisions of sub-section (1A), wealth-tax shall not be payable by an assessee in respect of the following assets, and such assets shall not be included in the net wealth of the assessee—

- (i) any property held by him under trust or other legal obligation for any public purpose of a charitable or religious nature in India;
- (ii) the interest of the assessee in the coparcenary property of any Hindu undivided family of which he is a member;
- (iii) any one building in the occupation of a Ruler, being a building which immediately before the commencement of the Constitution (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1971, was his official residence by virtue of a declaration by the Central Government under paragraph 13 of the Merged States (Taxation Concession) Order, 1949, of paragraph 15 of the Part B States (Taxation Concession) Order, 1950;
- (iv) one house or part of a house belonging to the assessee, provided that where the value of such house or part exceeds one hundred thousand rupees, the amount that shall not be included in the net wealth of the assessee under this clause shall be one hundred thousand rupees;

Note—The Board has notified [through circular No. F. 317/32/73 W. T. 24/7/73] that exemption for house will be available even for commercial houses the income in respect of which is assessable under section 22 of the Income-tax Act, viz; income from house property.

- (iva) agricultural land belonging to the assessee; [*Read with s. 5(1A)*]
- (ivb) one building or one group of buildings owned by a cultivator of, or receiver of rent or revenue out of, agricultural land:

Provided that such building or group of buildings is one or in the immediate vicinity of the land and is required by the cultivator or the receiver of rent or revenue, by reason of his connection with the land, as store-house or for keeping live-stock;

- (ivc) one or more dwelling units (each such dwelling unit having a plinth area not exceeding eighty square meters) and the land appurtenant thereto, belonging to the assessee, where the construction of such dwelling unit or units is begun on or after the 1st day of April, 1976:

Provided that this exemption shall apply in respect of any dwelling unit or units and the land appurtenant thereto only for a period of five successive assessment years next following the date on which the construction of such dwelling unit or units is completed.

Explanation—For the purposes of this clause,—

- (a) "dwelling unit" means a unit of accommodation used solely for the purpose of residence;
- (b) "land appurtenant", in relation to any dwelling unit or units comprising a building, means,—
 - (i) in an area where there is any law in force providing for the minimum extent of land contiguous to the land occupied by any building to be kept as open space for the enjoyment of such building, the minimum extent of land contiguous to the land occupied by the building comprising such dwelling unit or units required to be kept as open space under such law;
 - (ii) in any other area, an extent of land not exceeding one-third of the plinth area of the building comprising the dwelling unit or units at the ground level contiguous to the land occupied by such building;

(Applicable from assessment year 1977-78)

- (v) the rights under any patent or copyright belonging to the assessee: Provided that they are held by him in his own right as the inventor or author of such patent or copyright, as the case may be, and have not been assigned to, or acquired by him under a contract or by way of inheritance or otherwise;
- (vi) the right or interest of the assessee in any policy of insurance before the moneys covered by the policies become due and payable to the assessee:

Provided that in the case of a policy of insurance the premium or other payment whereon is payable during a period of less than ten years, the amount that shall not be included in the net wealth of the assessee under this clause shall be a sum that bears to the value of the right or interest of the assessee in the policy the same proportion as the number of years during which the premium or other payment on the policy is payable bears to ten;

- (vi-a) the right of the assessee to receive any annuity payable by the Central Government under the provisions of sec. 280-D of the Income-tax Act;
- (vii) the right of the assessee to receive a pension or other life annuity in respect of past services under an employer;
- (viii) furniture, household utensils, wearing apparel, provisions and other articles intended for the personal or household use of the assessee but not including jewellery :

Provided that the furniture, utensils or other articles are neither made wholly or partly of, nor contain (whether by way of embedding, covering or otherwise), gold, silver, platinum or any other precious metal or any alloy containing one or more of such precious metals :

Provided further that nothing in this clause shall operate to exclude from the net wealth of the assessee any conveyance or conveyances to the extent the value or the aggregate value thereof exceeds the sum of thirty thousand rupees

Explanation 1.—For the purposes of this clause and clause (xiii), “jewellery” includes—

- (a) ornaments made of gold, silver, platinum or any other precious metal or any alloy containing one or more of such precious metals, whether or not containing any precious or semi-precious stone, and whether or not worked or sewn into any wearing apparel;
- (b) precious or semi-precious stones, whether or not set in any furniture, utensil or other article, or worked or sewn into any wearing apparel.

Explanation 2.—For the purposes of this clause, “conveyance” means any motor car or other mechanically propelled vehicle, aircraft or boat;

- (viii-a) growing crops (including fruits on trees) on agricultural land and grass on such land;
- (viii-b) trees standing on agricultural land, not being trees in an orchard or a plantation;
- (ix) the tools, implements and equipments used by the assessee for the cultivation, conservation, improvement or maintenance of agricultural lands, or for the raising or harvesting of any agricultural or horticultural produce on such land.

Explanation. —For the purposes of this clause, tools, implements and equipments do not include any plant or machinery used in any tea or other plantation in connection with the processing of any agricultural produce or in the manufacture of any article from such produce;

- (x) the tools and instruments necessary to enable the assessee to carry on his profession or vocation, subject to a maximum of twenty thousand rupees in value;
- (x-a) the amount of any fee due to the assessee in respect of services rendered by him as a legal practitioner within the meaning of the Advocates Act, 1961;
- (xi) instruments and other apparatus used by the assessee for purposes of scientific research;
- (xii) any works of art, archaeological, scientific or art collections, books or manuscripts belonging to the assessee and not intended for sale;
- (xiii) any drawings, paintings, photographs, prints and any other heirloom not falling within clause (xii) and not intended for sale, but not including jewellery;

Note. —For the definition of ‘jewellery’, refer Explanation 1 under clause (viii) above.

- (xiv) jewellery in the possession of any Ruler, not being his personal property, which has been recognised before the commencement of this Act, by the Central Government as his heirloom or, where no such recognition exists, which the Board may, subject to any rules that may be made by the Central Government in this behalf, recognise as his heirloom at the time of his first assessment to wealth-tax under this Act :

Provided that in the case of jewellery recognised by the Central Government as aforesaid, such recognition shall be subject to the following conditions, namely—

- (i) that the jewellery shall be permanently kept in India and shall not be removed outside India except for a purpose and period approved by the Board;
- (ii) that reasonable steps shall be taken for keeping the jewellery substantially in its original shape;
- (iii) that reasonable facilities shall be allowed to any officer of Government authorised by the Board in this behalf to examine the jewellery as and when necessary; and
- (iv) that if any of the conditions hereinbefore specified is not being duly fulfilled, the Board may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, withdraw the recognition retrospectively with effect from the date of commencement of clause (b) of section 5 of the Rulers of Indian States (Abolition of Privileges) Act, 1972, and in such a case, wealth-tax shall become payable by the Ruler for all the assessment years after such commencement for which the jewellery was exempted on account of the recognition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of clause (iv) of the foregoing proviso, the fair market value of any jewellery on the date of the withdrawal of the recognition in respect thereof shall be deemed to be the fair market value of such jewellery on each successive valuation date relevant for the assessment years referred to in the said proviso :

Provided further that the aggregate amount of wealth-tax payable in respect of any jewellery under clause (iv) of the foregoing proviso for all the assessment years referred to therein shall not in any case exceed fifty per cent. of its fair market value on the valuation date relevant for the assessment year in which recognition was withdrawn;

- (xv) deposits under any scheme framed by the Central Government and notified by it in this behalf in the Official Gazette, to the extent to which the amounts of such deposits do not exceed the maximum amount permitted to be deposited therein; *[(Read with ss-5 (1-A), 5(2) and 5(3))]*

NOTE : The Central Government has notified the following schemes under this clause. (S. O. 2064 dt. 4.6.1968 and S. O. 2882 dt. 1.9.1970)

- (a) any scheme of fixed deposits governed by the Government Savings Certificates (Fixed Deposits) Rules, 1968;
- (b) any scheme of Post Office (Time Deposits) governed by the Post Office (Time Deposits) Rules, 1970;
- (c) any scheme of Post Office (Recurring Deposits) governed by the Post Office (Recurring Deposits) Rules, 1979.

- (xvi) ten-year treasury savings deposit certificates, fifteen-year annuity certificates, deposits in post office savings banks, post office cash certificates, post office national savings certificates, post office national plan certificates and twelve-year national plan savings certificates, ten-year defence deposits certificates and twelve-year national defence certificates to the extent to which the amount of such certificates or deposits do not exceed in each case the maximum amount permitted to be invested or deposited therein; *[(Read with ss. 5(1-A) 5(2) and 5(3))]*
- (xvi-a) $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Gold Bonds, 1977, 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1980 and National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980; *[(Read with s. 5(2))]*
- (xvii) the amount standing to the credit of an assessee, being a salaried employee, in any provident fund maintained by his employer to which the Provident Funds Act; 1925 (19 of 1925) applies or which is a recognised provident fund within the meaning of clause (38) or section 2 of the Income-tax Act;

- (xvii-a) the amount standing to the credit of an individual in any provident fund set up by the Central Government and notified by it in this behalf in the Official Gazette;
- NOTE : the Central Government has notified (vide notification no. 2432 dt. 2.7.1968) Public Provident Funds Scheme established under Public Provident Funds Scheme, 1968 as a provident fund to which the said clause shall apply.
- (xvii-b) any property held by the trustees on behalf of any provident fund to which the Provident Funds Act, 1925 applies, or which is a recognised provident fund within the meaning of clause (38) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act;
- (xvii-c) any property held by the trustees on behalf of any gratuity fund which is an approved gratuity fund within the meaning of clause (5) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act;
- (xvii-d) any property held by the trustees on behalf of any superannuation fund which is an approved superannuation fund within the meaning of clause (6) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act;
- (xviii) the property received by an assessee from Government in pursuance of any gallantry or merit award instituted or approved by the Central Government;
- (xix) the value of any shares held by the assessee in any other company in any case where the assessee is company; *[Read with s. 5(3)]*
- (xx) the value of any equity shares in any company of the type referred to in clause (d) of section 45, where such shares form part of the initial issue of equity share capital made by the company after the 31st day of March, 1964 but before the 1st day of June, 1971, for a period of five successive assessment years commencing with the assessment year next following the date on which such company commences the operation for which it has been established;
- (xx-a) the value of any equity shares in any company of the type referred to in clause (d) of section 45 which is established with the main object of carrying on the business of manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles or things specified in the list in the Ninth Schedule to the income-tax Act, where such shares form part of the initial issue of equity share capital made by the company after the 28th day of February, 1975, for a period of five successive assessment years commencing with the assessment year next following the date on which such shares were first issued; *[Read with s. 5(3)]*
- (xxi) that portion of the net wealth of a company established with the object of carrying on an industrial undertaking in India within the meaning of the *Explanation* to clause (d) of section 45, as is employed by it in a new and separate unit set up after the commencement of this Act by way of substantial expansion of its undertaking ;
- Provided that—
- (a) separate accounts are maintained in respect of such unit; and
- (b) the conditions specified in clause (d) of section 45 are complied with in relation to the establishment of such unit :
- Provided further that this exemption shall apply to any such company only for a period of five successive assessment years commencing with the assessment year next following the date on which the company commences operations for the establishment of such unit;
- (xxii) any security of the Central Government or a State Government not being a security referred to in clause (xvi) or clause (xvi-a) *[Read with ss. 5(1-A) and 5(3)]*;
- (xxiii) any shares not being shares referred to in clause (xx) or clause (xxa) held by the assessee in any Indian company where the assessee is an individual or a Hindu undivided family; *[Read with ss. 5(1A) and 5(3)]*;
- (xxiv) such debentures, issued by any co-operative society (including a co-operative land mortgage bank or a co-operative land development bank) or any other institution or authority, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf; *[Read with ss. 5(1-A) and 5(3)]*;
- (xxv) units in the Unit Trust of India established under the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963; *[Read with ss. 5(1-A) and 5(3)]*.

Note—Under Unit Trusts of India Act, the Government has allowed a further independent deduction of Rs. 25,000 from gross wealth of Unit Trust in addition to the existing exemption of Rs. 1,50,000, - u.s. 5(1)(xxv) of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 effective from the assessment year 1975-76.

- (xxvi) any deposits with a banking company to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 applies (including any bank or banking institution referred to in section 51 of that Act) or with a co-operative society engaged in carrying on the business of banking (including a co-operative land mortgage bank or a co-operative land development bank); *[Read with ss. 5(1-A) and 5 (3)]*;
- (xxvii) any deposits with a financial corporation which is engaged in providing longterm finance for industrial development in India and which is approved by the Central Government for the purposes of clause (viii) of sub-section (1) of section 36 of the Income-tax Act; *[Read with ss. 5(1-A) and 5 (3)]*;
- (xxviii) any shares in any co-operative society; *[Read with ss. 5 (1-A) and 5 (3)]*;
- (xxix) any deposits with a co-operative society, not being deposits referred to in clause (xxvi) or clause (xxx), made by a member of the society; *[Read with ss. 5 (1-A) and 5(3)]*;
- (xxx) any deposits with a co-operative housing society made by a member of the society to whom a building or part thereof is allotted or leased under a house building scheme of the society; where such deposits have been made under such scheme;
- (xxx-a) the value of any building belonging to the assessee, where the building is used solely for the purpose of residence of persons employed by the assessee in any plantation or industrial undertaking belonging to the assessee and the income of each such person chargeable under the head "Salaries" under the Income-tax Act is ten thousand rupees or less;
- (xxxi) the value, as determined in the prescribed manner, of assets (not being any land or building or any rights in any land or building or any assets referred to in any other clause of this sub-section) forming part of an industrial undertaking belonging to the assessee. *[Read with s. 5 (1-A)]*;

Explanation—For the purposes of clause (xxx-a), this clause, clause (xxxii), and clause (xxxiv), the term "industrial undertaking" means an undertaking engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining;

Note—The definition of "industrial undertaking" given in the Explanation above, shall not be applicable in respect of clause (xxx-a) for the assessment year 1976-77.

- (xxxii) the value, as determined in the prescribed manner, of the interest of the assessee in the assets (not being any land or building or any rights in any land or building or any assets referred to in any other clause of this sub-section) forming part of an industrial undertaking belonging to a firm or an association of persons of which the assessee is a partner or, as the case may be, a member; *[Read with s. 5(1A)]*
- (xxxiii) in the case of an assessee, being a person of Indian origin who was ordinarily residing in a foreign country and who, on leaving such country, has returned to India with the intention of permanently residing therein, moneys and the value of assets brought by him into India and the value of the assets acquired by him out of such moneys :

Provided that this exemption shall apply only for a period of seven successive assessment years commencing with the assessment year next following the date on which such person returned to India.

Explanation—A person shall be deemed to be of India origin if he, or either of his parents or any of his grand-parents, was born in undivided India;

[Applicable from assessment year 1977-78]

- (xxxiv) in the case of an individual, being a citizen of India, who is not resident in India during the year ending on the valuation date, the value of any equity shares in any company of the type referred to in clause (d) of section 45 which is engaged in the business of manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles or things specified in Schedule II or which is certified by the prescribed authority to have

undertaken the export of such percentage of its total production as may be specified in this behalf, by the prescribed authority, where such shares form part of the initial issue of the equity share capital made by the company after the 31st day of March, 1976 or where such shares form part of an issue of equity share capital which is certified by the prescribed authority to have been made by the company after the 31st day of March, 1976 for the purposes of expansion or diversification of its industrial undertaking.

Explanation—An individual shall be deemed to be not resident in India during the year ending on the valuation date if in respect of that year the individual is not resident in India within the meaning of the Income-tax Act;

(Applicable from assessment year 1977-78)

- 5(1-A)** Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall operate to exclude from the net wealth of the assessee any assets referred to in clauses (iv-a), (xv), (xvi), (xxii), (xxiii), (xxiv), (xxv), (xxvi), (xxvii), (xxviii), (xxix), (xxxi) and (xxxii) [not being deposits under the Post Office Savings Bank (Cumulative Time Deposits) Rules, 1959] to the extent the value thereof exceeds, in the aggregate, a sum of one hundred and fifty thousand rupees :

Provided that where the assets include any assets referred to in clause (xv) or clause (xvi) [not being deposits under the Post Office Savings Bank (Cumulative Time Deposits) Rules, 1959], which have been owned by the assessee continuously from a date prior to the 1st day of March, 1970, and the value of the assets so included exceeds the limit of one hundred and fifty thousand rupees by any amount, such limit shall be raised by the said amount;

- 5(2)** Wealth-tax shall not be payable by an assessee in respect of any deposit made by the assessee with the Government or in any security of the Government or of a local authority not specified in clause (xv) or clause (xvi) or clause (xvi-a) of sub-section (1) which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, exempt from wealth-tax; but the value of any deposit or security so exempted shall be included in computing the net wealth of the assessee;

- 5(3)** Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), wealth-tax shall be payable by an assessee in respect of the assets, referred to in clauses (xv), (xvi), (xix), (xx-a), (xxii), (xxiii), (xxiv), (xxv), (xxvi), (xxvii), (xxviii) and (xxix) of sub-section (1) or in sub-section (2) for any assessment year unless the assets are owned by him—

- (a) in the case of shares in a company, from the date on which the shares were first issued by the company, or for a period of at least six months ending with the relevant valuation date, whichever is shorter; and
- (b) in the case of other assets, for a period of at least six months ending with the relevant valuation date :

Provided that for the purpose of making any assessment for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1963, the provisions of clause (b) shall not apply to ten-year defence deposit certificates and twelve-year national defence certificates held by the assessee on the relevant valuation date.

Explanation—For the purposes of clause (a) and clause (b) of this sub-section, in computing the period of six months in relation to any assets (not being any share or security held as stock-in-trade for the purposes of the business of the assessee) in a case where such asset (hereafter in this Explanation referred to as the relevant asset) was acquired by the assessee by conversion of, or in exchange for, or with the proceeds of, or with the money constituting, any other asset exempt wealth-tax under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), there shall be included, if the assessee acquired the relevant asset within thirty days after he ceased to own such other asset, so much of the period for which the assessee has owned such other asset as falls within the period of twelve months ending with the relevant valuation date.

Valuation of assets :

Section 7 provides that subject to any rules made in this behalf, the value of any asset, other than cash and a house belonging to the assessee exclusively used by him for his own residential purposes, shall be estimated to be the price it would fetch, if sold in the open market on the valuation date.

The value of a house belonging to the assessee and exclusively used by him for his residential purposes throughout the period of twelve months immediately preceeding the valuation date shall be taken at the option of the assessee to be the price which, in the opinion of the Wealth-tax Officer, it would fetch if sold in the open market on the valuation date next following the date on which he became the owner of the house or on the valuation date relevant to the assessment year 1971-72, whichever valuation date is later; or otherwise at the market price on the valuation date. Where the house has been constructed by the assessee, he shall, for the purpose of this provision, be deemed to have become the owner thereof on the date on which the construction of such house was completed.

Provided that where more than one house belonging to the assessee is exclusively used by him for residential purposes, he shall have the option to choose one of such houses for the purposes of this provision.

The value of any immovable property, like land and building, is to be estimated by the approved valuers appointed by the government.

The value of securities issued by the Government or local authorities, and of debentures and shares in joint stock companies, is to be estimated on the basis of the closing price quoted on the recognised stock exchanges.

The value of jewellery is to be estimated by the approved valuers, appointed by the Government.

In valuing personal jewellery, the precious metal content and the value of the precious stones should be taken into account. No meticulous calculation of the making charges is necessary and unless, *prima Facie*, there is something wrong in the assessee's figure for the making charges (C.B.D.T. circular No. 3 W.T. dt. 28th September, 1957)

In case of uncertainty in the matter of correct valuation of any asset, it would be advisable to get the asset/assets valued by the approved valuers appointed by the Government. Though the valuation report is not by itself binding on the department, the assessee would not be subjected to any penalty for under statement of the value of any asset on the ground that its value as adopted in the assessment order is higher than that estimated by the approved valuer. Rules have been framed for the valuation of the assets—

- (i) Valuation of life interest (Rule 1-B) ;
- (ii) Valuation of unquoted preference shares (Rule 1-C) ;
- (iii) Valuation of unquoted equity shares of companies other than investment compnies (Rule 1-D) ;
- (iv) Valuation of interest in partnership or association of persons (Rule 2)] Rules 2-A 2-B, 2-C, 2-D, 2-E, 2-F and 2-G relate to the adjustments in the value, of assets] ;
- (v) Valuation of assets forming part of industrial undertaking (Rule 2-H) ;
- (vi) Valuation of interests in assets of Industrial undertaking belonging to a firm or assciation of persons (Rule 2-I).

Incidence of tax on the basis of citizenship and residential status :

- (1) In the case of an assessee who is a citizen of India, the tax liability will be computed as under :—

- (i) if he is resident and ordinarily resident, he is liable to tax in respect of—
 - (a) the value of the assets and debts located in India ; and
 - (b) the value of the assets and debts located outside India, at the rates specified in Schedule I to the Wealth-tax Act, and from the tax so computed, a rebate on the value of net foreign wealth will be admissible to him at 50% of the average rate of tax as provided under rule 4 of Part II of Schedule I to the Wealth-tax Act ;

- (ii) if he is resident but not ordinarily resident, he is liable to tax in respect of the value of assets and debts located in India. The value of assets and debts located outside India shall not be taken into account under the provisions of section 6(i) of the Wealth-tax Act.
- (iii) if he is non-resident, he is liable to tax in the same manner as resident but not ordinarily resident as stated in clause (ii) above.
- (2) in the case of an assessee who is not a citizen of India, the tax liability will be computed as under :—
 - (i) if he is resident and ordinarily resident, he is liable to tax in respect of the value of assets and debts located in India. The value of assets and debts located outside India shall not be taken into account under the provisions of section 6(i) of the Wealth tax Act.
 - (ii) if he is resident but not ordinarily resident, he is liable to tax in the same manner as resident and ordinarily resident as stated in clause (i) above.
 - (iii) if he is non-resident, the tax liability will be the same as in clause (i) above but a rebate at 50% of the tax payable will be admissible to him as provided under Rule 3 of Part II of Schedule I to the Wealth-tax Act.

Submission of return of wealth:

- (1) Under section 14(1) of the Wealth-tax Act, every person, if his net wealth or the net wealth of any other person in respect of which he is assessable under this Act on the valuation date was of such an amount as to render him liable to wealth-tax under this Act, has to voluntarily file the return of net wealth on or before the 30th day of June of the corresponding assessment year. Proviso to section 14(1) provides that where the net wealth of such person includes the value of any assets held in a business or profession in respect of which the accounts are closed after the 28/29th February preceding the assessment year, then the return of net wealth may be furnished before the expiry of the time for furnishing the return of income under s. 139 (1), (2) and (3) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Thus for assessment year 1976-77 the return of wealth is to be filed on the dates mentioned hereunder :—

- (i) where the net wealth exceeds rupees one lakh in the case of an individual and rupees two lakhs in the case of a Hindu Undivided family and the net wealth includes assets held in a business or profession for which the accounting period ends after 29th February, 1976 On or before 31st July, 1976
- (ii) In other cases, where the net wealth exceeds rupees one lakh in the case of an individual and rupees two lakhs in the case of a Hindu undivided family. On or before 30th June, 1976

Where it is not possible for an assessee to furnish the return within the time allowed, he may apply to the wealth-tax Officer for extension of time. No form has been prescribed in respect of such application.

- (2) Under section 14(2) of the Wealth-tax Act, if the Wealth-tax Officer is of the opinion that any person is assessable under this Act, whether in respect of his net wealth or the net wealth of any other person, then notwithstanding anything contained in section (1), he may serve a notice upon such person requiring him to furnish the return within a period of not less than thirty days from the date of service of the notice. Where it is not possible to furnish a return within the time allowed under section 14(2) he may apply to the said authority for extension of time. No form has been prescribed in respect of such application.

- (3) Under section 15 of the Wealth tax Act, where return has not been furnished within the time allowed under section 14 or where it has been furnished but some omission or wrong statement is discovered therein, the assessee may file a return or a revised return, as the case may be, at any time before the assessment is made.

Self-assessment (Section 15-B) :

Where any tax is payable on the basis of any return required to be furnished under section 14, or section 15 or section 17, after taking into account the amount of tax, if any, already paid under any provision of this Act, the assessee shall be liable to pay such tax before furnishing the return and the return shall be accompanied by proof of payment of such tax.

If the assessee fails to pay such tax or any part thereof in accordance with the provisions narrated above, the Wealth-tax Officer may direct, after affording a reasonable opportunity, to the assessee that a sum equal to two per cent of such tax or part thereof, as the case may be, shall be recovered from him by way of penalty.

Provisional assessment (s. 15c) :

The Wealth-tax Officer may, at any time after the receipt of a return made under section 14 or section 15, proceed to make a provisional assessment on the basis of the return furnished. There is no right of appeal against the provisional assessment.

Important penalty provisions under the wealth-tax Act :

(1) Non-filing or late-filing of return [section 18 (1) (a)] :

If the wealth-tax Officer, Appellate Assistant Commissioner, Commissioner or Appellate Tribunal in the course of any proceedings under this Act is satisfied that any person has without reasonable cause failed to furnish the return which he is required to furnish under sub-section (1) of section 14 or by notice given under sub-section (2) of section 14 or section 17, or has without reasonable cause failed to furnish it within the time allowed and in the manner required by sub-section (1) of section 14 or by such notice, as the case may be, he or it may, by order in writing, direct that such person shall pay by way of penalty, in addition to the amount of wealth-tax, if any, payable by him,

- (i) where the return of net-wealth is filed on or before 31st march, 1969, a sum equal to two per cent. of the tax for every month during which the default continued, but not exceeding in the aggregate fifty per cent. of the tax;
- (ii) Where the return of net wealth is filed between 1st April, 1969 and 31st March, 1976, a sum, for every month during which the default continued, equal to one-half per cent. of—
 - (A) the net wealth assessed under section 16 as reduced by the amount of initial exemption [i.e., Rs. 1,00,000 in the case of an individual and Rs. 2,00,000 in the case of a Hindu undivided family], or
 - (B) the net wealth assessed under section 17, where assessment has been made under that section, as reduced by—
 - (1) the net wealth, if any, assessed previously under section 16 or section 17, or
 - (2) the amount of initial exemption [i.e., Rs. 1,00,000 in the case of an individual and Rs. 2,00,000 in the case of a Hindu undivided family];
 whichever is greater,

but not exceeding, in the aggregate, an amount equal to the net wealth, assessed under section 16, or, as the case may be, the net wealth assessed under section 17, as reduced in either case in the manner aforesaid.

As per press note issued by the Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Revenue & Insurance) on 2nd June, 1969, in case where the wealth-tax returns of past years are filed after 31st March, 1969, the penalty or late filing of return will be computed as under:—

- (a) for the period of default upto 31st March, 1969, at the old rates, viz., two per cent. of the tax for every month of default till 31st March, 1969, and
- (b) for the period of default after 31st March, 1969 till the date of filing the return, at the new rates, viz., one-half per cent. per month of assessed net wealth as reduced by the amount mentioned above;

- (iii) where the return of net wealth is filed after 31st March, 1976, a sum equal to two per cent. of the assessed tax for every month during which the default continued.

The author is of the opinion that where returns of net wealth of past years are filed after 31st day of March, 1976 the penalty for late filing of return shall be computed as under :—

- (a) for the period of default upto 31st March, 1969, at the rate of two per cent. of the wealth-tax chargeable for every month of default till 31st March, 1969,
- (b) for the period of default between 1st April, 1969 to 31st March, 1976 at the rate of one-half per cent. per month of the assessed net wealth as reduced by the amount of initial exemption in case the wealth is assessed under section 16, or the amount of initial exemption or previously assessed wealth, whichever is greater, in case the wealth is assessed under section 17.
- (c) for the period of default after 31st March, 1976, at the new rates, viz., two per cent. of the assessed tax for every month of default.

The time limit prescribed for furnishing the return of net wealth voluntarily under section 14(1) was extended by general extension in respect of certain assessment years, as shown below. No penalty under section 18(1)(i) is tenable if the return has been furnished within such extended time :

Assessment Year	Class of assesseees	Time extended upto	C.B.D.T. Circular No.
1968-69	All assesseees	31-8-1968	4(WT) of 1968 dated 13-8-1968
1970-71 & 1971-72	Persons owning agricultural land or other assets related thereto	29-2-1972	78 [F. No. 328/11/72-WT] dated 17-2-1972
1972-73	All assesseees	31-7-1972	88 [F. No. 142 (12)/72-TPL] dated 19-6-1972

(2) *Non-compliance of notice under section 16(2) or section 16(4) [Section 18(1)(b)]:*

If the Wealth-tax Officer, Appellate Assistant Commissioner, Commissioner or Appellate Tribunal in the course of any proceedings under this Act is satisfied that any person has, without reasonable cause failed to attend the office of the Wealth-tax Officer in person or to produce or cause to be produced any evidence in support of the return on a date specified in the notice issued by the Wealth-tax Officer under section 16(2), or without reasonable cause failed to produce or cause to be produced on a specified date, such accounts, records or other documents as required in the notice issued by the Wealth-tax Officer under section 16(4), he or it may, by order in writing, direct that such person shall pay by way of penalty, in addition to the amount of wealth-tax payable by him,—

- (i) where the default is occurred on or before 31st March, 1969, a sum which shall not be less than ten per cent., but which shall not exceed fifty per cent. of the amount of the tax, if any, which would have been avoided if the net wealth as returned by such person has been accepted as the correct net wealth;
- (ii) where the default is occurred between 1st April, 1969 and 31st March, 1976, a sum which shall not be less than one per cent. of the assessed net wealth, but which shall not exceed the amount of the net wealth, assessed under section 16 as reduced by the net wealth declared in the return, if any, furnished by such person, or, as the case may be, the net wealth assessed under section 17 as reduced by—
 - (a) the net wealth, if any, assessed previously under section 16 or section 17, or
 - (b) the net wealth declared in the return, if any, furnished by such person under section 17,
 whichever is greater; and

- (iii) where the default occurs on or after 1st April, 1976, a sum which shall not be less than ten per cent., but which shall not exceed fifty per cent. of the amount of the wealth-tax, if any, which would have been avoided if the net wealth returned by such person had been accepted as the correct net wealth.

(3) *Concealment of wealth or furnishing inaccurate particulars of net wealth [Sec. 18(1)(c)] :*

If the Wealth-tax Officer, Appellate Assistant Commissioner, Commissioner or Appellate Tribunal in the course of any proceedings under this Act is satisfied that any person has concealed the particulars of any assets or debts, he or it may, by order in writing, direct that such person shall pay by way of penalty, in addition to any wealth-tax payable by him,—

- (i) where the default is occurred on or before 31st March, 1968, a sum which shall not be less than twenty-five per cent., but which shall not exceed one and-a-half times the amount of the tax, if any, which would have been avoided if the net wealth as returned by such person had been accepted as correct net wealth;
- (ii) where the default is occurred between 1st April, 1968 and 31st March, 1976, a sum which shall not be less than, but which shall not exceed twice, the amount representing the value of any assets in respect of which the particulars have been concealed or any assets or debts in respect of which inaccurate particulars have been furnished; and
- (iii) where the default occurs on or after 1st April, 1976, a sum which shall not be less than, but which shall not exceed five times, the amount of tax sought to be evaded by reason of the concealment of particulars of any assets or the furnishing of inaccurate particulars in respect of any assets or debts.

The expression “the amount of tax sought to be evaded” is defined as under :—

- (1) Where any person, in respect of any facts material to the computation of his net wealth, fails to offer an explanation or offers an explanation which he is not able to substantiate, then, the amount added or disallowed in computing his net wealth as a result thereof, shall be deemed to represent the value of the assets in respect of which particulars have been concealed. However, any addition or disallowance made as a result of rejection of any explanation offered by such person shall not be treated as concealed wealth, if such explanation is *bona fide* and all the facts relating to the same and material to the computation of his net wealth have been disclosed by him [*Explanation 2 to section 18(1)(c)(iii)*] ;
- (2) Where any person who has not previously been assessed under the Wealth-tax Act fails, without reasonable cause, to furnish within the period of limitation for completion of assessment as specified in clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 17A a return of his net wealth in respect of any assessment year, then, such person shall be deemed to have concealed the particulars of his assets or furnished inaccurate particulars of any assets or debts in respect of such assessment year. In such a case, the assessee shall be liable not only to penalty under section 18(1)(a) for failure to file the return within the time allowed by section 14(1) but he shall also be liable to penalty under section 18(1)(c) for concealment of wealth [*Explanation 3 to section 18(1)(c)(iii)*] ;

Section 18(3A) provides that the amount of the penalty, imposed in such case under section 18(1)(a) for late filing of the return and under section 18(1)(c) for deemed concealment, shall not exceed, in the aggregate, five times the amount of the tax sought to be evaded.

- (3) Where the value of any asset returned by any person is less than seventy per cent. [in relation to assessment years 1968-69 to 1975-76 seventy-five per cent.] of the value of such asset as determined on assessment, such person shall be deemed to have furnished inaccurate particulars of such asset unless he proves that the value of the assets as returned by him is the correct value [*Explanation 4 to section 18(1)(c)(iii)*]

Note—Where the amount of concealed wealth, in respect of which penalty is imposable under section 18(1)(c) exceeds Rs. 25,000, then the penalty will be imposed by the Wealth-tax Officer after obtaining the previous approval of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner.

WAIVER OR REDUCTION OF PENALTY

Late submission of return:

Under clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 18-B of the Act, the Commissioner may, in his discretion, reduce or waive the amount of penalty imposed or imposable on a person under section 18(1)(i) for failure without reasonable cause to furnish the return of net wealth which such person was required to furnish under section 14(1), if he is satisfied that such person,—

- (a) has, voluntarily and in good faith, made full disclosure of his net wealth prior to the issue of notice to him under section 14(2) ;
- (b) has co-operated in any inquiry relating to the assessment for his net wealth and
- (c) has either paid or made satisfactory arrangements for the payment of any tax interest payable in consequence of an order passed under this Act in respect of the relevant assessment year.

Notes: (1) For the purposes of this sub-section, a person shall be deemed to have made full and true disclosure of the particulars of his assets or debts in any case where the excess of net-wealth assessed over the net wealth returned is of such a nature as not to attract the provisions of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 18 [*Explanation to sub-section (1) of section 18-B*].

- (2) Where an order has been made under sub-section (1) of section 18-B in favour of any person, whether such order relates to one or more assessment years, he shall not be entitled to any relief under this section in relation to any other assessment year at any time after the making of such order [*Sub-section (3) of section 18-B*].

Concealment of wealth:

Under clause (ii) of sub-section 1 of section 18-B the Commissioner may, in his discretion, reduce or waive the amount of penalty imposed or imposable under section 18(1)(iii) for concealment of the particulars of wealth or furnishing inaccurate particulars of net wealth, if he is satisfied that such person,—

- (a) has, prior to the detection by the Wealth-tax Officer, of the concealment of particulars of assets or of the inaccuracy of the particulars furnished in respect of an asset or debt in respect of which the penalty is imposable, voluntarily and in good faith made full and true disclosure of such particulars ;
- (b) has co-operated in any inquiry relating to the assessment for his net wealth ; and
- (c) has either paid or made satisfactory arrangements for the payment of any tax interest payable in consequence of an order passed under this Act in respect of the relevant assessment year.

Notes: (1) Where the amount of net wealth in respect of which the penalty is imposed is imposable u/s 18(1)(c) of the Wealth-tax Act for the relevant assessment year, where such disclosure relates to more than one assessment year, the net wealth for any one of the relevant assessment years, exceeds rupees five lacs, no order reducing or waiving the penalty under section 18-B(1) shall be made by the Commissioner except with the previous approval of the Board [*Sub-section (2) of section 18-B*].

- (2) Where an order has been made under sub-section (1) of section 18-B in favour of any person, whether such order relates to one or more assessment years, he shall not be entitled to any relief under this section in relation to any other assessment year at any time after the making of such order [*Sub-section 3 of section 18-B*].

Example 1 : An individual has the following assets as on valuation date, 31st March, 1976,

(A) Urban assets (land at Bombay)

Rs. 7,00,000

(B) Non-urban assets

* (i) National Savings Certificates
(Purchased on 31.12.75)

Rs. 25,000

(ii) Cash-in-hand

Rs. 10,000

(iii)	Insurance policy on the life of his wife maturing on death	Rs. 1,00,000		
(iv)	Motor Car (for personal use)	Rs. 28,000		
(v)	Residential house which was purchased in 1970 and its market value as on 31.3.71 was Rs. 1,50,000)	Rs. 1,90,000		
(vi)	Jewellery and ornaments	Rs. 50,000		
(vii)	Equity shares in an Indian Company (Purchased from another person on 28.2.76. Money was paid out of encashment of F.D.R. on 15.2.76 which was purchased on 14.2.74)	Rs. 50,000		
(viii)	Coparcenary interest in H.U.F.	Rs. 75,000		
(ix)	Investment in trading business	Rs. 50,000		
(x)	Household goods	Rs. 5,000		
(xi)	Value of assets in an industrial undertaking	Rs. 45,000		Rs. 6,28,000
			Gross wealth	Rs. 13,28,000

Solution :**Computation of net wealth :**

(A)	Urban assets			Rs. 7,00,000
(B)	Non-urban assets (gross)		Rs. 6,28,000	
**	Less : difference in market value of the residential house			
	Present market value	Rs. 1,90,000		
	Deduct-Market value as on 31.3.71	Rs. 1,50,000		
			Rs. 40,000	
			Rs. 5,88,000	

Less : Exemptions—

(i)	Insurance policy on the life of his wife maturing on death [s. 5(1)(vi)]	Rs. 1,00,000		
(ii)	Motor car for personal use [s. 5(i)(viii)]	Rs. 28,000		
(iii)	Residential house [s. 5(1) (iv)]	Rs. 1,00,000		
(iv)	Coparcenary interest in H.U.F. [s. 5(1)(ii)]	Rs. 75,000		
(v)	Household goods [s. 5(1)(viii)]	Rs. 5,000		
(vi)	Financial assets			
*** (a)	Equity shares in Indian Company [s. 5(i) (xxiii)]	Rs. 50,000		
(b)	Value of assets in an industrial under taking [(s. 5(1) (xxi)]	Rs. 45,000	Rs. 4,03,000	Rs. 1,85,000
				Rs. 8,85,000

	Brought forward	Rs. 8,85,000
(C) Less-Additional wealth-tax		Rs. 10,000
Net wealth before current wealth-tax		Rs. 8,75,000
(D) Less-Current wealth-tax		Rs. 15,776
Net wealth		Rs. 8,59,224
Net wealth rounded off		Rs. 8,59,200
Calculation of wealth-tax		
Wealth-tax on the first Rs. 5,00,000 @ 1%	Rs. 5,000	
Wealth-tax on balance of Rs. 3,59,200 @ 3%	Rs. 10,776	
Wealth-tax (Ordinary)		Rs. 15,776
Calculation of additional wealth-tax		
Additional wealth-tax		
on the first Rs. 5,00,000 of urban assets	Nil	
on balance of Rs. 2,00,000 @ 5%	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 10,000

* No exemption is available on National Savings Certificates since they were held by the assessee for a period of less than six months [s. 5 (3)].

** In case of valuation of house which is exclusively used for his residential purpose the valuation date at the option of the assessee will be the valuation date relevant to the assessment year 1971-72 or the valuation date next following the date on which he became the owner of house or the date when the house was constructed, as the case may be, whichever is later or otherwise the market price at the valuation date (s. 7)

*** In spite of the fact that the shares were held by the assessee for a period of less than six months; still he will be entitled to exemption on equity shares under s. 5 (1) (xxiii), since those were purchased within thirty days from the date of the encashment of F. D. R. [Fixed deposits with a banking company being exempt under s. 5 (1) (xxvi)] [Explanation to s. 5 (3)]

Example 2 : A Hindu undivided family whose members have taxable wealth, has the following assets and liabilities on valuation date 31.3.76

(i) Business assets	Rs. 2,00,000
(ii) House Property	Rs. 1,20,000
(iii) Agricultural land (old)	Rs. 2,00,000
(iv) Annuity deposit	Rs. 5,000
(v) Deposit with Co-operative Society (20th September, 1975)	Rs. 25,000
(vi) Jewellery	Rs. 50,000
(vii) Cash-in-hand	Rs. 20,000
Gross Wealth	Rs. 6,20,000
Debts and income-tax payable	Rs. 20,000

Solution :

Computation of Net-wealth

Gross wealth (as given above)	Rs. 6,20,000
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Less-Exemption :

House Property [s. 5(1) (iv)]	Rs. 1,00,000
Annuity Deposit [s. 5(1) (vi-a)]	Rs. 5,000

Financial assets:

(a) Agricultural land [5(1) (iv-a)]	Rs. 2,00,000
(b) Deposits with Co-operative Society [5(1) (xxix)]	Rs. 25,000
	<u>Rs. 2,25,000</u>

As per section 5(1-A) exemption is restricted to	<u>Rs. 1,50,000</u>	<u>Rs. 2,55,000</u>
		Rs. 3,65,000

	Brought forward	Rs. 3,65,000
Less : Debts and income-tax payable		Rs. 20,000
Net wealth before current wealth-tax		Rs. 3,45,000
Less : Current wealth-tax		Rs. 10,050
Net Wealth—		Rs. 3,34,950
Net wealth rounded off—		Rs. 3,35,000
Calculation of Wealth-tax		
Wealth-tax on Rs. 3,35,000 @ 3%		Rs. 10,050
Agricultural land alongwith other assets as mentioned in section 5(1-A) of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, herein referred to as financial assets are exempt upto Rs. 1,50,000/-.		

Example 3 : A surgeon, citizen of India, has the following assets on valuation date, 31st March, 1976

(i) Nursing home	Rs. 85,000
* (ii) Tools and instruments (necessary for carrying on profession)	Rs. 25,000
(iii) Cost of beds etc in nursing home	Rs. 5,000
(iv) Deposit in banks (28th September, 1975)	Rs. 50,000
(v) House property	Rs. 1,50,000
(vi) Equity shares in Indian Company (originally allotted to the assessee)	Rs. 50,000
(vii) Value of assets in an industrial undertaking	Rs. 70,000
Gross wealth	Rs. 4,35,000

Solution :

Computation of Net wealth

Gross wealth (as given above)		Rs. 4,35,000
Less : Exemptions :		
Tools and instruments [s.5 (1) (x)]	Rs. 20,000	
Financial Assets—		
(a) Deposits in banks [(s. 5(1) (xxvi)]	Rs. 50,000	
** (b) Equity shares [s. 5(1) (xxiii)]	Rs. 50,000	
(c) Value of assets in an Industrial undertaking [s. 5(1)(xxxi)]	Rs. 70,000	
	<u>Rs. 1,70,000</u>	
As per section 5(1-A) exemption restricted to	Rs. 1,50,000	
*** House property [s. 5(iv)]	<u>Rs. 1,00,000</u>	Rs. 2,70,000
		Rs. 1,65,000
Less : Current wealth-tax		Rs. 1,634
Net wealth		Rs. 1,63,366
Net wealth rounded off		Rs. 1,63,400
Calculation of wealth-tax		
Wealth-tax on Rs. 1,63,400 @ 1%		Rs. 1,634

* Tools and instruments necessary to the assessee to carry on his profession or vocation are exempted to the maximum of Rs. 20,000 [s. (5)(1)(x)]

** The condition of the holding of equity shares for a period of at least six months ending with the valuation date, if were first issued by the company, is not necessary [s. 5(3)(a)]

*** One house or part of a house belonging to the assessee is exempted to the maximum of Rs. 1,00,000 [s. 5(1)(iv)]

RATES OF WEALTH-TAX

- (A) In the case of every individual and Hindu undivided family other than a specified Hindu undivided family :

- on the first Rs. 5,00,000 of net wealth
- on the next Rs. 5,00,000 of net wealth
- on the next Rs. 5,00,000 of net wealth
- on the balance of net wealth

A.Y. 1976-77

1%
3%
4%
8%

A.Y. 1977-78

1½%
1½%
2%
2½%

A.Y. 1976-77

Provided that,—

- (i) no wealth-tax shall be payable where the net wealth does not exceed the following limit, namely,—
 - (a) Rs. 1,00,000 in the case of an individual;
 - (b) Rs. 2,00,000 in the case of a Hindu undivided family;
- (ii) the wealth-tax payable shall, in no case, exceed 10% of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 in the case of individual or Rs. 2,00,000 in the case of Hindu undivided family, as the case may be.

- (B) In the case of every specified Hindu undivided family (Hindu undivided family which has at least one member whose net wealth assessable for the assessment year exceeds Rs. 1,00,000) :

- on the first Rs. 5,00,000 of net wealth
- on the next Rs. 5,00,000 of net wealth
- on the balance of net wealth

A.Y. 1976-77

3%
4%
8%

A.Y. 1977-78

1½%
2%
2½%

A.Y. 1976-77

Provided that,—

- (i) no wealth-tax shall be payable where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000;
- (ii) the wealth-tax payable shall in no case, exceed 10% of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 2,00,000.

A.Y. 1977-78

Provided that,—

- (i) no wealth-tax shall be payable where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000;
- (ii) the wealth-tax payable shall in no case, exceed 5% of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Additional wealth-tax on urban land & building for the assessment year 1976-77 [Item (2) of Paragraph 'A']

In addition, in the case of every individual and Hindu undivided family, where the net wealth of the individual or Hindu undivided family includes the value of any asset, being building or land (other than business premises) or any right in such building or land situated in an urban area (such asset being hereafter in this part referred to as urban asset) :—

- | | Rate of tax |
|---|--|
| (a) where the total value of urban assets determined in accordance with the rules in Paragraph B does not exceed Rs. 5,00,000 | Nil |
| (b) where the total value of urban assets determined in accordance with the rules in Paragraph B exceeds Rs. 5,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000 | 5 per cent. of the amount by which such total value exceeds Rs. 5,00,000 |
| (c) where the total value of urban assets determined in accordance with the rules in Paragraph B exceeds Rs. 10,00,000 | Rs. 25,000 plus 7 per cent. of the amount by which such total value exceeds Rs. 10,00,000. |

Paragraph B**Rule 1—In this Part:**

- (i) "business premises" means any building or land or part of such building or land, or any right in building or land or part thereof, owned by the assessee and used throughout the previous year for the purposes of his business or profession, and includes any building used for the purpose of residence of persons employed in the business or any building used for the welfare of such persons as a hospital, creche, school, canteen, library, recreational centre, shelter, rest-room or lunch-room, but does not include any premises in the nature of a guest-house;

- (ii) "previous year", in relation to a business or profession, means the period which would be the previous year if an assessment of the profits and gains of such business or profession were to be made under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year;
- (iii) "urban area" means,—
- (a) any area which is comprised within the jurisdiction of a municipality (whether known as a municipality, municipal corporation, notified area committee, town area committee, town committee or by any other name) or a cantonment board and which has a population of not less than ten thousand according to the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published before the valuation date; or
 - (b) any area within such distance, not being more than eight kilometers, from the local limits of any municipality or cantonment board referred to in sub-clause (a), as the Central Government may, having regard to the extent of, and scope for, urbanisation of that area and other relevant considerations, specify in this behalf by notification in the Official Gazette.

Rule 2— In determining for the purposes of item (2) of Paragraph A, the value of any urban asset,—

- (a) any debt (*whether secured or not*) incurred for the purpose of acquiring, improving, constructing, repairing, renewing or reconstructing such asset shall be deducted from the gross value of such asset ;
- (b) other debts which are deductible in computing the net wealth shall be deducted from the gross value of such asset [*as reduced by the debts, if any, under clause (a)*] only if, and to the extent that, such debts exceed the aggregate gross value of assets other than urban assets.

Rule 3— Where the net wealth of the assessee includes the value of his interest as a partner in a firm or as a member of an association of persons and the assets of such firm or association includes any urban assets, then, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, or in any other law for the time being in force the interest of the assessee in such firm or association, to the extent specified in the *Explanation* below, shall be deemed to be an urban asset and the provisions of item (2) of Paragraph A shall apply accordingly.

*Explanation—*The extent of the interest of the assessee in a firm or association deemed to be an urban asset as aforesaid shall be a sum which bears to the value of the whole of the interest of the assessee in the firm or association the same proportion which the net value of the urban assets of the firm or association (determined under rule 2 as if they were urban assets belonging to an individual or a Hindu undivided family) bears to the net wealth of the firm, or, as the case may be, the association, computed as if such firm or association were an individual.

Rule 4— Where the net wealth of the assessee includes the value of any share (not being a share issued for full cash consideration where the holder of the share is not entitled, in the event of liquidation, to participate in the surplus assets) in a company which is not a company in which the public are substantially interested [*within the meaning of clause (18) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act*] and the assets of such company include any urban assets, then, notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Act, 1956 (*1 of 1956*), or in any other law for the time being in force, the value of such share, to the extent specified in the *Explanation* below, shall be deemed to be an urban asset and the provisions of item (2) of Paragraph A shall apply accordingly.

*Explanation—*The extent to which the value of the share in a company is to be deemed to be an urban asset as aforesaid shall be a sum which bears to the value of such share the same proportion which the net value of the urban assets of the company (determined under rule 2 as if they were urban assets belonging to an individual or a Hindu undivided family) bears to the net wealth of the company.

Note—The additional wealth-tax on urban land and building has been deleted with effect from assessment year 1977-78.

WEALTH-TAX TABLE
WHERE NET WEALTH IS BETWEEN Rs. 1,00,100 & Rs. 10,35,000
FOR THE ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77

NET WEALTH	For Individuals	For unspecified H.U.F. & specified H.U.F.	NET WEALTH	For Individuals	For unspecified H.U.F.	For Specified H.U.F.	NET WEALTH	For Individuals & unspecified H.U.F.	For Specified H.U.F.	NET WEALTH	For Individuals & unspecified H.U.F.	For Specified H.U.F.
	Wealth-tax @ 10% on account of marginal relief between Rs. 1,00,000 & Rs. 1,12,200	Wealth-tax		Wealth-tax @ 1% between Rs. 1,12,300 & Rs. 5,05,000	Wealth-tax @ 10% on account of marginal relief between Rs. 2,00,000 & Rs. 2,24,400	Wealth-tax @ 10% on account of marginal relief between Rs. 2,00,000 & Rs. 2,94,200		Wealth-tax @ 1% on net wealth not exceeding Rs. 5,05,000	Wealth-tax @ 3% between Rs. 2,94,300 & Rs. 5,15,000		Wealth-tax @ 3% between Rs. 5,05,100 & Rs. 10,20,000	Wealth-tax @ 4% between Rs. 5,15,100 & Rs. 10,35,000
100	9.09	...	100	0.99	9.09	9.09	100	0.99	2.91	100	2.91	3.85
200	18.18	...	200	1.98	18.18	18.18	200	1.98	5.83	200	5.83	7.69
300	27.27	...	300	2.97	27.27	27.27	300	2.97	8.74	300	8.74	11.54
400	36.36	...	400	3.96	36.36	36.36	400	3.96	11.65	400	11.65	15.38
500	45.45	...	500	4.95	45.45	45.45	500	4.95	14.56	500	14.56	19.23
600	54.55	...	600	5.94	54.55	54.55	600	5.94	17.48	600	17.48	23.08
700	63.64	...	700	6.93	63.64	63.64	700	6.93	20.39	700	20.39	26.92
800	72.73	...	800	7.92	72.73	72.73	800	7.92	23.30	800	23.30	30.77
900	81.82	...	900	8.91	81.82	81.82	900	8.91	26.21	900	26.21	34.62
			1000	9.90	90.91	90.91	1000	9.90	29.13	1000	29.13	38.46
			2000	19.80	181.82	181.82	2000	19.80	58.25	2000	58.25	76.92
			3000	29.70	272.73	272.73	3000	29.70	87.38	3000	87.38	115.38
			4000	39.60	363.64	363.64	4000	39.60	116.50	4000	116.50	153.85
			5000	49.50	454.55	454.55	5000	49.50	145.63	5000	145.63	192.31
			6000	59.41	545.45	545.45	6000	59.41	174.76	6000	174.76	230.77
			7000	69.31	636.36	636.36	7000	69.31	203.88	7000	203.88	269.23
			8000	79.21	727.27	727.27	8000	79.21	233.01	8000	233.01	307.69
			9000	89.11	818.18	818.18	9000	89.11	262.14	9000	262.14	346.15
							10000	99.01	291.26	10000	291.26	384.62
										20000	582.52	769.23
										30000	873.79	1153.85
										40000	1165.05	1538.46
100100	9.09	...	112300	1111.88	...	...	224500	2222.77	REFER PREVIOUS COLUMN	505000	5000.00	REFER PREVIOUS COLUMN
100200	18.18	...	112400	1112.87	...	...	225000	2227.72		505100	5002.91	
100300	27.27	...	112500	1113.86	...	...	230000	2277.23		505200	5005.83	
100400	36.36	...	115000	1138.61	...	...	240000	2376.24		505300	5008.74	
100500	45.45	...	120000	1188.12	...	...	250000	2475.25		505400	5011.65	
100600	54.55	...	130000	1287.13	...	...	260000	2574.26		505500	5014.56	
100700	63.64	...	140000	1386.14	...	...	270000	2673.27		506000	5029.13	
100800	72.73	...	150000	1485.15	...	...	280000	2772.28		510000	5145.63	
100900	81.82	...	160000	1584.16	...	...	290000	2871.29		515000	5291.26	15000.00
101000	90.91	...	170000	1683.17	...	...	292000	2891.09		515100	5294.17	15003.85
101500	136.36	...	180000	1782.18	...	...	294000	2910.89	REFER PREVIOUS COLUMN	515200	5297.09	15007.69
102000	181.82	...	190000	1881.19	...	...	294200	2912.87		515300	5300.00	15011.54
102500	227.27	...	200000	1980.20	...	...	294300	2913.86		515400	5302.91	15015.38
103000	272.73	...	210000	2079.21	909.09	909.09	294400	2914.85		515500	5305.83	15019.23
103500	318.18	...	220000	2178.22	1818.18	1818.18	294500	2915.84		516000	5320.39	15038.46
104000	363.64	...	222000	2198.02	2000.00	2000.00	295000	2920.79		520000	5436.89	15192.31
104500	409.09	...	224000	2217.82	2181.82	2181.82	300000	2970.30		525000	5582.52	15384.62
105000	454.55	...	224200	2219.80	2200.00	2200.00	310000	3069.31		550000	6310.68	16346.15
105500	500.00	...	224400	2221.78	2218.18	2218.18	320000	3168.32		600000	7766.99	18269.23
106000	545.45	...	224500	2222.77	2227.27	2227.27	340000	3366.34		650000	9223.30	20192.31
106500	590.91	...	225000	2227.72	REFER SUBSEQUENT COLUMN	2272.73	360000	3564.36	10485.44	700000	10679.61	22115.38
107000	636.36	...	230000	2277.23		2727.27	380000	3762.36	11067.96	750000	12135.92	24038.46
107500	681.82	...	240000	2376.24		3636.36	400000	3960.40	11650.49	800000	13592.23	25961.54
108000	727.27	...	250000	2475.25		4545.45	420000	4158.42	12233.01	850000	15048.54	27884.62
108500	772.73	...	260000	2574.26		5454.55	440000	4356.44	12815.53	900000	16504.85	29807.69
109000	818.18	...	270000	2673.27		6363.64	460000	4554.46	13398.06	950000	17961.16	31730.77
109500	863.64	...	280000	2772.28		7272.73	480000	4752.48	13980.58	1000000	19417.47	33653.85
110000	909.09	...	290000	2871.29		8181.82	500000	4950.50	14563.11	1010000	19708.74	34038.46
111000	1000.00	...	292000	2891.09		8363.64	505000	5000.00	14708.74	1020000	20000.00	34423.08
112000	1090.91	...	294000	2910.89		8545.45	510000	REFER	14854.37	1030000	REFER	34807.69
112200	1109.09	...	294200	2912.87		8563.64	515000	SUBSE. COLUMN	15000.00	1035000	REFER TABLE	35000.00

- Notes: 1. Net wealth figures shown represent net wealth after deduction of all liabilities except current year's wealth-tax.
2. Specified H. U. F. means Hindu undivided family which has at least one member whose net wealth assessable for the assessment year exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.
3. Unspecified H. U. F. means Hindu undivided family which has no member whose net wealth assessable for the assessment year exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

WEALTH-TAX TABLE
WHERE NET WEALTH IS BETWEEN Rs. 10,20,000 & Rs. 30,00,000
FOR THE ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77

NET WEALTH Rs.	For Individuals and unspecified H. U. F.	For Specified H. U. F.	NET WEALTH Rs.	For Individuals and unspecified H. U. F.	For Specified H. U. F.	NET WEALTH Rs.	For Individuals and unspecified H. U. F.	For Specified H. U. F.
	Wealth-tax @ 4% where net Rs. 10, 20, 100, & Rs.15,40,000 Rs.	Wealth-tax @ 8% where net wealth exceeds Rs.10,35,000 Rs.		Wealth-tax @ 8% where net wealth exceeds Rs. 15,40,000 Rs.	Wealth-tax @ 8% Rs.		Wealth-tax @ 8% Rs.	Wealth-tax @ 8% Rs.
100	3.85	7.41	100	7.41	7.41	100	7.41	7.41
200	7.69	14.81	200	14.81	14.81	200	14.81	14.81
300	11.54	22.22	300	22.22	22.22	300	22.22	22.22
400	15.38	29.63	400	29.63	29.63	400	29.63	29.63
500	19.23	37.04	500	37.04	37.04	500	37.04	37.04
600	23.08	44.44	600	44.44	44.44	600	44.44	44.44
700	26.92	51.85	700	51.85	51.85	700	51.85	51.85
800	30.77	59.26	800	59.26	59.26	800	59.26	59.26
900	34.62	66.67	900	66.67	66.67	900	66.67	66.67
1000	38.46	74.07	1000	74.07	74.07	1000	74.07	74.07
2000	76.92	148.15	2000	148.15	148.15	2000	148.15	148.15
3000	115.38	222.22	3000	222.22	222.22	3000	222.22	222.22
4000	153.85	296.30	4000	296.30	296.30	4000	296.30	296.30
5000	192.31	370.37	5000	370.37	370.37	5000	370.37	370.37
6000	230.77	444.44	6000	444.44	444.44	6000	444.44	444.44
7000	269.23	518.52	7000	518.52	518.52	7000	518.52	518.52
8000	307.69	592.59	8000	592.59	592.59	8000	592.59	592.59
9000	346.15	666.67	9000	666.67	666.67	9000	666.67	666.67
10000	384.62	740.74	10000	740.74	740.74	10000	740.74	740.74
20000	769.23	1481.48	20000	1481.48	1481.48	20000	1481.48	1481.48
30000	1153.85	2222.22	30000	2222.22	2222.22	30000	2222.22	2222.22
40000	1538.46	2962.96	40000	2962.96	2962.96	40000	2962.96	2962.96
1020000	20000.00	REFER PREVIOUS TABLE	1540000	40000.00	72407.40	2000000	74074.07	106481.48
1020100	20003.85		1540100	40007.41	72414.81	2025000	75925.93	108333.33
1020200	20007.69		1540200	40014.81	72422.22	2050000	77777.78	110185.18
1020300	20011.54		1540300	40022.22	72429.63	2075000	79629.63	112037.04
1020400	20015.38		1540400	40029.63	72437.04	2100000	81481.48	113888.89
1020500	20019.23		1540500	40037.04	72444.44	2125000	83333.33	115740.74
1021000	20038.46		1541000	40074.07	72481.48	2150000	85185.19	117592.59
1025000	20192.31		1545000	40370.37	72777.78	2175000	87037.04	119444.44
1030000	20384.62		1550000	40740.74	73148.15	2200000	88888.89	121296.30
1035000	20576.92	35000.00	1560000	41481.48	73888.89	2225000	90740.74	123148.15
1035100	20580.77	35007.41	1570000	42222.22	74629.63	2250000	92592.59	125000.00
1035200	20584.62	35014.81	1580000	42962.96	75370.37	2275000	94444.44	126851.85
1035300	20588.46	35022.22	1590000	43703.70	76111.11	2300000	96296.29	128703.70
1035400	20592.31	35029.63	1600000	44444.44	76851.85	2325000	98148.14	130555.56
1035500	20596.15	35037.04	1625000	46296.30	78703.70	2350000	100000.00	132407.41
1036000	20615.38	35074.07	1650000	48148.15	80555.55	2375000	101851.85	134259.26
1040000	20769.23	35370.37	1675000	50000.00	82407.40	2400000	103703.70	136111.11
1060000	21538.46	36851.85	1700000	51851.85	84259.26	2425000	105555.56	137962.96
1080000	22307.69	38333.33	1725000	53703.70	86111.11	2450000	107407.41	139814.81
1100000	23076.92	39814.81	1750000	55555.55	87962.96	2500000	111111.11	143518.52
1150000	25000.00	43518.52	1775000	57407.41	89814.81	2550000	114814.81	147222.22
1200000	26923.08	47222.22	1800000	59259.26	91666.67	2600000	118518.52	150925.93
1250000	28846.15	50925.93	1825000	61111.11	93518.52	2650000	122222.22	154629.63
1300000	30769.23	54629.63	1850000	62962.96	95370.37	2700000	125925.92	158333.33
1350000	32692.30	58333.33	1875000	64814.81	97222.22	2750000	129629.63	162037.04
1400000	34615.38	62037.03	1900000	66666.67	99074.07	2800000	133333.33	165740.74
1450000	36538.46	65740.74	1925000	68518.52	100925.93	2850000	137037.04	169444.44
1500000	38461.54	69444.44	1950000	70370.37	102777.78	2900000	140740.74	173148.15
1520000	39230.77	70925.92	1975000	72222.22	104629.63	2950000	144444.44	176851.85
1540000	40000.00	72407.40	2000000	74074.07	106481.48	3000000	148148.15	180555.56

- Notes :**
1. Net wealth figures shown represent net wealth after deduction of all liabilities except current year's wealth-tax.
 2. Specified H. U. F. means Hindu undivided family which has atleast one member whose net wealth assessable for the assessment year exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.
 3. Unspecified H. U. F. means Hindu undivided family which has no member whose net wealth assessable for the assessment year exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

WEALTH-TAX TABLE
WHERE NET WEALTH IS BETWEEN Rs. 1,00,100 Rs. 10,20,000
FOR THE ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78

NET WEALTH	For Individuals & unspecified H.U.F. Wealth-tax @5% on account of marginal relief between Rs. 1,00,000 & Rs. 1,11,600	For Specified H.U.F. Wealth-tax @5% on account of marginal relief between Rs. 1,00,000 & Rs. 1,45,000	NET WEALTH	For Individuals & unspecified H.U.F. Wealth-tax @1% between Rs. 1,11,700 & Rs. 5,02,500	For Specified H.U.F. Wealth-tax @1% between Rs. 1,45,100 & Rs. 5,07,500	NET WEALTH	For Individuals & unspecified H.U.F. Wealth-tax @1% between Rs. 1,45,100 & Rs. 5,07,500	For Specified H.U.F. Wealth-tax @1% between Rs. 1,45,100 & Rs. 5,07,500	NET WEALTH	For Individuals & unspecified H.U.F. Wealth-tax @1% between Rs. 1,45,100 & Rs. 5,07,500	For Specified H.U.F. Wealth-tax @1% between Rs. 1,45,100 & Rs. 5,07,500
100	4.78	4.76	100	0.50	1.48	100	0.50	1.48	100	1.48	1.96
200	9.52	9.52	200	1.00	2.96	200	1.00	2.96	200	2.96	3.92
300	14.29	14.29	300	1.49	4.43	300	1.49	4.43	300	4.43	5.88
400	19.05	19.05	400	1.99	5.91	400	1.99	5.91	400	5.91	7.84
500	23.81	23.81	500	2.49	7.39	500	2.49	7.39	500	7.39	9.80
600	28.57	28.57	600	2.99	8.87	600	2.99	8.87	600	8.87	11.76
700	33.33	33.33	700	3.48	10.34	700	3.48	10.34	700	10.34	13.73
800	38.10	38.10	800	3.98	11.82	800	3.98	11.82	800	11.82	15.69
900	42.86	42.86	900	4.48	13.30	900	4.48	13.30	900	13.30	17.65
1000	...	47.62	1000	4.98	14.78	1000	4.98	14.78	1000	14.78	19.61
2000	...	95.24	2000	9.95	29.56	2000	9.95	29.56	2000	29.56	39.22
2500	...	119.05	2500	12.44	36.95	2500	12.44	36.95	2500	36.95	49.02
3000	...	142.86	3000	14.93	44.33	3000	14.93	44.33	3000	44.33	58.82
4000	...	190.48	4000	19.90	59.11	4000	19.90	59.11	4000	59.11	78.43
						5000	24.88	73.89	5000	73.89	98.04
						6000	29.85	88.67	6000	88.67	117.65
						7000	34.83	103.45	7000	103.45	137.25
						8000	39.80	118.23	8000	118.23	156.86
						9000	44.78	133.00	9000	133.00	176.47
						10000			10000	147.78	196.08
						15000			15000	221.67	294.12
						20000			20000	295.57	392.16
100100	4.78	4.76	111700	555.72		220000	1094.53	3251.23	500000	...	REFER PREVIOUS COLUMN
100200	9.52	9.52	111800	556.22		230000	1144.28	3399.01	502500	2500.00	
100300	14.29	14.29	111900	556.72		240000	1194.03	3546.80	502600	2501.48	
100400	19.05	19.05	112000	557.21		250000	1243.78	3694.58	505000	2536.95	
100500	23.81	23.81	115000	572.14		260000	1293.53	3842.36	507500	2573.89	7500.00
100600	28.57	28.57	120000	597.01		270000	1343.28	3990.15	507600	2575.37	7501.96
100700	33.33	33.33	125000	621.89		280000	1393.03	4137.93	510000	2610.84	7549.02
100800	38.10	38.10	130000	646.77		290000	1442.79	4285.71	525000	2832.51	7843.14
100900	42.86	42.86	135000	671.64		300000	1492.54	4433.50	550000	3201.97	8333.33
101000	47.62	47.62	140000	696.52		310000	1542.29	4581.28	575000	3571.43	8823.53
102000	95.24	95.24	145000	721.39		320000	1592.04	4729.06	600000	3940.89	9313.73
103000	142.86	142.86	145100	721.89	2144.33	330000	1641.79	4876.85	625000	4310.34	9803.92
104000	190.48	190.48	145200	722.39	2145.81	340000	1691.54	5024.63	650000	4679.80	10294.12
105000	238.10	238.10	145300	722.89	2147.29	350000	1741.29	5172.41	675000	5049.26	10784.31
106000	285.71	285.71	145400	723.38	2148.77	360000	1791.04	5320.20	700000	5418.72	11274.51
107000	333.33	333.33	145500	723.88	2150.25	370000	1840.80	5467.98	725000	5788.18	11764.71
108000	380.95	380.95	146000	726.37	2157.64	380000	1890.55	5615.76	750000	6157.64	12254.90
109000	428.57	428.57	150000	746.27	2216.75	390000	1940.30	5783.55	775000	6527.09	12745.10
110000	476.19	476.19	155000	771.14	2290.64	400000	1990.05	5911.33	800000	6896.55	13235.29
111000	523.81	523.81	160000	796.02	2364.53	410000	2039.80	6059.11	825000	7266.01	13725.49
111600	552.38	552.38	165000	820.90	2438.42	420000	2089.55	6206.89	850000	7635.47	14215.69
111700		557.14	170000	845.77	2512.31	430000	2139.30	6354.68	875000	8004.93	14705.88
111800		581.90	175000	870.65	2586.21	440000	2189.05	6502.46	900000	8374.38	15196.08
111900		566.67	180000	895.52	2660.10	450000	2238.80	6650.24	925000	8743.84	15686.27
112000		571.43	185000	920.40	2733.99	460000	2288.56	6798.03	950000	9113.30	16176.47
115000		714.29	190000	945.27	2807.88	470000	2338.31	6945.81	975000	9482.76	16666.67
120000		952.38	195000	970.15	2881.77	480000	2388.06	7093.59	1000000	9852.22	17156.86
125000		1190.48	200000	995.02	2955.66	490000	2437.81	7241.38	1005000	9926.11	17254.90
130000		1428.57	205000	1019.90	3029.56	500000	2487.56	7389.16	1010000	10000.00	17352.94
135000		1666.67	210000	1044.78	3103.45	502500	2500.00	7428.11	1015000	REFER	17450.98
140000		1904.76	215000	1069.65	3177.34	505000	REFER	7463.05	1017500	NEXT	17500.00
145000		2142.86	220000	1094.53	3251.23	507500	SUBSE. COLUMN	7500.00	1020000	TABLE	...

- Notes: 1. Net wealth figures shown represent net wealth after deduction of all liabilities except current year's wealth-tax.
2. Specified H. U. F. means Hindu undivided family which has at least one member whose net wealth assessable for the assessment year exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.
3. Unspecified H. U. F. means Hindu undivided family which has no member whose net wealth assessable for the assessment year exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

WEALTH-TAX TABLE

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WHERE NET WEALTH IS BETWEEN Rs. 10,10,000 & Rs. 30,00,000
FOR THE ASSESSMENT YEAR 1977-78

NET WEALTH Rs.	For Individuals and unspecified H.U.F.	For Specified H.U.F.	NET WEALTH Rs.	For Individuals and unspecified H.U.F.	For Specified H.U.F.	NET WEALTH Rs.	For Individuals and unspecified H.U.F.	For Specified H.U.F.
	Wealth-tax @ 2% between Rs. 10, 10, 100, & Rs. 15, 20, 000 Rs.	Wealth-tax @ 21% where net wealth exceeds Rs. 10, 17, 500 Rs. Rs.		Wealth-tax @ 21% where net wealth exceeds Rs. 15, 20, 000 Rs. Rs.	Wealth-tax @ 21% Rs.		Wealth-tax @ 21% Rs.	Wealth-tax @ 21% Rs.
100	1.96	2.44	100	2.44	2.44	100	2.44	2.44
200	3.92	4.88	200	4.88	4.88	200	4.88	4.88
300	5.88	7.32	300	7.32	7.32	300	7.32	7.32
400	7.84	9.76	400	9.76	9.76	400	9.76	9.76
500	9.80	12.20	500	12.20	12.20	500	12.20	12.20
600	11.76	14.63	600	14.63	14.63	600	14.63	14.63
700	13.73	17.07	700	17.07	17.07	700	17.07	17.07
800	15.69	19.51	800	19.51	19.51	800	19.51	19.51
900	17.65	21.95	900	21.95	21.95	900	21.95	21.95
1000	19.61	24.39	1000	24.39	24.39	1000	24.39	24.39
2000	39.22	48.78	2000	48.78	48.78	2000	48.78	48.78
3000	58.82	73.17	3000	73.17	73.17	3000	73.17	73.17
4000	78.43	97.56	4000	97.56	97.56	4000	97.56	97.56
5000	98.04	121.95	5000	121.95	121.95	5000	121.95	121.95
6000	117.65	146.34	6000	146.34	146.34	6000	146.34	146.34
7000	137.25	170.73	7000	170.73	170.73	7000	170.73	170.73
8000	156.86	195.12	8000	195.12	195.12	8000	195.12	195.12
9000	176.47	219.51	9000	219.51	219.51	9000	219.51	219.51
10000	196.08	243.90	10000	243.90	243.90	10000	243.90	243.90
20000	392.16	487.80	20000	487.80	487.80	20000	487.80	487.80
30000	588.24	731.71	30000	731.71	731.71	30000	731.71	731.71
40000	784.31	975.61	40000	975.61	975.61	40000	975.61	975.61
1010000	10000.00	REFER PREVIOUS TABLE	1520000	20000.00	REFER PREVIOUS COLUMN	2000000	31707.32	41463.41
1010100	10001.96		1520100	20002.44		2025000	32317.07	42073.17
1010200	10003.92		1520200	20004.88		2050000	32926.83	42682.93
1010300	10005.88		1520300	20007.32		2075000	33536.59	43292.68
1010400	10007.84		1520400	20009.76		2100000	34146.34	43902.44
1010500	10009.80		1520500	20012.20		2125000	34756.10	44512.19
1011000	10019.61		1521000	20024.39		2150000	35365.85	45121.95
1015000	10098.04		1525000	20121.95	29878.05	2175000	35975.61	45731.71
1017500	10147.06	17500.00	1530000	20243.90	30000.00	2200000	36585.37	46341.46
1017600	10149.02	17502.44	1535000	20365.85	30121.95	2225000	37195.12	46951.22
1017700	10150.98	17504.88	1540000	20487.80	30243.90	2250000	37804.88	47560.97
1017800	10152.94	17507.32	1560000	20975.61	30731.71	2275000	38414.63	48170.73
1017900	10154.90	17509.76	1580000	21463.41	31219.51	2300000	39024.39	48780.49
1018000	10156.86	17512.20	1600000	21951.22	31707.32	2325000	39634.15	49390.24
1020000	10196.08	17560.98	1625000	22560.98	32317.07	2350000	40243.90	50000.00
1040000	10588.24	18048.78	1650000	23170.73	32926.83	2375000	40853.66	50609.76
1060000	10980.39	18536.58	1675000	23780.49	33536.58	2400000	41463.41	51219.51
1080000	11372.55	19024.39	1700000	24390.24	34146.34	2425000	42073.17	51829.27
1100000	11764.71	19512.20	1725000	25000.00	34756.10	2450000	42682.93	52439.02
1150000	12745.10	20731.71	1750000	25609.76	35365.85	2500000	43902.44	53658.54
1200000	13725.49	21951.22	1775000	26219.51	35975.61	2550000	45121.95	54878.05
1250000	14705.88	23170.73	1800000	26829.27	36585.36	2600000	46341.46	56097.56
1300000	15686.27	24390.24	1825000	27439.02	37195.12	2650000	47560.97	57317.07
1350000	16666.67	25609.76	1850000	28048.78	37804.88	2700000	48780.49	58536.58
1400000	17647.06	26829.27	1875000	28658.54	38414.63	2750000	50000.00	59756.10
1450000	18627.45	28048.78	1900000	29268.29	39024.39	2800000	51219.51	60975.61
1500000	19607.84	29268.29	1925000	29878.05	39634.14	2850000	52439.02	62195.12
1520000	20000.00	29756.10	1950000	30487.80	40243.90	2900000	53658.54	63414.63
1525000	REFER SUBSE COLUMN	29878.05	1975000	31097.56	40853.66	2950000	54878.05	64634.14
1550000		30487.80	2000000	31707.32	41463.41	3000000	56097.56	65853.66

- Notes : 1. Net wealth figures shown represent net wealth after deduction of all liabilities except current year's wealth-tax.
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3. Unspecified H. U. F. means Hindu undivided family which has no member whose net wealth assessable for the assessment year exceeds Rs. 1, 00,000.

**ADDITIONAL WEALTH-TAX on urban buildings and land other
than business premises (i. e., urban assets)
WHERE THE TAXABLE VALUE OF URBAN ASSETS IS BETWEEN
Rs. 5,00,000 & Rs. 22,00,000.
APPLICABLE FOR THE ASSESSMENT YEAR 1976-77**

Where the taxable value of urban assets is between Rs. 5,00,000 & Rs. 10,00,000 @ 5%						Where the taxable value of urban assets is between Rs. 10,00,000 & Rs. 22,00,000 @ 7%					
100	5	700	35	4000	200	100	7	700	49	4000	280
200	10	800	40	5000	250	200	14	800	56	5000	350
300	15	900	45	6000	300	300	21	900	63	6000	420
400	20	1000	50	7000	350	400	28	1000	70	7000	490
500	25	2000	100	8000	400	500	35	2000	140	8000	560
600	30	3000	150	9000	450	600	42	3000	210	9000	630
500000	—	670000	8500	840000	17000	1000000	25000	1340000	48800	1680000	72600
505000	250	675000	8750	845000	17250	1010000	25700	1350000	49500	1690000	73300
510000	500	680000	9000	850000	17500	1020000	26400	1360000	50200	1700000	74000
515000	750	685000	9250	855000	17750	1030000	27100	1370000	50900	1710000	74700
520000	1000	690000	9500	860000	18000	1040000	27800	1380000	51600	1720000	75400
525000	1250	695000	9750	865000	18250	1050000	28500	1390000	52300	1730000	76100
530000	1500	700000	10000	870000	18500	1060000	29200	1400000	53000	1740000	76800
535000	1750	705000	10250	875000	18750	1070000	29900	1410000	53700	1750000	77500
540000	2000	710000	10500	880000	19000	1080000	30600	1420000	54400	1760000	78200
545000	2250	715000	10750	885000	19250	1090000	31300	1430000	55100	1770000	78900
550000	2500	720000	11000	890000	19500	1100000	32000	1440000	55800	1780000	79600
555000	2750	725000	11250	895000	19750	1110000	32700	1450000	56500	1790000	80300
560000	3000	730000	11500	900000	20000	1120000	33400	1460000	57200	1800000	81000
565000	3250	735000	11750	905000	20250	1130000	34100	1470000	57900	1810000	81700
570000	3500	740000	12000	910000	20500	1140000	34800	1480000	58600	1820000	82400
575000	3750	745000	12250	915000	20750	1150000	35500	1490000	59300	1830000	83100
580000	4000	750000	12500	920000	21000	1160000	36200	1500000	60000	1840000	83800
585000	4250	755000	12750	925000	21250	1170000	36900	1510000	60700	1850000	84500
590000	4500	760000	13000	930000	21500	1180000	37600	1520000	61400	1860000	85200
595000	4750	765000	13250	935000	21750	1190000	38300	1530000	62100	1870000	85900
600000	5000	770000	13500	940000	22000	1200000	39000	1540000	62800	1880000	86600
605000	5250	775000	13750	945000	22250	1210000	39700	1550000	63500	1890000	87300
610000	5500	780000	14000	950000	22500	1220000	40400	1560000	64200	1900000	88000
615000	5750	785000	14250	955000	22750	1230000	41100	1570000	64900	1910000	88700
620000	6000	790000	14500	960000	23000	1240000	41800	1580000	65600	1920000	89400
625000	6250	795000	14750	965000	23250	1250000	42500	1590000	66300	1930000	90100
630000	6500	800000	15000	970000	23500	1260000	43200	1600000	67000	1940000	90800
635000	6750	805000	15250	975000	23750	1270000	43900	1610000	67700	1950000	91500
640000	7000	810000	15500	980000	24000	1280000	44600	1620000	68400	1960000	92200
645000	7250	815000	15750	985000	24250	1290000	45300	1630000	69100	1970000	92900
650000	7500	820000	16000	990000	24500	1300000	46000	1640000	69800	1980000	93600
655000	7750	825000	16250	995000	24750	1310000	46700	1650000	70500	1990000	94300
660000	8000	830000	16500	1000000	25000	1320000	47400	1660000	71200	2000000	95000
665000	8250	835000	16750	—	—	1330000	48100	1670000	71900	2100000	102000
670000	8500	840000	17000	—	—	1340000	48800	1680000	72600	2200000	109000

NOTE: The levy of additional wealth-tax on urban lands and buildings has been abolished w.e.f. 1st April, 1977 by the Finance Act, 1976.

Valuation of life interest for wealth-tax purpose (Rule 1-B)

The market value of the life interest of an assessee shall be arrived at by multiplying the average annual income that accrued to the assessee from the factor for life interest.

Example :

The net income of the Trust settled by Mr. C was to be divided equally between the beneficiaries Mr. D. and Mr. E. The value of assets held in Trust as on 31-3-76 was Rs. 5,00,000. The income of the trust for the three years as under :—

31-3-76	Rs. 40,000
31-3-75	Rs. 35,000
31-3-74	Rs. 30,000

The age of D and E, the beneficiaries as on 31-3-76 is 20 years and 15 years respectively. Compute the value of life interest of beneficiaries and Trust.

Solution :

Computation of value of life interest of beneficiaries :

Total income of Trust for three years	Rs. 1,05,000
Average annual income of Trust	Rs. 35,000
Average annual income of each beneficiary	Rs. 17,500
Life Interest of D	—Annual income X Factor for life interest 17,500 X 12.273 Rs. 214,777.50
Life Interest of E	—Annual Income X Factor for life interest 17,500 X 12.587 Rs. 2,20,272.50

Computation of net wealth of Trust.

Total value of assest of Trust	Rs. 5,00,000
Deduct—Life interest of beneficiaries	
Mr. D	Rs. 2,14,777.50
Mr. E	Rs. 2,20,272.50
	Rs. 435,050
Net wealth of Trust	Rs. 64,950

VALUATION OF LIFE INTEREST

Age of beneficiary	Factor for life interest	Age of beneficiary	Factor for life interest	Age of beneficiary	Factor for life interest
0	10.100	28	11.614	56	7.099
1	11.999	29	11.505	57	6.888
2	12.517	30	11.399	58	6.676
3	12.765	31	11.285	59	6.464
4	12.893	32	11.173	60	6.255
5	12.951	33	11.053	61	6.008
6	12.965	34	10.927	62	5.806
7	12.955	35	10.804	63	5.610
8	12.930	36	10.675	64	5.419
9	12.893	37	10.541	65	5.234
10	12.850	38	10.400	66	5.054
11	12.803	39	10.249	67	4.879
12	12.751	40	10.093	68	4.709
13	12.699	41	9.932	69	4.543
14	12.644	42	9.771	70	4.380
15	12.587	43	9.607	71	4.220
16	12.534	44	9.441	72	4.062
17	12.473	45	9.267	73	3.907
18	12.417	46	9.092	74	3.753
19	12.351	47	8.911	75	3.602
20	12.273	48	8.724	76	3.453
21	12.207	49	8.533	77	3.305
22	12.132	50	8.333	78	3.160
23	12.057	51	8.130	79	3.016
24	11.972	52	7.926	80	2.875
25	11.888	53	7.722	Factor for calculation of Life Interest is of Re. 1 per annum at 6-1/2% rate of interest (Vide Rule 1-B and Appendix of Wealth-Tax Rules)	
26	11.806	54	7.518		
27	11.715	55	7.310		

VALUATION OF SHARES FOR WEALTH-TAX PURPOSE

Quoted shares—For the valuation of quoted shares and securities, C.B.D.T. Circular No. 3 (W.T.) of 1957, dated 28th September, 1957 provides,

- (a) Shares in joint stock companies and securities issued by Government or local authorities which are the subject of dealings in a recognised stock exchange may be valued on the basis of the closing price noted on the stock exchange, on the valuation date. For this purpose, if an assessee is assessed within a State in which there is a recognised stock exchange, the price quoted on that exchange may be taken into account. However, if there is no recognised stock exchange in the State in which the assessee is assessed, the price quoted on the recognised stock exchange located in a State nearest to the State in which the assessee is assessed may be adopted. In either case, if no price is quoted on the valuation date (for example, when the exchange is closed for business for that day), the price on a date nearest to the valuation date may be adopted.
- (b) Similarly, in the case of shares in foreign companies and securities issued abroad which are not the subject-matter of dealings in a recognised stock exchange in India but which are dealt with in a recognised stock exchange in a foreign country, the value may be estimated on the basis of the price quoted on the recognised stock exchange of the foreign country in which the share or the security is issued."

In case where two closing prices are quoted for buying and selling in respect of a share, the mean of the two quoted prices may be taken, and also where the quoted price is ex-dividend, while estimating the price of the shares the declared or expected dividend shall have to be added to the quoted price of the shares.

The quoted prices of a stock exchange may not be said to be absolute test for the valuation of shares and stocks. Still it is the most convenient and simple method where the buyers and sellers are in fact the judge to whom the assessor can safely leave the decision. Sometimes it may be that during the high level of speculation the stock market prices may shoot up or slump down accordingly as the interested parties seek to corner or dump their holdings. It is also possible that the holder of large block of shares may bring the prices down, near about the valuation date, by clever manipulation of his shares. In such cases it would be permissible for the assessee and the assessor to displace the quoted price by evidence.

In second part of this book we have given the share quotations on various stock exchanges in India as at the close of three important valuation dates, viz., Diwali, 31st December and 31st March relevant to the assessment year.

Unquoted shares:—In computing the net wealth of an assessee, there generally arises a difficulty in determining the fair market value of shares which are not quoted on any recognised stock exchange. On this issue, there remains a difference of opinion between the Wealth-tax Officer and the assessee, as such, the Central Board of Direct Taxes has issued instructions contained in Circular No. 2 (W. T.) of 1967, dated the 31st October, 1967 in respect of valuation of unquoted shares.

Valuation of unquoted preference shares (Rule 1-C) :—The value of the unquoted preference shares is determined by applying Rule 1-C of the Wealth-Tax Rules, 1957—

- (i) where the rate of dividend on a preference share is eight per cent. or more, the market value shall be the paid-up value of such share;
- (ii) Where the rate of dividend on a preference share is less than eight per cent. the market value shall be the adjusted paid-up value of such shares. The adjusted paid-up value is arrived at on the same proportion as the stipulated rate of dividend bears to eight per cent. The formula for arriving at the adjusted paid-up value of the preference shares, where the rate of dividend is less than eight per cent., is given hereunder :—

$$\frac{100}{8} \times \text{Rate of dividend of preference share}$$

Provided that where no dividend has been paid by a company in respect of an unquoted preference share continuously for not less than three accounting years ending on the valuation date or ending on a date immediately before the valuation date where the accounting year does not end on the valuation date, the paid-up value or the adjusted paid-up value, as the case may be, shall be reduced according to the following table :—

No. of accounting years ending on the valuation date or preceding the valuation date, for which no dividend has been paid	Reduction in paid-up or adjusted paid-up value	
	For non-cumulative preference shares	For cumulative preference shares
3 years	10%	5%
4 years	20%	10%
5 years	30%	15%
6 years or more	40%	20%

Example 1 :

Mr. X holds 10,000 8% preference shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up. These shares are not listed on any recognised stock exchange. Calculate the market value of the shares.

Solution :

Since the rate of dividend on preference share is 8% the market value of the share will be at par of the paid-up value, i.e., Rs. 100 per share.

Example 2 :

Mr. X holds 10,000 10% non-cumulative preference shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid-up. These shares are not listed on any recognised stock exchange. Dividend has not been paid on these shares continuously for the last three years immediately before the valuation date. Calculate the market value of the shares.

Solution :

The value of the shares will be at par of the paid-up value as the rate of dividend on such shares is not less than 8%.

Since no dividend has been paid on these shares continuously for the last three years preceding the valuation date the paid-up value of the shares shall be reduced by 10% for arriving at the market value of the share :

$$\frac{10 \times 100}{100} = \text{Rs. } 10$$

The market value will be = Rs. 100 minus Rs. 10 = Rs. 90

Valuation of unquoted equity shares (Rule 1-D) :

(a) Unquoted equity shares of companies other than investment companies, holding companies and managing agency companies :—The market value in respect of such shares shall be determined in the following manner :—

The value of all the liabilities as shown in the balance-sheet of the company shall be deducted from the value of all its assets as shown in that balance sheet. The net value of assets shall be divided by the total number of equity shares; the resultant amount shall be the break-up value of each unquoted equity share. 85% of the break-up value as determined above shall be the market value of each such share for the purpose of Section 7 of the Wealth-tax Act :

Provided that where in respect of equity shares no dividend has been paid by such company continuously for not less than three accounting years ending on the valuation date or on a date immediately before the valuation date, the market value of such shares shall be taken to be at the percentage indicated below, instead of 85% of the break-up value, namely :

No. of accounting years for which no dividend has been paid.	Market Value
3 years	82½% of the break-up value
4 years	80% of the break-up value
5 years	77½% of the break-up value
6 years and more	75% of the break-up value

In determining the break-up value of the shares, the following adjustments shall be made—

(1) **Amounts excluded from the assets side**—The following amounts shown in the assets side of the balance-sheet shall not be treated as assets, namely :

- (a) any amount paid as advance tax under section 18-A of the Income-tax, Act, 1922 or under section 210 of the Income-tax Act, 1961;
- (b) any amount shown in the balance sheet which does not represent the value of any asset, i.e., prepaid expenses. Similarly the debit balance of profit and loss account or profit and loss appropriation account shall also be excluded from the total assets.

(2) **Amounts excluded from the liabilities side**—The following amounts shown as liabilities in the balance-sheet shall not be treated as liabilities, namely :—

- (a) the paid-up capital in respect of equity shares (the paid-up capital pertaining to preference shares will be treated as liability);
- (b) the amount set apart for payment of dividends on preference shares and equity shares where such dividends have not been declared before the valuation date at a general body meeting of the company;
- (c) reserves, by whatever name called, other than those set apart towards depreciation;
- (d) credit balance of the profit and loss account;
- (e) any amount representing provisions for taxation which is in excess of the tax payable on the book-profits of the company in accordance with the law applicable there to. Provision for payment of advance tax excluding the advance tax paid will be treated as a liability.
- (f) any sum representing contingent liabilities other than arrears of dividends payable in respect of cumulative preference shares.

Example 1 :

The following is the balance-sheet of a limited company whose shares are not quoted on any recognised stock-exchange. Calculate the market value of the share.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1976

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT Rs.	ASSETS	AMOUNT Rs.
Share Capital :			
6,000 Equity shares of Rs. 100 each	6,00,000	Fixed Assets	6,00,000
Reserves & Surplus	1,50,000	Current Assets	5,00,000
Secured Loans	2,50,000	Loans & Advance	1,00,000
Unsecured Loans	40,000		
Current Liabilities :			
Sundry creditors	1,00,000		
Proposed dividend	60,000		
Total	12,00,000	Total	12,00,000

The dividend was declared on the equity shares at a general body meeting of the company after the valuation date.

Solution :—

Total value of the assets as per balance-sheet		Rs.	12,00,000
Less—Liabilities shown in the Balance Sheet	Rs.	12,00,000	
Deduct the followings from the liabilities			
—Equity share capital	Rs.	6,00,000	
—Reserve & surplus	Rs.	1,50,000	
—Proposed dividend	Rs.	60,000	
		Rs. 8,10,000	Rs. 3,90,000
		Net assets	Rs. 8,10,000

Break-up value of each equity share = $\frac{8,10,000}{6,000}$ Rs. 135.00

Market value of each equity share = 85% of the break-up value
 $= \frac{85 \times 135}{100} = \text{Rs. } 114.75$

(b) Valuation of unquoted equity shares of investment companies other than those which are substantially holding companies : Investment company is a company whose total income consists mainly of income which, if it had been the income of an individual, would be regarded as unearned income. Banking and insurance companies will not be treated as investment companies.

The fair market value of the unquoted equity shares of investment companies shall be the average of (a) the break-up value of the shares based on the book value of the assets and liabilities disclosed in the balance-sheet, and (b) the capitalised value arrived at by applying a rate of yield of 9% of its maintainable profits. Maintainable profits of a company should be calculated as under :—

- (i) the book profits of the company for the five years immediately preceding the valuation date will be ascertained;
- (ii) adjustments will be made to the book profits of each of the said five years for all non-recurring and extraordinary items of income and expenditure and losses;
- (iii) adjustments will be made for expenditures, which are not of a revenue nature and are debited in the accounts and for receipts which are revenue receipts and are not accounted for in the profit and loss account;
- (iv) the development rebate, in case it is debited in the books of account, will be added back;
- (v) the appropriate tax liability of the company on the book profits so determined will be deducted;
- (vi) the profits required for paying dividends on shares with prior rights, *i. e.*, preference shares, shall be excluded;
- (vii) the average of the company's book profits, as adjusted above, will be determined.

The maintainable profits thus arrived at will be capitalised, as stated above, by adopting 9% rate of capitalisation.

Example :

X & Co. Ltd., an investment company being a company in which public are substantially interested (other than substantially holding company) whose shares are not listed in any recognised stock exchange. The Balance-Sheet as at 31.12.75 and Profit & Loss Account for the last five years are as under :—

X & CO. LTD.,

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1975

Liabilities	Amount Rs.	Assets	Amount Rs.
SHARE CAPITAL		FIXED ASSETS	50,000
5,000, 8% Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each	5,00,000	Investments	2,25,000
1,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	15,00,000	Current Assets	16,00,000
		Loans & Advances	18,00,000
Reserves & surplus	5,50,000		
Secured Loans	8,00,000		
Unsecured Loans	2,00,000		
Current Liabilities & Provisions	1,25,000		
Total	36,75,000	Total	36,75,000

Profit and Loss Account

(for the last five years)

Particulars	31st Dec. 1971	31st Dec. 1972	31st Dec. 1973	31st Dec. 1974	31st Dec. 1975	Particulars	31st Dec. 1971	31st Dec. 1972	31st Dec. 1973	31st Dec. 1974	31st Dec. 1975
To Opening stock	1260000	1350000	1450000	1500000	1700000	By Sales	500000	150000	260000	350000	500000
To Purchases	550000	210000	265000	515000	330000	By Closing Stock	1350000	1450000	1500000	1700000	1600000
To Establish- ment expen- ses	24000	26000	28000	30000	32000	By Interest	200000	220000	240000	230000	210000
To Director's Remuneration	6000	7000	8000	9000	9000	By Dividend	100000	150000	170000	180000	200000
To Travelling Expenses	2000	3000	3000	4000	4000	By Profit on sale of assets	NIL	NIL	20000	NIL	NIL
To Postage, Telegram & Telephone	2000	2000	3000	3000	3000						
To Stationery & Printing	2000	2000	3000	3000	3000						
To Advertise- ment	1000	NIL	1000	1500	NIL						
To Bank charges	1000	1000	1000	1500	2000						
To Interest on Loans	105000	115000	135000	125000	120000						
To Audit Fee	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000						
To Miscellaneous Expenses	3000	3000	4000	4000	5000						
To Embezzlement of money	NIL	NIL	25000	NIL	NIL						
To Depreciation	7000	6000	6000	5000	5000						
To Net Profit	186000	244000	257000	258000	296000						
	2150000	1970000	2190000	2460000	2510000		2150000	1970000	2190000	2460000	251000

To calculate the fair market value of the equity Shares of the Company.

COMPUTATION OF CAPITALISED VALUE*(Computation of maintainable profits)*

Net profit as per Profit & Loss Account	1,86,000	2,44,000	2,57,000	2,58,000	2,96,000
Add—Embezzlement of money	NIL	NIL	25,000	NIL	NIL
	1,86,000	2,44,000	2,82,000	2,58,000	2,96,000
Less—Profit on sale of assets	NIL	NIL	20,000	NIL	NIL
	1,86,000	2,44,000	2,62,000	2,58,000	2,96,000
Less—Income-tax liability on the profit so determined	71,033	88,935	92,400	86,625	1,01,640
	1,14,967	1,55,065	1,69,600	1,71,375	1,94,360
Less—Dividend on Preference Shares	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
	74,967	1,15,065	1,29,600	1,31,375	1,54,360
Total maintainable profit for the last five years			6,05,367		
Average profit			1,21,073		
Capitalised value @ 9% of average profit	= Rs. $\frac{1,21,073 \times 100}{9}$ = Rs. 13,45,256				
Capitalised value of one equity share	= Rs. $\frac{13,45,256}{1,50,000}$ = Rs. 8.97				

COMPUTATION OF BREAK UP VALUE

Total assets as per Balance Sheet			Rs. 36,75,000
Less—Liabilities			
Secured Loans	Rs. 8,00,000		
Unsecured Loans	Rs. 2,00,000		
Current Liabilities & Provisions	Rs. 1,25,000		Rs. 11,25,000
			Rs. 25,50,000
Less—Preference share capital			Rs. 5,00,000
			Rs. 20,50,000
Break-up value of assets			Rs. 20,50,000
Total number of equity shares			Rs. 1,50,000
Break-up value of each share	= Rs. $\frac{20,50,000}{1,50,000}$	= Rs. 13.67	
Fair Market value of each shares	= Rs. $\frac{8.97 + 13.67}{2}$	= Rs. 11.32	

(C) Valuation of unquoted equity shares of investment companies having wholly owned subsidiaries [C.B.D.T. Circular F. No. 319/16/73-W.T. dated 15-9-73]

The fair market value of unquoted shares of such companies will be determined as under :—

- (i) The value of a share of the parent investment company would have first to be determined on the basis that the parent investment company and its wholly owned subsidiary or subsidiaries were in fact one single company. This should be done by assimilating and consolidating the balance-sheets of the subsidiary companies with the balance-sheet of the parent investment company.
- (ii) "Maintainable profits" would have to be aggregated in respect of the parent investment company and its wholly owned subsidiary or subsidiaries. The capitalised value should then be arrived at by applying a rate of yield of nine per cent. to the aggregated "maintainable profits". The maintainable profits in respect of the parent investment company and its wholly-owned subsidiary company should be determined separately as per formula given above and then aggregated.

- (iii) The average of the value arrived at under (i) and (ii), above would be the fair market value of such shares.

(d) **Valuation of unquoted shares of investment companies which are substantially holding companies but not having any 100% subsidiaries [C.B.D.T. Circular No. 2 (W.T.) of 1957 at 31-10-67 and F. No. 319/16 (73-W.T.) dated 15-9-73] :** An investment company (not having any 100% subsidiary company) whose assets to the extent of 50% or more consist of shares in companies controlled by it, will be treated as a holding company. The fair market value of the shares of such companies will be determined by adding a premium of ten per cent. to the value of the shares arrived at on the basis of investment companies other than those which are substantially holding companies.

(e) **Valuation of unquoted equity shares of managing agency companies [C.B.D.T. Circular No. 2 (W.T.) of 1957 dated 31-10-1967]** A managing agency company is a company, the entire income of which or any part thereof is derived by way of managing agency. In case of such companies the fair market value of shares will be the higher of the value arrived at according to (a) the break-up value method based on the book value of assets and liabilities disclosed in the balance-sheet and (b) capitalisation of income method. The capitalised value of managing agency commission income will be taken as the present (*that is discounted*) worth of the net income from this source for the unexpired term of managing agency. For the purpose from the maintainable managing commission income (*determined on the lines stated for calculation of maintainable profit for the purpose of determining the fair value of unquoted equity shares of investment companies given herein before*) the proportionate tax liability will be deducted and the net commission for the unexpired term of managing agency will be calculated. The present worth of this income will be determined with reference to a compound interest @ 6% per annum. A table showing the present worth of the Re. 1 @ 6% rate of interest for years 1 to 20 is given below:—

TABLE
Present value of Re. 1 per annum at 6% interest

years				year			
6% Compound interest				6% Compound interest			
1	...	...	0.943	11	...	...	7.887
2	...	...	1.833	12	...	...	8.384
3	...	...	2.673	13	...	...	8.853
4	...	...	3.465	14	...	...	9.295
5	...	...	4.212	15	...	...	9.712
6	...	...	4.917	16	...	...	10.106
7	...	...	5.582	17	...	...	10.477
8	...	...	6.210	18	...	...	10.828
9	...	...	6.802	19	...	...	11.158
10	...	...	7.360	20	...	...	11.470

The maintainable non-commission income (*on the lines stated for calculation of maintainable profits for the purpose of determining the fair value of unquoted equity shares of investment companies given hereinbefore*) will be capitalised at 10% of capitalisation. The aggregate of the capitalised value of non-commission income and the present worth of the net managing agency income will give the total value of the shares of the company. The value of each share will be arrived at by dividing the total capitalised value by number of shares.

PART-II

RATES OF LAST EIGHT YEARS

RATES OF ANNUITY DEPOSIT

1

ASSESSMENT YEAR 1968-69

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| (i) In the case of any depositor whose total income does not exceed Rs. 15,000. | Nil |
| (ii) In the case of any depositor whose total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000.

Provided that the annuity deposit to be made shall in no case exceed half the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000. | 6% of the adjusted total income. |
| (iii) In the case of a depositor whose total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000.

Provided that the annuity deposit to be made shall in no case exceed the aggregate of the following sums, namely :—
(a) an amount calculated @ 6% on so much of the adjusted total income as does not exceed Rs. 20,000.
(b) one-half of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000. | 9% of the adjusted total income. |
| (iv) In the case of a depositor whose total income exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000.

Provided that the annuity deposit to be made shall in no case exceed the aggregate of the following sums, namely :—
(a) an amount calculated @ 9% on so much of the adjusted total income as does not exceed Rs. 40,000.
(b) one-half of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 40,000. | 12% of the adjusted total income. |
| (v) In the case of depositor whose total income exceeds Rs. 70,000.

Provided that the annuity deposit to be made shall in no case exceed the aggregate of the following sums, namely :—
(a) an amount calculated @ 12% on so much of the adjusted total income as does not exceed Rs. 70,000.
(b) one-half of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000. | 15% of the adjusted total income. |

Explanation : In this schedule, "total income" means total income computed in the manner laid down in the Income tax Act, 1961, without making any allowance under section 280 O of that Act.

- Note :** 1. An assessee having income not exceeding Rs. 25,000, has an option either to make the full annuity deposit or to make only the minimum annuity deposit at the rates given herein below :—
- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| (i) In the case of a depositor whose total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000.

Provided that the annuity deposit to be made shall in no case exceed half the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000. | 1% of the adjusted total income. |
| (ii) In the case of a depositor whose total income exceeds Rs. 20,000, but does not exceed Rs. 25,000.

Provided that the annuity deposit to be made shall in no case exceed the aggregate of the following sums, namely :—
(a) an amount calculated @ 1% on so much of the adjusted total income as does not exceed Rs. 20,000.
(b) the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000. | 1.5% of the adjusted total income. |
| (iii) In a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000, but does not exceed Rs. 27,060 an amount equal to the aggregate of the sum calculated at 1.5% on so much of the adjusted total income as does not exceed Rs. 25,000 and the sum by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000. | |
2. The annuity deposit scheme shall not apply in the case of individuals above 60 years of age on the last day of the previous year relevant to the assessment year 1968-69.
3. The annuity deposit scheme has been abolished from the assessment year 1969-70.

**RATES OF INCOME-TAX for Individuals, Hindu undivided families,
Unregistered firms and Association of persons other than companies etc.**

I N C O M E	A. Y. 1968-69	A. Y. 1969-70	A. Y. 1970-71	A. Y. 1971-72 to 1973-74	Assessment Year 1974-75		Assessment Year 1975-76	
					Individuals Unspeci- fied H.U.F. U.R.F. & A.O.P.	Specified H.U.F.	Individuals Unspeci- fied H.U.F. U.R.F. & A.O.P.	Specified H.U.F.
On the first Rs. 5,000	5%	5%	5%	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
On the next Rs. 1,000	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	17%	NIL	NIL
On the next Rs. 4,000	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	17%	12%	15%
On the next Rs. 5,000	15%	15%	17%	17%	17%	23%	15%	20%
On the next Rs. 5,000	20%	20%	23%	23%	23%	30%	20%	30%
On the next Rs. 5,000	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	40%	30%	40%
On the next Rs. 5,000	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	50%	40%	50%
On the next Rs. 10,000	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	60%	50%	60%
On the next Rs. 10,000	50%	50%	50%	60%	60%	70%	50%	60%
On the next Rs. 10,000	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	70%	60%	70%
On the next Rs. 10,000	60%	60%	60%	70%	70%	75%	60%	70%
On the next Rs. 10,000	65%	65%	65%	70%	70%	75%	70%	70%
On the next Rs. 20,000	65%	65%	65%	75%	75%	80%	70%	70%
On the next Rs. 1,00,000	65%	70%	70%	80%	80%	85%	70%	70%
On the next Rs. 50,000	65%	70%	70%	85%	85%	85%	70%	70%
On the balance	65%	75%	75%	85%	85%	85%	70%	70%

EXEMPTION LIMIT

For the A. Y. 1968-69 to 1970-71

No income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding the following limit in the case of a person, not being a non-resident :—

- (a) Rs. 7,000 in the case of every Hindu undivided family which as at the end of the previous year satisfies either of the following conditions namely :—
- (i) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not less than eighteen years of age ; or
- (ii) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not lineally descended one from the other and who are not lineally descended from any other living member of the family ;
- (b) Rs. 4,000 in every other case.

For the A. Y. 1971-72 to 1973-74

No income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding the following limit in the case of a person :—

- (a) Rs. 7,000 in the case of every Hindu undivided family which as at the end of previous year satisfies either of the following conditions namely :—
- (i) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not less than eighteen years of age ; or
- (ii) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not lineally descended one from the other and who are not lineally descended from any other living member of the family ;
- (b) Rs. 5,000 in every other case.

MARGINAL RELIEF

Where total income is twenty thousand rupees or less, the income-tax payable shall not exceed 40% of the amount by which the total income exceeds the maximum limits not liable to tax.

In the case of an Individual or a Hindu undivided family being a resident the income-tax computed at the rate hereinabove specified shall be reduced by so much of the amount specified hereunder, as does not exceed the amount of income-tax so computed:—

Classification	Assessment year		
	1868-69 to 1970-71		1971-72 to 1975-76
	(1) Without dependent parent or with dependent parent not falling in (2) Rs.	(2) with dependent parent as per note given below* Rs.	
Unmarried individual	125	145	Nil
Married individual who has no child mainly dependent on him or a Hindu undivided family which has no minor coparcener.	200	220	Nil
Married individual who has one child mainly dependent on him or a Hindu undivided family which has one minor coparcener mainly supported from the income of such family.	220	240	Nil
Married individual who has more than one child mainly dependent on him or a Hindu undivided family which has more than one minor coparcener mainly supported from the income of such family.	240	260	Nil

***PARENTS MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE**—for the assessment years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 the parent maintenance allowance shall be available to an individual whose total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000 and who has, during the previous year, incurred any expenditure for the maintenance of any one or more of his parents or grandparents mainly dependent on him, and the income of such parents or grand-parents from all sources in respect of the previous year relevant to the assessment year does not exceed Rs. 1,000.

SPOUSE ALLOWANCE—for the assessment year 1969-70, in the case of a married individual whose spouse has a total income exceeding Rs. 4,000, the deduction of the marriage allowance of Rs. 75 shall not be allowed.

Standard deduction of conveyance expenditure for salaried persons

[under section 16 (iv) 16 (i) of the income-tax Act, 1961]

Category of conveyance	Amount of standard deduction for every month or part of the month in respect of expenditure on travelling for the purpose of his employment				
	Assessment Year				1975-76
	1968-69 & 1969-70 Rs.	1970-71 Rs.	1971-72 Rs.	1972-73 to 1974-75 Rs.	
1. Motor cars : (owned by the assessee and used for the purpose of his employment)					1. If the employee is in receipt of a conveyance allowance or provided with a conveyance facility then he will be entitled to a deduction of Rs. 1,000 u/s 16 (i) from his salary income.
(a) where the amount of salary during the previous year does not exceed Rs. 15,000	150	200	200	200	
(b) where the salary exceed Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	200	200	200	200	
(c) where the salary exceeds Rs. 25,000	250	250	200	200	2. In other cases the deduction allowable will be as under :
2. Motor cycles, scooters or other moped :—(owned by the assessee and used for the purpose of his employment)	50	50	60	75	On the first of Rs. 10,000 of salary income 20%
3. Bicycles	5	5	35	50	On the next of Rs. 15,000 of salary income 10%
4. In any other case	at the discretion of I. T. O.	at the discretion of I. T. O.	35	50	The maximum deduction will be limited to Rs. 3,500.

**RATES OF SURCHARGE ON INCOME-TAX for individuals, Hindu undivided families
Unregistered firms and Association of persons other than Companies**

Assessment year 1968-69	Assessment years 1969-70 to 1971-72	Assessment years 1972-73 & 1973-74	Assessment year 1974-75
(1) Where the unearned income included in the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000, sur-charge shall be calculated on the difference between the amount of income-tax on the total unearned income and the amount of income-tax on a total income of Rs. 30,000, at the following rate, namely :- (i) on the difference upto Rs. 10,000 20% (ii) on the balance 25% (2) Where the earned income included in the total income exceeds Rs. 1 lakh, sur-charge shall be calculated on the difference between the amount of income-tax on the total earned income and the amount of income-tax on a total income of Rs. 1 lakh at the following rate, namely :- (i) on the difference upto Rs. 65,000 5% (ii) on the difference of next Rs. 65,000 10% (iii) on the balance 15% (3) Special sur-charge shall be levied @ 10% on the aggregate of following amounts, namely :- (i) the amount of income-tax computed at the rates given on page 3, and (ii) the aggregate of the amount of sur-charges as computed at the rates given in (1) and (2) above. Note :-In the case of an individual or a Hindu undivided family the income received by way of interest on any security of the Central or State Government or income received in respect of units from the Unit Trust of India, shall be excluded from unearned income and be added in earned income for the purpose of circulation of sur-charge on income-tax.	Sur-charge @ 10% on the amount of income-tax computed at the rates given on page 3.	Sur-charge on the amount of income-tax computed at the rates given on page 3, calculated at the following rates, namely :- (a) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 15,000 10% (b) in any other case 15% Provided that the amount of sur-charge payable shall, in no case, exceed the aggregate of the following sums, namely :- (i) an amount calculated @ 10% on the amount of income-tax on a total income of Rs. 15,000; and (ii) 40% of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000.	(1) In case of individuals, unspecified H. U. F., U. R. F. & A. O. P. other than companies. Sur-charge on the amount of income-tax computed at the rates given on page 3, calculated at the following rates, namely :- (a) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 15,000 10% (b) in any other case 15% Provided that the amount of sur-charge payable shall, in no case, exceed the aggregate of the following sums, namely :- (i) an amount calculated @ 10% on the amount of income-tax on a total income of Rs. 15,000 and (ii) 40% of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000. (2) In case of specified Hindu undivided family sur-charge @ 15% on the amount of income-tax computed at the rates given on page 3.
			Assessment year 1975-76 Sur-charge @ 10% on the amount of income-tax computed at the rates given on page 3.

DEDUCTIONS in respect of life insurance premia, contributions to provident fund, etc, u/s 80-A/80-C of the Income-tax Act, 1961

Deductions in respect of life insurance premiums, contributions to provident fund, deposits in 10 year or 15 year account under the Post Office Savings Bank (Cumulative Time Deposit) Rules, 1959 and subscriptions to Public Provident Fund Scheme, 1968.

Assessment year	Qualifying amounts
1968-69 to 1971-72	30% of the gross total income (before deduction of annuity deposit in the case of assessment year 1968-69) or Rs. 15 000 in the case of individuals and Rs. 30,000 in the case of Hindu undivided families or the amount actually paid; whichever is the least.
1972-73 to 1975-76	30% of the gross total income or Rs. 20,000 in the case of individuals and Rs. 30,000 in the case of Hindu undivided families or the amount actually paid; whichever is the least.

Amount of deduction	Assessment years 1968-69 to 1971-72	Assessment years 1972-73 & 1973-74	Assessment years 1974-75 & 1975-76
On the first Rs. 1,000 of qualifying amount	60%	100%	100%
On the next Rs. 1,000 of qualifying amount	60%	50%	100%
On the next Rs. 3,000 of qualifying amount	60%	50%	50%
On the balance of qualifying amount	50%	40%	40%

Conditions :

- (1) The life insurance premiums and deposit in cumulative time deposit accounts in Post Office Savings Bank and subscription to public provident fund are paid out of the income chargeable to income-tax.
- (2) The premiums paid in excess of 10% of the capital sum assured do not qualify for deduction. The restriction of 10% does not apply to deferred annuity policy.
- (3) (i) In case of an individual, premiums are paid to effect or to keep in force a policy of an insurance on the life :
 - (a) of the assessee or on the life of wife or husband of the assessee. *(Applicable for the assessment years 1968-69 and 1969-70)*
 - (b) of the assessee or on the life of the wife or husband or any child of the assessee. *(Applicable for the assessment years 1970-71 to 1975-76)*
- (ii) In case of a Hindu undivided family, the premiums are paid to effect or to keep in force a policy of an insurance on the life :
 - (a) of any male member of the family or of the wife of any such member. *(Applicable for the assessment years 1968-69 & 1969-70)*
 - (b) of any member of the family. *(Applicable for the assessment years 1970-71 to 1975-76)*
- (4) The employee's contributions to a recognised provident fund should not exceed 20% of his salary or Rs. 8,000, whichever is less.

RATES OF INCOME-TAX FOR REGISTERED FIRMS

INCOME OF REGISTERED FIRM	A. Y. 1968-69	A. Y. 1969-70	A. Y. 1970-71 to 1974-75	A. Y. 1975-76	
				Professional Firms	Business Firms
On the first Rs. 10,000 of total income	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
On the next Rs. 15,000 of total income	NIL	NIL	4%	4%	5%
On the next Rs. 25,000 of total income	6%	6%	6%	7%	7%
On the next Rs. 50,000 of total income	8%	12%	12%	13%	15%
On the balance of total income	12%	20%	20%	22%	24%

Note :—(1) Professional firms means firms having income at least 51% of total income from profession.
 (2) Business firms mean firms other than professional firms.

RATES OF SUR-CHARGE ON INCOME-TAX FOR REGISTERED FIRMS

Assessment years 1968-69 to 1971-72	Assessment years 1972-73 to 1974-75	Assessment year 1975-76
(1) In the case of registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than 51% of such total income, a sur-charge calculated @10% of the amount of income-tax computed at the rates herein above specified (2) In the case of any other registered firm, a sur-charge calculated @ 20% of the amount of income-tax computed at the rates herein above specified. and a special sur-charge calculated @ 10% on the aggregate of the following amounts, namely :— (i) the amount of income-tax computed at the rates given above; and (ii) the amount of the sur-charge calculated at the rates given above in (1) or (2), as the case may be.	(1) In the case of a registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than 51% of such total income, a sur-charge calculated @ 10% of the amount of income-tax computed at the rates herein above specified. (2) In the case of any other registered firm, a sur-charge calculated @ 20% of the amount of income-tax computed at the rates herein above specified. and a special sur-charge calculated @ 15% on the aggregate of the following amounts namely :— (i) the amount of income-tax computed at the rates given above; and (ii) the amount of sur-charge calculated at the rates given above in (1) or (2), as the case may be.	Sur-charge @ 10% on the amount of income-tax computed at the rates given above.

RATES OF INCOME-TAX FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Income	Assessment year 1968-69	Assessment year 1969-70
On the first Rs. 5,000 of total income	5 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀	5 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
On the next Rs. 5,000 of total income	10 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀	10 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
On the next Rs. 5,000 of total income	15 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀	15 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
On the next Rs. 5,000 of total income	20 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀	20 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
On the next Rs. 5,000 of total income	25 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀	25 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
On the balance of total income	41 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀	40 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
Provided that (i) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income not exceeding Rs. 4,000; and (ii) where the total income is Rs. 20,000 or less, the income-tax payable shall not exceed 40% of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 4,000.		

Income	Assessment years 1970-71 & 1971-72	Assessment years 1972-73 to 1975-76
On the first Rs. 10,000 of total income	15 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀	15 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
On the next Rs. 10,000 of total income	25 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀	25 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
On the balance of total income	40 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀	40 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀

RATES OF SUR-CHARGE ON INCOME-TAX FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Assessment year 1968-69	Assessment years 1969-70 to 1971-72	Assessment years 1972-73 to 1974-75
(1) Where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000, a sur-charge calculated @ 6½% of the amount of difference between the income-tax computed at the rates given hereinabove and the income-tax computed in respect of a total income of Rs. 25,000; and (2) A special sur-charge calculated @ 10% on the aggregate of the following amounts, namely :— (i) the income-tax computed at the rates given above; and (ii) the amount of the sur-charge calculated in accordance with clause (1) above.	A sur-charge calculated @ 10% on the amount of income-tax computed at the rates given hereinabove.	A sur-charge calculated @ 15% on the amount of income-tax computed at the rates given hereinabove.
		Assessment year 1975-76 A sur-charge calculated @ 10% on the amount of income-tax computed at the rates given herein above.

Note : For deduction in respect of co-operative societies, please refer the relevant chapter in this publication.

INCOME-TAX ON COMPANIES

In the case of a domestic company (a company which has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payments of dividends within India in accordance with the provisions of section 194) in which the public are substantially interested (widely held—a section 108 company)	Rate per cent.				
	Assessment year 1968-69	Assessment years 1969-70 to 1971-72	Assessment year 1972-73	Assessment year 1973-74	Assessment years 1974-75 & 1975-76
Income-tax on total income—					
(i) In a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 50,000, of the total income	45	45	45	45	45
(ii) In a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000, but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000, of the total income	55	55	55	55	45
(iii) In a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000, of the total income	55	55	55	55	55
Marginal relief—					
A. Y. 1968-69 to 1973-74					
In a case where the total income of the company exceeds Rs. 50,000, the income-tax payable shall not exceed the aggregate of—					
(a) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 50,000 (the income of Rs. 50,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and					
(b) 80% of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 50,000					
A. Y. 1974-75 & 1975-76					
In a case where the total income of the company exceeds Rs. 1,00,000, the income-tax payable shall not exceed the aggregate of—					
(a) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 1,00,000 (the income of Rs. 1,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and					
(b) 80% of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000					
Income-tax on dividends—					
On so much of the total income as does not exceed the relevant amount of distributions of dividends by the company					
<i>Explanation :</i> The expression "the relevant amount of distributions of dividends" means the aggregate of the following amounts, namely :—					
Relevant to the A. Y. 68-69					
(a) the amount, if any, by which the "relevant amount of distributions of dividends" by the company as computed in accordance with <i>Explanation</i> relevant to the assessment year 1967-68, exceeds its total income (reduced by the amount of capital gains, if any, relating to capital assets other than short-term capital gains included therein) assessable for the assessment year 1967-68; and					
(b) so much of the amount of the dividends other than dividends on preference shares, declared or distributed by the company during the previous year as exceeds 10% of its paid-up equity share capital as on the 1st day of the previous year.					
Sur-charge on income-tax—					
The amount of income-tax computed at the rate herein before specified shall be increased by a sur-charge on such income-tax					
	nil	nil	2½	5	5

In the case of a domestic company (a company which has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment of dividends within India in accordance with the provisions of section 194) in which the public are not substantially interested (Closely held-attracting the provisions of section 104 in specified cases)	Rate per cent					
	Assessment year 1968-69	Assessment years 1969-70 to 1971-72	Assessment year 1972-73	Assessment year 1973-74	Assessment year 1974-75	Assessment year 1975-76
Income-tax on total income—						
(1) In the case of an industrial company (a company which is mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining)						
(i) For A. Y. 1968-69 to A. Y. 1974-75						
(a) on the first Rs. 2,00,000 of total income	55	55	55	55	55	—
(b) on the next Rs. 8,00,00 of total income	55	55	55	60	60	—
(c) on the balance, if any, of the total income	60	60	60	60	60	—
(ii) For A. Y. 1975-76						
(a) Where the total income does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000/-	—	—	—	—	—	55
(b) Where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000/-	—	—	—	—	—	60
Marginal Relief— In a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000/- the income tax payable shall not exceed the aggregate of						
(i) the income tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 2,00,000/- (the income of Rs. 2,00,000/- for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and						
(ii) 80% of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000/-						
2. In any other case.	65	65	65	65	65	65
Income-tax on dividends—						
In the case of a company as is referred to in clause (iii) of sub-section (2) or clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (4) of section 104 or such a company as is exempt from the operation of section 104 by a notification issued under the provisions of sub-section (3) of that section—						
on so much of the total income as does not exceed the relevant amount of distributions of dividends by the company.	7½	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Explanation : The expression "the relevant amount of distributions of dividends" means the aggregate of the following amounts, namely :—						
Relevant to the A. Y. 1968-69						
(a) the amount, if any, by which the "relevant amount of distributions of dividends" by the company as computed in accordance with <i>Explanation</i> relevant to the assessment year 1967-68, exceeds its total income (reduced by the amount of capital gains, if any, relating to capital assets other than short-term capital gains included therein) assessable for the assessment year 1967-68; and						
(b) so much of the amount of the dividends, other than dividends on preference shares, declared or distributed by the company during the previous year as exceeds 10% of its paid-up equity share capital as on the 1st day of the previous year.						
Sur-charge on income-tax						
The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a sur-charge on such income-tax.	nil	nil	2½	5	5	5

In the case of a company other than a domestic company (a company which is neither an Indian company nor a company which has made prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment of dividends within India)—a foreign company—

Income-tax on total income—

(i) On so much of the total income as consists of—

- (a) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March 1961, or
- (b) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February 1964, and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government.

(ii) On the balance, if any, of the total income.

Sur-charge on income-tax—

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a sur-charge on such income-tax.

Rate per cent.			
Assessment year 1968-69	Assessment year 1969-70 to 1971-72	Assessment year 1972-73	Assessment year 1973-74 to 1975-76
50	50	50	50
70	70	70	70
nil	nil	2½	5

ADDITIONAL INCOME-TAX (PENAL TAXATION) ON THE UNDISTRIBUTED PROFITS & GAINS OF CERTAIN CLOSELY HELD COMPANIES

Under section 104 of the Income-tax Act an additional (penal) income-tax is levied on certain closely held companies where in respect of any previous year the profits and gains distributed as dividends within the twelve months immediately following the expiry of that previous year are less than the statutory percentage of the distributable income of the company of that previous year.

Type of the company	Assessment years 1968-69 to 1975-76
Rates of additional income-tax—	
(i) In the case of an Investment company.	50%
(ii) In the case of a trading company.	37%
(iii) In the case of any other company.	25%
On the distributable income as reduced by the amount of the dividends actually distributed.	
Statutory percentage of the distributable income of the company—	
1. In the case of an investment company other than an investment company carrying on industrial activities [s. 109(iii)(1)]	90%
2. In the case of an Indian company being partly industrial and not covered under s. 104(4)(a)	
(a) In relation to its industrial activities (s. 109(iii)(3)(a))	nil
(b) In relation to the remaining part of its gross total income :	
(i) If it is an investment company or a company which satisfies the conditions specified in s. 109(iii)(4)(a) [s. 109(iii)(3)(b)(1)];	90%
(ii) In any other case [s. 109(iii)(3)(b)(2)].	60%
3. In the case of any other company not referred to above—	
(a) In the case of a trading company whose "accumulated profits and reserves" : exceed the paid-up capital of the company (including loan raised from shareholders) or the value of the fixed assets as shown in the books of the company whichever is greater (s. 109(iii)(4)(a)).	90%
(b) In the case of a non-trading company whose "accumulated profits and reserves" exceed twice the amounts of the paid-up capital of the company (including loan raised from share-holders) or the value of the fixed assets as shown in the books of the company, whichever is greater (s. 109(iii)(4)(a)).	90%
(c) In any other case (s. 109(iii)(4)(b)).	60%

RATES OF COMPANIES (Profits) SUR-TAX

Assessment year 1968-69

On the amount by which the chargeable profits exceed the amount of the statutory deduction... .. 35%

Provided that where in the case of an Indian company or a company which has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payments of dividends within India, and

- (i) which is such a company as is referred in section 108 of the Income-tax Act, and
- (ii) whose paid-up share capital (subscribed and paid for in cash) as on the last day of the previous year, is not less than 25% of the amount of the capital as computed under the Second Schedule to the Companies (Profits) Sur-tax Act, 1964

the aggregate of—

- (a) the amount of income-tax payable by the company in respect of its total income of the previous year under the provisions of the Income-tax Act after making allowance for any relief, rebate or deduction in respect of income-tax to which the company is entitled under provisions of the said Act or the annual Finance Act; and
- (b) the amount of sur-tax computed in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Paragraph,

exceeds the amount calculated at 70% of the total income of the company, the amount of such excess shall be deducted from the amount of sur-tax referred to in clause (b) above and the balance shall be the amount of the sur-tax payable by the company.

Assessment years
1968-70 to 1971-72

On the amount by which the chargeable profits exceed the amount of the statutory deduction ... 25%

Assessment years 1972-73
to 1974-75

Sur-tax shall be charged on the amount (hereinafter referred to as the chargeable amount) by which the chargeable profits exceed the amount of the statutory deduction at the following rates, namely:—

- (i) on so much of the chargeable amount as does not exceed 5% of the amount of capital as computed in accordance with the Second Schedule 25%
- (ii) on the balance, if any, of the chargeable amount ... 30%

Assessment year 1975-76

Sur-tax shall be charged on the amount (hereinafter referred to as the chargeable amount) by which the chargeable profits exceed the amount of the statutory deduction at the following rates, namely :—

- (i) on so much of the chargeable amount as does not exceed 5% of the amount of capital as computed in accordance with the Second Schedule 25%
- (ii) on the balance, if any, of the chargeable amount 40%

TAX ON CAPITAL GAINS IN CASE OF ASSESSEES OTHER THAN COMPANIES

Assessment years 1968-69 to 1971-72	Assessment years 1972-73 to 1974-75	Assessment year 1975-76
(1) Short-term capital gain is taxed at the same rate as other income. The same remains included in total income. (2) In respect of long-term capital gains, there shall be allowed in computing the total income of the assessee— (i) where the gross total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000 or where the long-term capital gains do not exceed Rs. 5,000— a deduction equal to the whole of such capital gains. (ii) in any other case— a deduction equal to Rs. 5,000 as increased by a sum equal to 40% of the amount by which the long-term capital gains relating to land and buildings exceed Rs. 5,000, and equal to 65% of any other capital gains: Provided that in the event of capital gains arising out of land and buildings being less than Rs. 5,000, the unabsorbed portion of the basic deduction of Rs. 5,000 would be deducted out of other capital gains.	(1) Short-term capital gain is taxed at the same rate as other income. The same remains included in total income. (2) In respect of long-term capital gains, there shall be allowed in computing the total income of the assessee— (i) where the gross total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000 or where the long-term capital gains do not exceed Rs. 5,000— a deduction equal to the whole of such capital gains. (ii) in any other case a deduction equal to Rs. 5,000 as increased by a sum equal to 35% of the amount by which the long-term capital gains relating to land and buildings exceed Rs. 5,000, and equal to 50% of any other capital gains: Provided that in the event of capital gains arising out of land and buildings being less than Rs. 5,000, the unabsorbed portion of the basic deduction of Rs. 5,000 would be deducted out of other capital gains.	(1) Short-term capital gain is taxed at the same rate as other income. The same remains included in total income. (2) In respect of long-term capital gains, there shall be allowed in computing the total income of the assessee— (i) Where the gross total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000, or where the long-term capital gains do not exceed Rs. 5,000— a deduction equal to the whole of such capital gains. (ii) In any other case, a deduction equal to Rs. 5,000 as increased by a sum equal to 25% of the amount by which the long-term capital gains relating to land and buildings exceed Rs. 5,000, and equal to 40% of any other capital gains: Provided that in the event of capital gains arising out of land and buildings being less than Rs. 5,000, the unabsorbed portion of the basic deduction of Rs. 5,000 would be deducted out of other capital gains.

TAX ON CAPITAL GAINS IN CASE OF COMPANIES

Assessment years 1968-69 to 1971-72	Assessment years 1972-73 to 1974-75	Assessment year 1975-76
(1) Short-term capital gains do not get any concessional rate of tax, but included in the income of the company. (2) Long-term capital gains are assessed to tax at the following rates, namely :— (i) 40% on capital gains arising out of transactions in real estate, i. e., relating to land and buildings or any right in building or land; and (ii) 30% on the balance of long-term capital gains.	(1) Short-term capital gains do not get any concessional rate of tax, but included in the income of the company. (2) Long-term capital gains are assessed to tax at the following rates, namely :— (i) 45% on capital gains arising out of transactions in real estate, i. e., relating to land and buildings or any right in building or land; and (ii) 35% on the balance of long-term capital gains.	(1) Short-term capital gains do not get any concessional rate of tax, but included in the income of the company. (2) Long-term capital gains relating to land & building or any right therein are assessed to tax at the following rates, namely :— (i) in case of widely-held companies having taxable income not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh (other than long term capital gains) 47% (ii) In other cases 55% (3) Long-term capital gains relating to other assets 45%

Net wealth	Rate of tax		
	Assessment year 1968-69	Assessment years 1969-70 & 1970-71	Assessment year 1971-72
In the case of every individual—			
On the first Rs. 1,00,000 of net wealth	nil	nil	nil
On the next Rs. 4,00,000 of net wealth	0.5%	0.5%	1%
On the next Rs. 5,00,000 of net wealth	1.0%	1.0%	2%
On the next Rs. 5,00,000 of net wealth	2.0%	2.5%	3%
On the next Rs. 5,00,000 of net wealth	2.0%	2.5%	4%
On the balance of net wealth	2.5%	3.0%	5%
In the case of every Hindu undivided family—			
On the first Rs. 2,00,000 of net wealth	nil	nil	nil
On the next Rs. 3,00,000 of net wealth	0.5%	0.5%	1%
On the next Rs. 5,00,000 of net wealth	1.0%	1.0%	2%
On the next Rs. 5,00,000 of net wealth	2.0%	2.5%	3%
On the next Rs. 5,00,000 of net wealth	2.0%	2.5%	4%
On the balance of net wealth	2.5%	3.0%	5%

Net wealth	Rate of tax				
	A. Y. 1972-73 & 1973-74	Assessment year 1974-75		Assessment Year 1975-76	
	For individuals and H.U.F.	For individuals & un-specified H.U.F.	For Specified H.U.F.	For individuals & un-specified H.U.F.	For Specified H.U.F.
In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family—					
On the first Rs. 5,00,000 of net wealth	1%	1%	2%	1%	3%
On the next Rs. 5,00,000 of net wealth	2%	2%	3%	3%	4%
On the next Rs. 5,00,000 of net wealth	3%	3%	3%	4%	8%
On the balance of net wealth	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
Exemption limit :					
No wealth-tax shall be payable where the net wealth does not exceed the following limit, namely :—					
(a) Rs. 1,00,000 in the case of an individual;					
(b) Rs. 2,00,000 in the case of a Hindu undivided family,					
Marginal relief :					
The wealth-tax payable shall in no case exceed 10% of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds the limit not liable to tax (i.e., Rs. 1,00,000 in the case of an individual and Rs. 2,00,000 in the case of a Hindu undivided family).					

RATES OF ADDITIONAL WEALTH-TAX

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family, where the net wealth of the individual or Hindu undivided family includes the value of any asset, being building or land, other than business premises) or any right in such building or land, situated in an urban area (such asset being hereinafter in this Part referred to as urban asset) on the total value of urban assets as computed in accordance with the rules under— Paragraph B of the Schedule	Assessment years 1968-69 to 1970-71	Assessment years 1971-72 to 1975-76
	On the first Rs. 2,00,000 of the total value of urban assets On the next Rs. 3,00,000 of the total value of urban assets On the next Rs. 2,00,000 of the total value of urban assets On the next Rs. 3,00,000 of the total value of urban assets On the next Rs. 2,00,000 of the total value of urban assets On the next Rs. 5,00,000 of the total value of urban assets On the balance of the total value of urban assets	On the first Rs. 2,00,000 of the total value of urban assets On the next Rs. 3,00,000 of the total value of urban assets On the next Rs. 2,00,000 of the total value of urban assets On the next Rs. 3,00,000 of the total value of urban assets On the next Rs. 2,00,000 of the total value of urban assets On the next Rs. 5,00,000 of the total value of urban assets On the balance of the total value of urban assets

RATES OF GIFT-TAX

Value of all taxable gifts	Assessment years 1968-69 to 1970-71	Assessment years 1971-72 to 1975-76
On the first Rs. 15,000 of the value of all taxable gifts	5%	5%
On the next Rs. 5,000 of the value of all taxable gifts	8%	5%
On the next Rs. 20,000 of the value of all taxable gifts	8%	10%
On the next Rs. 10,000 of the value of all taxable gifts	10%	10%
On the next Rs. 40,000 of the value of all taxable gifts	10%	15%
On the next Rs. 10,000 of the value of all taxable gifts	15%	15%
On the next Rs. 40,000 of the value of all taxable gifts	15%	20%
On the next Rs. 50,000 of the value of all taxable gifts	17½%	20%
On the next Rs. 10,000 of the value of all taxable gifts	20%	20%
On the next Rs. 1,40,000 of the value of all taxable gifts	20%	25%
On the next Rs. 1,50,000 of the value of all taxable gifts	25%	25%
On the next Rs. 10,000 of the value of all taxable gifts	30%	25%
On the next Rs. 4,90,000 of the value of all taxable gifts	30%	30%
On the next Rs. 10,000 of the value of all taxable gifts	40%	30%
On the next Rs. 4,90,000 of the value of all taxable gifts	40%	40%
On the next Rs. 10,000 of the value of all taxable gifts	50%	40%
On the next Rs. 5,00,000 of the value of all taxable gifts	50%	50%
On the balance of the value of all taxable gifts	50%	75%
Basic exemption u/s 5 (2)	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 5,000

RATES OF ESTATE DUTY

Principal Value	Rates applicable from 1st April, 1966 to 31st March, 1976
A. In the case of any property which passes or is deemed to pass on the date of the deceased—	
On the first Rs. 50,000 of the principal value of the estate	nil
On the next Rs. 50,000 " " " "	4%
On the next Rs. 1,00,000 " " " "	10%
On the next Rs. 1,50,000 " " " "	15%
On the next Rs. 1,50,000 " " " "	25%
On the next Rs. 5,00,000 " " " "	30%
On the next Rs. 5,00,000 " " " "	40%
On the next Rs. 5,00,000 " " " "	50%
On the balance of the principal value of estate	85%
B. In the case of shares or debentures held by the deceased in any such company as is referred to in section 20-A—	
(1) if the principal value of the shares or debentures does not exceed Rs. 5,000.	nil
(2) if the principal value of the shares or debentures exceeds Rs. 5,000.	7½%

SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS FOR WEALTH-TAX PURPOSES

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CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Paid up per share Rs.	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share Rs.	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76				Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
2.66%	1976	Bg	92.00	92.00	92.00	4.75%	1981	M	99.75	99.75	99.75
2.75%	1976	B	97.40	97.75	98.75	4.75%	1989	B	88.80	88.80	88.75
2.75%	1976	M	83.50	83.50	83.50	4.75%	1989	M	88.80	88.80	88.80
2.75%	1976 Loan	C	95.90	95.90	97.75	4.75%	1989	Bg	93.05	93.05	93.05
3.00%	Non-Terminable	BG	59.50	59.50	59.50	4.75%	1989 Loan	C	88.70	88.70	88.75
3.00%	Non-Terminable	C	58.10	58.10	58.60	5.00%	1979	Bg	99.50	99.50	99.50
3.00%	Non-Terminable	B	59.00	59.00	59.50	5.00%	1979	M	98.70	98.70	98.70
3.00%	1986 or Later	M	60.00	60.20	60.00	5.00%	1979	D	98.80	98.80	98.80
3.00%	1986 or Later	Bg	59.75	59.75	59.75	5.00%	1981 National Defence Bonds	M	97.27	97.27	97.12
3.00%	1986 or Later (Con 1946)	B	60.00	60.00	60.00	5.00%	1979	C	98.65	98.65	98.65
3.00%	1986 Paper	M	58.75	58.75	58.75	5.00%	1979	B	98.75	98.85	98.80
3.00%	1986 Loan	C	59.95	59.95	60.00	5.00%	1981 National Defence Loan	D	97.15	97.15	97.15
3.75%	1974 Loan	C	99.65	99.65	-	5.00%	1981 National Defence Bonds	B	97.10	97.10	97.10
4.00%	1974 Loan	C	99.20	99.20	-	5.00%	1981 National Defence Bonds	C	97.20	97.20	96.95
4.00%	1979	M	95.35	95.35	95.35	5.00%	1981 National Defence Bonds	Bg	100.00	100.00	100.00
4.00%	1979	B	95.40	95.35	95.35	5.00%	1982	D	96.55	99.55	99.55
4.00%	1979	D	95.40	95.04	95.04	5.00%	1982	Bg	100.00	100.00	100.00
4.00%	1979 Loan	C	95.25	95.40	96.65	5.00%	1982	B	96.55	96.55	96.75
4.00%	1979	Bg	95.65	95.65	95.65	5.00%	1982 Loan	C	96.60	96.55	96.55
4.00%	1980	M	93.75	93.75	93.80	5.00%	1982	M	96.50	96.50	96.87
4.00%	1980	Bg	94.25	94.25	94.25	5.00%	1983	D	95.80	95.80	95.80
4.00%	1980	B	93.80	93.85	93.75	5.00%	1983	M	95.75	95.75	95.75
4.00%	1980 Loan	C	93.70	92.20	93.80	5.00%	1983	B	95.80	95.80	95.80
4.00%	1980	D	93.80	93.80	93.80	5.00%	1983 Loan	C	95.90	95.90	95.90
4.00%	1981 Loan	C	91.60	92.20	92.20	5.00%	1983	Bg	99.65	99.65	99.65
4.00%	1981	D	92.30	92.30	92.30	5.00%	1984	M	95.17	95.22	95.22
4.00%	1981	B	92.30	92.35	92.40	5.00%	1984	D	95.10	95.10	95.10
4.00%	1981	M	96.32	96.32	96.32	5.00%	1984	M	99.50	99.50	99.50
4.00%	1981	Bg	93.60	93.60	93.60	5.00%	1984	Bg	99.60	99.60	99.60
4.25%	1975 Loan	C	99.40	99.40	99.40	5.00%	1984	B	95.10	95.10	95.10
4.25%	1976	M	99.25	99.25	99.25	5.00%	1984 Loan	C	95.15	95.05	95.05
4.25%	1976	B	99.55	99.95	99.70	5.00%	1984	Bg	99.50	99.50	99.50
4.25%	1976 Loan	C	99.20	99.20	99.20	5.00%	1988	D	100.80	100.80	100.80
4.25%	1981 Loan	C	96.25	96.25	96.25	5.00%	1993	D	98.60	98.60	98.60
4.25%	1976	Bg	99.25	99.25	99.25	5.25%	1978	D	100.05	100.05	100.05
4.50%	1977	M	99.25	99.25	99.25	5.25%	1978	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
4.50%	1977	B	98.75	98.65	98.85	5.25%	1978	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
4.50%	1977	Bg	99.45	99.45	99.45	5.25%	1978	C	100.05	100.05	100.05
4.50%	1977 Loan	C	98.45	98.45	98.45	5.25%	1978	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
4.50%	1979 B.C. Bonds	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.25%	1978	Bg	100.00	100.00	100.00
4.50%	1979 B.C. Bonds	Bg	97.30	97.30	97.30	5.25%	1986	M	95.42	95.42	95.65
4.50%	1979	B	96.70	96.70	97.60	5.25%	1986	D	95.30	95.30	95.30
4.50%	1985	Bg	92.95	92.95	92.95	5.25%	1986	B	95.45	95.45	95.45
4.50%	1985 Loan	C	89.95	89.95	90.50	5.25%	1986 Loan	C	95.55	95.55	95.45
4.50%	1985	D	90.60	90.60	90.60	5.25%	1986	Bg	100.00	100.00	100.00
4.50%	1985	M	89.95	89.95	89.95	5.25%	1986 National Defence Loan	D	95.30	95.30	95.30
4.50%	1985	B	90.55	90.55	90.55	5.25%	1986 National Defence Bonds	M	95.32	95.32	95.35
4.50%	1986	B	88.95	89.65	89.65	5.25%	1986 National Defence Bonds	B	95.10	95.10	95.10
4.50%	1986	M	89.60	89.60	89.60	5.25%	1986 National Defence Bonds	Bg	100.05	100.05	100.05
4.50%	1986	Bg	92.45	92.45	92.45	5.25%	1987	M	95.00	95.00	95.00
4.50%	1986	D	89.65	89.65	89.65	5.25%	1987	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
4.50%	1986 Loan	C	89.45	89.45	89.60	5.25%	1987	D	94.90	94.90	94.90
4.75%	1978 Loan	C	98.60	98.60	98.60	5.25%	1987	B	94.85	94.85	94.85
4.75%	1978	B	98.60	98.60	98.80	5.25%	1987 Loan	C	95.00	95.00	94.95
4.75%	1978	M	98.77	98.60	98.60	5.25%	1988 Loan	C	94.25	94.25	94.25
4.75%	1978	Bg	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.25%	1988	B	94.15	94.15	94.20
4.75%	1978	D	98.65	98.65	98.65	5.25%	1988	D	-	100.00	100.00
4.75%	1979	Bg	100.05	100.05	100.05	5.25%	1988	D	94.20	94.20	94.20
4.75%	1979 Loan	C	94.60	98.80	98.00	5.25%	1988	M	94.32	94.32	94.26
4.75%	1979	D	97.90	97.90	97.90	5.25%	1988	Bg	99.55	99.55	99.55
4.75%	1979	B	97.90	97.85	97.85	5.50%	1982	Bg	99.40	99.40	99.40
4.75%	1979	M	98.02	98.02	98.02	5.50%	1982	M	99.40	99.40	99.40
4.75%	1980	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.50%	1982	B	99.55	99.50	99.45
4.75%	1980	D	97.20	97.20	97.20	5.50%	1985	D	98.05	98.05	98.05
4.75%	1980	Bg	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.50%	1985	C	98.25	97.95	98.80
4.75%	1980 Loan	C	96.95	96.95	96.95	5.50%	1985	M	98.17	98.02	98.05
4.75%	1980	B	97.25	97.15	97.15	5.50%	1985	B	98.05	98.05	98.05
4.75%	1981	B	96.15	96.15	96.10	5.50%	1990	M	95.22	95.35	95.20
4.75%	1981	M	97.32	97.32	97.32	5.50%	1990	B	95.10	95.10	95.05
4.75%	1981	D	96.15	96.15	96.15	5.50%	1990 Loan	C	95.10	95.05	95.15

Note:— Ahmedabad=A, Bombay=B, Bangalore=Bg, Calcutta=C, Delhi=D, Hyderabad=H, Madras=M, Exchange=Ex, and Issue Price=*

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (Contd.)

	Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
				Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76				Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76
				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
5.50%	1990		Bg	101.20	101.20	101.20	6.00%	1984 Loan	C	99.75	99.75	99.75
5.50%	1991		B	94.15	94.15	94.50	6.00%	1988	B	100.80	100.85	100.85
5.50%	1991		M	102.67	102.67	102.67	6.00%	1988	M	100.92	100.80	100.92
5.50%	1991		C	94.25	94.25	94.30	6.00%	1988	M	100.17	100.17	100.17
5.50%	1991		Bg	101.00	101.00	101.00	6.00%	1988	Bg	100.00	100.00	100.00
5.50%	1992		D	93.65	93.65	93.65	6.00%	1988 Loan	C	100.80	100.20	100.85
5.50%	1992		Bg	100.60	100.60	100.60	6.00%	1993	M	98.66	98.66	98.66
5.50%	1992 Loan		C	93.65	93.70	93.65	6.00%	1993	Bg	98.50	98.50	98.50
5.50%	1992		B	93.65	93.70	93.70	6.00%	1993	B	98.60	98.65	99.00
5.50%	1992		M	93.77	93.65	93.77	6.00%	1993 Loan	C	98.60	98.60	98.60
5.50%	1995		M	92.07	92.07	92.07						
5.50%	1995		B	92.25	92.25	92.25						
5.50%	1995		Bg	99.35	99.35	99.35						
5.50%	1995 Loan		C	92.00	92.00	92.00						
5.50%	1999		M	89.80	89.80	89.80	6.00%	1998	M	96.45	96.45	96.53
5.50%	1999 Loan		C	89.65	89.75	89.65	6.00%	1998 Loan	C	96.40	96.40	96.45
5.50%	1999		B	89.90	90.25	91.00	6.00%	1998	Bg	96.60	96.60	96.60
5.50%	1999		Bg	98.30	98.30	98.30	6.00%	1998	B	96.35	96.35	96.40
5.50%	1999 B.C. Bonds		Bg	96.75	96.75	96.75	6.00%	1998	D	96.35	96.35	96.35
5.50%	1999		B	93.50	90.25	90.50	6.25%	1996	B	-	100.00	100.10
5.50%	1999		D	89.75	89.75	89.75	6.25%	1996	M	-	100.00	100.15
5.50%	1999 B.C. Bonds		M	97.30	97.30	97.30	6.25%	1996	C	-	-	100.15
5.50%	2000		M	89.10	89.10	89.10	6.25%	1997	B	99.95	100.10	100.05
5.50%	2000		B	89.50	89.40	89.60	6.25%	1997	M	99.85	99.80	99.80
5.50%	2000 Loan		C	89.15	89.05	89.70	6.25%	1997	D	99.75	99.75	99.75
5.50%	2000		Bg	97.60	97.60	97.60	6.25%	1997	Bg	100.00	100.00	100.00
5.75%	1986 National Defence Bonds		C	95.35	95.30	95.30	6.25%	1997 Loan	C	99.80	100.00	100.10
5.75%	2001		B	91.75	91.75	91.75	6.50%	1977 Gold Bonds	Bg	124.00	124.00	124.00
5.75%	2001		M	91.80	91.80	91.80	6.50%	1977 Gold Bonds	B	105.00	105.00	103.00
5.75%	2001		Bg	100.15	100.15	100.15	6.50%	1990	D	95.10	95.10	95.10
5.75%	2001 Loan		C	91.25	91.25	91.25	6.50%	2003	Bg	100.15	100.15	100.15
5.75%	2001 National Defence		C	91.60	91.60	91.65	6.50%	2003	B	100.15	100.35	100.40
5.75%	2001 National Defence		Bg	100.10	100.10	100.10	6.50%	2003	D	100.15	100.15	100.15
5.75%	2001 National Defence		M	91.70	91.70	91.70	6.50%	2003 Loan	C	100.20	100.35	100.40
5.75%	2001 National Defence		B	91.75	91.75	91.90	6.50%	2003	M	100.20	100.25	100.50
5.75%	2002		M	91.35	91.35	91.35	7.00%	1977 Gold Bonds	C	107.00	107.00	107.00
5.75%	2002		Bg	91.25	91.25	91.32	7.00%	1977 Gold Bonds	M	115.30	105.10	105.10
5.75%	2002		B	91.40	91.75	91.60	7.00%	1980 Gold Bonds	B	110.00	110.00	108.00
5.75%	2002		C	91.30	91.30	91.45	7.00%	1980 Gold Bonds	M	113.50	113.50	113.50
5.75%	2003		B	99.35	91.10	91.50	7.00%	1980 Gold Bonds	Bg	125.00	125.00	125.00
5.75%	2003		M	91.20	91.20	91.20	7.00%	1980 National Defence Gold Bonds	M	285.00	285.00	270.00
5.75%	2003 Loan		C	91.20	91.25	91.35		National Defence Gold Bonds	B	288.00	295.00	310.00
5.75%	2003		Bg	100.10	100.10	100.10		1980 National Defence Gold Bonds	Bg	255.00	255.00	255.00
5.75%	2003		M	100.00	100.00	100.00		1980 National Defence Gold Bonds	C	289.00	289.00	294.00
5.75%	2003		M	100.00	100.00	100.00		(10qm)				

Note :- Ahmedabad=A, Bombay=B, Bangalore=Bg, Calcutta=C, Delhi=D, Hyderabad=H, Madras=M, Exchange=Ex, and Issue Price=°

STATE LOANS

Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divali S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76				Divali S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
	ANDHRA PRADESH										
4.50%	1974	C	99.15	99.15		4.75%	1976	C	96.00	96.00	96.00
4.75%	1976	B	99.00	99.00	99.65	5.50%	1977	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
4.75%	1976	C	99.15	99.15	99.15	5.50%	1978	B	99.90	99.90	99.90
4.75%	1976	M	93.12	93.12	93.12						
4.75%	1976	H	97.00	97.00	97.00	5.75%	1979	B	100.15	100.15	100.15
						5.75%	1980	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
4.75%	1976	Bq	99.00	99.00	99.00	5.75%	1980	C	100.65	100.65	100.65
5.50%	1977	B	99.20	99.20	99.55	5.75%	1981	B	98.95	98.95	98.95
5.50%	1977	C	99.25	99.25	99.25	5.75%	1981	C	100.60	100.60	100.60
5.50%	1977	D	100.00	100.00	100.00						
5.50%	1977	M	99.80	99.80	99.80	5.75%	1982	B	99.95	99.95	99.95
						5.75%	1982	C	99.95	98.90	98.90
5.50%	1977	H	98.00	98.00	98.00	5.75%	1983	B	100.20	100.20	100.20
5.50%	1977	Bq	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.75%	1984	B	98.75	98.75	98.75
5.50%	1978	B	99.20	99.20	99.80	5.75%	1984	C	100.20	100.20	100.20
5.50%	1978	C	99.85	99.85	99.85						
5.50%	1978	D	99.75	99.75	99.75	5.75%	1985	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
						5.75%	1985	C	100.00	100.00	100.00
5.50%	1978	M	99.50	99.50	99.50	6.00%	1984	B	99.75	99.75	99.75
5.50%	1978	H	98.00	98.00	98.00	6.00%	1985	C	99.75	99.75	99.75
5.50%	1978	Bq	100.00	100.00	100.00	6.00%	1985	B	99.00	99.00	99.00
5.75%	1979	B	99.00	99.00	99.50						
5.75%	1979	C	99.20	99.20	99.20	6.00%	1985	C	-	99.20	99.70
							BIHAR				
5.75%	1979	H	100.10	100.10	100.10						
5.75%	1979	H	97.00	97.00	97.00	2.50%	Z.A.C. Bonds (April Series)	B	33.00	37.00	37.00
5.75%	1979	Bq	100.10	100.10	100.00	2.50%	Z.A.C. Bonds (October Series)	B	34.50	35.00	35.00
5.75%	1980	B	98.70	99.45	99.75	4.50%	1974	C	99.30	99.30	-
5.75%	1980	C	98.95	98.95	98.95	4.75%	1976	B	98.90	98.90	99.55
						4.75%	1976	C	98.60	98.60	99.45
5.75%	1980	M	100.10	100.10	100.10						
5.75%	1980	H	97.00	97.00	97.00	5.50%	1977	B	99.25	99.25	99.25
5.75%	1980	Bq	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.50%	1977	C	99.30	99.30	99.50
5.75%	1981	B	99.00	99.00	99.25	5.50%	1978	C	99.95	99.95	99.95
5.75%	1981	C	98.85	98.85	98.85	5.50%	1978	B	99.40	99.40	99.40
						5.50%	1978	B	99.60	99.60	99.60
5.75%	1981	M	100.10	100.10	100.10	5.75%	1979				
5.75%	1981	H	97.00	97.00	97.00						
5.75%	1981	Bq	100.15	100.15	100.15	5.75%	1979	C	99.10	99.10	99.10
5.75%	1982	B	99.10	99.10	99.35	5.75%	1980	B	99.15	99.15	99.15
5.75%	1982	C	98.75	98.75	99.25	5.75%	1980	C	100.15	99.05	99.05
						5.75%	1981	B	98.45	98.45	98.45
5.75%	1982	M	99.50	99.50	99.50	5.75%	1981	C	99.00	98.95	98.95
5.75%	1982	H	97.00	97.00	97.00						
5.75%	1982	Bq	100.10	100.10	100.10	5.75%	1982	R	100.05	100.05	100.05
5.75%	1983	B	99.50	99.50	99.50	5.75%	1982	C	99.10	98.95	98.95
5.75%	1983	C	98.60	98.60	98.60	5.75%	1983	B	100.15	100.15	100.15
						5.75%	1983	C	99.00	99.00	99.25
5.75%	1983	M	99.50	99.50	99.50	5.75%	1984	B	99.00	99.00	99.00
5.75%	1983	H	97.00	97.00	97.00						
5.75%	1983	Bq	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.75%	1984	C	98.75	98.75	98.75
5.75%	1984	B	98.75	98.75	99.50	5.75%	1985	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
5.75%	1984	C	100.15	100.15	100.15	5.75%	1985	C	98.80	98.80	98.80
						6.00%	1984	B	99.45	99.45	99.45
5.75%	1984	Bq	100.20	100.20	100.20	6.00%	1984	C	99.70	99.70	99.70
5.75%	1984	M	100.40	100.40	100.40						
5.75%	1984	H	97.00	97.00	97.00	6.00%	1985	B	99.00	99.00	99.00
6.00%	1984	C	99.75	99.75	99.80	6.00%	1985	C	99.15	99.60	99.90
6.00%	1984	Bq	99.00	99.00	99.00						
							GUJRAT				
5.75%	1985	Bq	100.00	-	97.00	4.50%	1974	C	98.80	98.80	-
5.75%	1985	M	97.75	97.75	99.00	4.75%	1976	R	99.00	99.00	99.55
6.00%	1984	Bq	99.00	-	-	5.50%	1977	B	100.25	100.00	100.35
5.75%	1985	B	99.95	99.95	99.95	5.50%	1977	C	91.00	91.00	91.00
6.00%	1985	Bq	99.00	99.00	99.00	5.50%	1978	B	99.45	99.45	99.45
5.75%	1985	H	97.00	97.00	97.00	5.50%	1978	C	98.60	98.60	98.60
6.00%	1984	B	99.40	99.50	100.00	5.75%	1979	B	100.00	100.50	100.00
6.00%	1984	M	99.40	99.40	99.40	5.75%	1979	C	100.05	100.05	100.05
6.00%	1985	I	99.00	99.00	99.00	5.75%	1980	B	99.30	99.30	99.70
6.00%	1984	M	-	97.70	97.70	5.75%	1981	B	99.75	100.00	100.15
6.00%	1984	H	99.00	99.00	99.00	5.75%	1981	C	99.80	99.00	99.30
6.00%	1984	B	99.15	99.45	99.70	5.75%	1982	B	99.60	99.60	100.25
6.00%	1985	H	99.00	99.00	99.00	5.75%	1982	C	100.05	100.05	100.05
6.00%	1985					5.75%	1983	B	99.50	100.00	100.00
						5.75%	1983	C	100.05	100.05	100.05
	ASSAM										
4.50%	1974	C	99.25	99.25	-	5.75%	1984	B	99.75	99.50	99.85
4.75%	1976	B	99.00	99.00	99.55	5.75%	1985	B	99.20	99.70	99.50
						6.00%	1984	B	99.80	99.30	100.10

Note:— Ahmedabad—A, Bombay—B, Bangalore—Bg, Calcutta—C, Delhi—D, Hyderabad—H, Madras—M, Exchange—Ex, and Issue Price—*

STATE LOANS (Contd.)

Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divali S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76				Divali S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
6.00%	1984	C	99.00	99.00	99.00	5.75%	1985	B	100.00	100.00	99.00
6.00%	1985	B	99.35	99.75	100.10	5.75%	1985	M	97.50	97.50	97.50
	HARYANA					6.00%	1984	B	99.50	99.50	99.50
5.75%	1979	B	99.40	99.40	99.40	6.00%	1984	M	99.50	99.50	99.50
5.75%	1979	C	100.05	100.05	100.05	6.00%	1985	P	99.00	99.10	99.30
5.75%	1980	B	99.15	100.15	99.15	6.00%	1985	M	99.00	99.00	99.00
5.75%	1981	B	98.95	98.95	99.40	6.00%	1984 II	M	-	99.00	99.00
5.75%	1982	B	98.75	98.75	99.40		MADHYA PRADESH				
5.75%	1982	C	100.10	100.10	100.10	4.50%	1974	C	99.35	99.35	-
5.75%	1983	B	100.15	100.15	100.15	4.75%	1976	B	99.10	99.20	99.55
5.75%	1983	C	100.05	100.05	100.05	4.75%	1976	C	99.80	99.80	99.80
5.75%	1984	B	100.25	100.25	100.25	5.50%	1977	B	99.00	99.00	99.10
5.75%	1984	C	100.15	100.15	100.15	5.50%	1977	D	100.00	100.00	100.00
5.75%	1985	R	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.50%	1977	C	99.90	99.90	99.90
5.75%	1985	C	100.10	100.10	100.10	5.50%	1978	B	99.40	99.40	99.40
6.00%	1984	B	99.75	99.75	99.75	5.50%	1978	C	9.95	9.95	9.95
6.00%	1984	C	99.65	99.65	99.65	5.50%	1978	D	99.75	99.95	99.95
6.00%	1985	B	99.00	99.00	99.90	5.75%	1979	B	99.50	99.50	99.50
6.00%	1985	C	-	99.30	99.30	5.75%	1979	C	99.35	99.35	99.35
	HIMACHAL PRADESH					5.75%	1980	B	99.40	99.40	99.55
5.75%	1984	B	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.75%	1980	C	99.00	98.95	98.95
5.75%	1985	B	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.75%	1981	B	98.95	98.95	98.95
6.00%	1984	B	99.50	99.50	99.50	5.75%	1981	C	98.80	98.80	98.80
6.00%	1985	B	99.00	99.00	99.00	5.75%	1982	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
	JAMMU & KASHMIR					5.75%	1982	C	98.95	98.95	99.25
5.75%	1985	B	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.75%	1983	B	99.00	99.35	99.35
6.00%	1984	B	99.50	99.50	99.50	5.75%	1983	C	98.85	98.85	99.25
6.00%	1985	B	99.00	99.00	99.85	5.75%	1984	B	99.00	99.55	99.55
	KERALA					5.75%	1984	C	98.70	98.70	98.70
4.50%	1974	C	99.30	99.30		5.75%	1985	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
4.75%	1976	B	98.65	99.10	99.10	5.75%	1985	C	100.10	100.10	100.10
4.75%	1976	C	98.60	98.60	98.60	6.00%	1984	B	99.40	99.50	99.95
4.75%	1976	M	94.00	94.00	94.00	6.00%	1984	C	99.85	99.85	99.85
4.75%	1976	Bq	99.00	99.00	99.00		MAHARASHTRA				
5.50%	1977	B	99.25	99.25	99.25	4.50%	1974	C	99.25	99.30	
5.50%	1977	C	99.75	99.75	99.75	4.75%	1976	B	99.00	99.35	99.55
5.50%	1977	M	98.50	98.50	99.00	4.75%	1976	C	97.50	97.50	97.50
5.50%	1977	Bq	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.50%	1977	B	99.60	100.00	99.50
5.50%	1978	B	99.25	99.25	99.25	5.50%	1977	C	99.75	99.75	99.75
5.50%	1978	C	98.60	98.60	98.60	5.50%	1978	B	99.45	99.45	99.40
5.50%	1978	M	99.75	99.75	99.75	5.50%	1978	C	98.35	98.35	98.35
5.50%	1978	Bq	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.75%	1979	B	100.00	100.10	100.10
5.75%	1979	B	99.50	99.60	99.60	5.75%	1979	C	100.05	100.05	100.05
5.75%	1979	C	99.95	99.95	99.95	5.75%	1980	B	100.00	99.50	99.70
5.75%	1979	M	98.45	98.45	98.45	5.75%	1980	C	101.70	101.70	101.70
5.75%	1979	Bq	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.75%	1981	B	100.00	99.60	99.85
5.75%	1980	B	99.15	99.15	99.60	5.75%	1981	C	100.05	100.05	100.05
5.75%	1980	C	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.75%	1982	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
5.75%	1980	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.75%	1982	C	100.25	100.25	100.25
5.75%	1980	Bq	100.10	100.10	100.10	5.75%	1983	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
5.75%	1981	B	98.95	98.95	98.95	5.75%	1984	B	100.05	99.30	99.80
5.75%	1981	C	99.95	99.95	99.95	5.75%	1985	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
5.75%	1981	M	99.70	99.70	99.70	6.00%	1984	B	99.20	100.00	100.10
5.75%	1981	Bq	100.00	100.00	100.00	6.00%	1985	R	99.40	99.65	100.10
5.75%	1982	B	99.40	99.40	99.40	6.00%	1985	C		99.40	99.40
5.75%	1982	C	100.05	100.05	99.25		MANIPUR				
5.75%	1982	M	99.75	99.75	99.75	5.75%	1985	R	100.00	100.00	100.00
5.75%	1982	Bq	100.00	100.00	100.00	6.00%	1984	B	99.50	99.50	99.50
5.75%	1983	B	100.00	100.00	100.00	6.00%	1985	B	99.00	99.00	99.00
5.75%	1983	C	100.05	100.05	99.25		MEGHALAYA				
5.75%	1983	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.75%	1984	R	100.00	100.00	100.00
5.75%	1984	Bq	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.75%	1985	S	100.00	100.00	100.00
5.75%	1984	B	98.75	99.10	99.10	6.00%	1984	B	99.50	99.50	99.50
5.75%	1984	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	6.00%	1985	B	99.00	99.00	99.00
6.00%	1984	Bq	99.00	99.00	99.00						
5.75%	1984	Bq	100.30	100.30	100.30						

Note: Ahmedabad - A, Bombay - B, Bangalore - Bq, Calcutta - C, Delhi - D, Hyderabad - H, Madras - M, Exchange - Ex, and Issue Price -

STATE LOANS (Contd.)

Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76				Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
	MYSORE (KARNATAK)										
4.50%	1974	C	99.25	99.25	-	5.75%	1980	B	99.15	99.15	99.55
4.75%	1976	C	98.95	98.95	99.25	5.75%	1980	C	99.15	99.15	99.15
4.75%	1976	B	98.75	99.20	99.55	5.75%	1980	M	98.00	98.00	98.00
4.75%	1976	M	98.70	98.70	98.70	5.75%	1981	B	98.95	98.95	98.95
4.75%	1976	Bq	99.00	99.00	99.00	5.75%	1981	C	98.90	98.90	98.90
5.25%	1977	C	99.90	99.90	99.90	5.75%	1981	M	100.25	100.25	100.25
5.50%	1977	B	99.25	99.25	99.50	5.75%	1982	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
5.50%	1977	M	99.93	99.93	99.93	5.75%	1982	C	100.15	100.15	100.15
5.50%	1977	Bq	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.75%	1982	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
5.50%	1978	C	99.95	99.95	99.95	5.75%	1983	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
5.50%	1978	B	99.45	99.45	99.45	5.75%	1983	C	98.90	98.90	98.90
5.50%	1978	M	99.95	99.95	99.95	5.75%	1983	M	99.65	99.65	99.65
5.50%	1978	Bq	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.75%	1984	B	100.10	100.10	100.10
5.75%	1979	B	100.20	100.20	100.50	5.75%	1984	C	100.15	100.15	100.15
5.75%	1979	M	98.05	98.05	98.05	5.75%	1984	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
5.75%	1979	Bq	100.30	100.30	100.30	5.75%	1985	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
5.75%	1980	C	100.05	100.05	100.05	5.75%	1985	C	100.10	100.10	100.10
5.75%	1980	B	99.15	99.15	99.15	6.00%	1984	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
5.75%	1980	M	98.50	98.50	98.50	6.00%	1984	C	99.55	99.55	99.55
5.75%	1980	Bq	100.10	100.10	100.10	6.00%	1984	B	99.55	99.50	99.50
5.75%	1981	C	100.55	100.55	100.55	6.00%	1985	B	99.00	99.00	99.70
5.75%	1981	B	98.95	98.95	98.95	6.00%	1984	M	99.00	99.00	99.00
5.75%	1981	M	99.95	99.95	99.95	6.00%	1985	C	99.15	99.35	99.60
5.75%	1981	Bq	100.30	100.30	100.30	6.00%	1985	M	99.00	99.00	99.00
5.75%	1982	C	98.75	98.75	99.25		PUNJAB				
5.75%	1982	B	98.95	98.95	99.40	4.50%	1974	C	99.20	99.20	-
5.75%	1982	M	100.27	100.27	100.27	4.75%	1976	C	96.25	96.25	-
5.75%	1982	Bq	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.50%	1977	D	100.00	100.00	100.00
5.75%	1983	C	100.00	100.00	99.25	5.50%	1977	B	99.00	99.00	99.00
5.75%	1983	B	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.50%	1977	C	99.90	99.90	99.90
5.75%	1983	M	99.90	99.90	99.90	5.50%	1978	B	99.45	99.45	99.40
5.75%	1983	Bq	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.50%	1978	C	98.85	98.85	99.85
5.75%	1984	C	100.15	100.15	100.15	5.50%	1978	D	99.75	99.75	99.75
5.75%	1984	B	100.25	100.25	100.25	5.75%	1979	R	99.75	99.75	99.75
6.00%	1984	Bq	99.00	99.00	99.85	5.75%	1979	C	100.10	100.10	100.10
5.75%	1984	M	100.30	100.30	99.25	5.75%	1980	B	99.15	99.15	99.65
5.75%	1984	Bq	100.15	100.15	100.15	5.75%	1980	C	99.05	99.05	99.05
5.75%	1985	C	100.10	100.10	100.10	5.75%	1981	B	98.95	98.95	99.50
5.75%	1985	B	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.75%	1981	C	98.75	-	-
6.00%	1985	Bq	99.00	99.00	99.00	5.75%	1982	B	98.70	98.70	98.70
5.75%	1985	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.75%	1982	C	100.20	100.20	100.20
6.00%	1984 II	M	99.00	99.00	99.00	5.75%	1983	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
6.00%	1984	B	99.55	99.70	99.80	5.75%	1983	C	100.20	100.20	100.20
6.00%	1985	B	99.20	99.30	99.80	5.75%	1984	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
6.00%	1984	M	99.60	99.60	99.60	5.75%	1984	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
6.00%	1985	M	99.00	99.00	99.95	5.75%	1985	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
6.00%	1985	C	-	-	99.75	6.00%	1984	B	99.55	99.50	99.50
						6.00%	1984	C	99.65	99.65	99.65
						6.00%	1985	B	99.00	99.00	99.90
	NAGALAND						RAJASTHAN				
5.75%	1984	B	100.00	100.00	100.00						
5.75%	1985	B	100.00	100.00	100.00	2.50%	J.R.C. & R. Bonds	B	12.50	12.50	12.50
6.00%	1984	B	99.50	99.50	99.50	4.50%	1974	C	99.15	99.15	-
6.00%	1985	B	99.00	99.00	99.00	4.75%	1976	B	98.75	98.75	99.55
						4.75%	1976	C	87.45	87.45	87.45
						5.50%	1977	B	98.00	98.00	98.00
4.50%	1974	C	99.53	99.53	-	5.50%	1977	C	99.90	99.90	99.90
4.75%	1976	B	99.00	99.00	99.55	5.50%	1978	B	99.00	99.00	99.00
4.75%	1976	C	97.80	97.80	97.80	5.50%	1978	C	99.90	99.90	99.90
4.75%	1976	M	91.25	91.25	91.25	5.75%	1979	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
5.50%	1977	B	99.25	99.25	99.25	5.75%	1979	C	100.10	100.10	100.10
5.50%	1977	C	99.30	99.30	99.30	5.75%	1980	B	99.15	99.15	99.00
5.50%	1977	D	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.75%	1980	C	98.70	98.70	98.70
5.50%	1977	M	93.50	93.50	93.50	5.75%	1981	B	98.95	98.95	98.95
5.50%	1978	B	99.20	99.20	99.40	5.75%	1981	C	98.60	98.60	98.60
5.50%	1978	C	98.70	98.70	98.70	5.75%	1982	R	100.20	100.20	100.20
5.50%	1978	D	99.75	99.75	99.75	5.75%	1982	C	98.90	98.90	99.25
5.50%	1978	M	91.10	91.10	91.10	5.75%	1983	B	100.25	100.25	100.25
5.75%	1979	B	99.55	99.55	99.55	5.75%	1983	C	100.05	100.05	99.25
5.75%	1979	C	99.10	99.25	99.10	5.75%	1984	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
5.75%	1979	M	91.70	91.70	91.70	5.75%	1984	C	100.20	100.20	100.20

Note:— Ahmedabad=A, Bombay=B, Bangalore=Bg, Calcutta=C, Delhi=D, Hyderabad=H, Madras=M, Exchange=Ex, and Issue Price=*

STATE LOANS (Contd.)

Paid up per share Rs.	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share Rs.	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divali S.Y. 2032	31-12-75	31-3-76				Divali S.Y. 2032	31-12-75	31-3-76
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
5.75%	1985	B	100.00	100.00	99.60		UTTAR PRADESH				
5.75%	1985	C	100.00	100.00	100.00						
6.00%	1984	B	99.60	99.60	99.60	2.50%	Z.A.R.G. Bonds (20 Collected)	B	15.00	15.00	15.00
6.00%	1984	C	99.60	99.60	99.60	2.50%	Z.A.C. Bonds	B	35.00	35.50	35.50
6.00%	1985	B	99.00	99.25	99.80	2.50%	Z.A.R.G. Bonds (21 Collected)	B	12.50	12.50	12.50
6.00%	1985	C	-	99.30	99.65	3.25%	E.E. Bonds	B	97.00	97.00	97.00
						4.50%	1974	C	99.15	99.15	-
	TAMIL NADU					4.75%	1976	B	99.00	99.20	99.60
						4.75%	1976	C	98.60	99.10	99.10
4.50%	1974	C	99.30	99.30	-	5.50%	1977	B	99.25	99.25	99.25
4.75%	1976	M	98.70	98.70	98.70	5.50%	1977	C	99.30	99.10	99.25
4.75%	1976	C	97.25	97.25	97.25	5.50%	1977	D	100.00	100.00	100.00
4.75%	1976	B	99.00	99.20	99.50						
4.75%	1976	Bq	98.90	98.90	98.90	5.50%	1978	B	99.40	99.40	99.40
						5.50%	1978	D	99.75	99.75	99.75
5.50%	1977	M	99.15	99.15	99.25	5.50%	1978	C	98.80	98.95	99.00
5.50%	1977	B	99.25	99.25	99.55	5.75%	1979	B	99.50	99.75	99.75
5.50%	1977	C	99.30	99.30	99.30	5.75%	1979	C	99.25	99.25	99.25
5.50%	1977	D	100.00	100.00	100.00						
5.50%	1977	Bq	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.75%	1980	B	99.50	99.50	99.55
						5.75%	1980	C	98.90	98.90	98.90
5.50%	1978	M	98.65	98.65	98.65	5.75%	1980	D	99.75	100.00	100.00
5.50%	1978	C	98.90	98.90	98.90	5.75%	1981	B	99.50	99.50	99.40
5.50%	1978	D	99.75	99.75	99.75	5.75%	1981	D	99.75	100.50	100.50
5.50%	1978	Bq	100.05	100.05	100.05	5.75%	1981	C	97.80	99.00	99.00
						5.75%	1981	D	99.75	100.50	100.50
5.75%	1979	M	99.25	99.25	99.25	5.75%	1982	B	99.60	99.60	99.40
5.75%	1979	B	99.75	99.75	99.75	5.75%	1982	C	98.80	98.80	99.35
5.75%	1979	C	99.10	99.25	99.25	5.75%	1982	D	99.75	100.50	100.50
5.75%	1979	Bq	100.30	100.30	100.30						
5.75%	1980	C	98.95	99.00	99.00	5.75%	1983	B	99.60	99.60	99.60
						5.75%	1983	C	98.80	98.70	98.70
5.75%	1980	M	99.00	99.00	99.00	5.75%	1984	B	99.40	99.40	99.40
5.75%	1980	B	99.45	99.45	99.00	5.75%	1984	C	98.95	98.70	99.70
5.75%	1980	Bq	100.10	100.10	100.10	5.75%	1985	B	99.50	99.50	99.00
5.75%	1981	C	98.75	98.95	98.95						
5.75%	1981	Bq	100.05	100.05	100.05	5.75%	1985	C	98.60	98.60	99.00
						5.75%	1985	D	99.75	100.50	100.50
5.75%	1981	M	98.65	98.65	99.25	6.00%	1984	B	99.65	99.65	99.70
5.75%	1981	B	100.05	100.05	100.05	6.00%	1985	B	99.00	99.25	100.00
5.75%	1982	M	99.50	99.50	99.50	6.00%	1984	C	99.75	99.60	99.60
5.75%	1982	B	99.00	99.00	99.50						
5.75%	1982	C	98.90	98.90	99.25	6.00%	1984	D	100.00	101.00	101.00
						6.00%	1985	C	99.30	99.50	99.90
5.75%	1982	Bq	100.00	100.00	100.00						
5.75%	1983	M	99.85	99.85	99.85		WEST BENGAL				
5.75%	1983	B	100.00	100.00	100.00	4.50%	1974	C	99.40	99.40	-
5.75%	1983	C	100.15	100.15	99.25	4.75%	1976	C	98.55	98.90	99.40
5.75%	1983	Bq	-	100.00	100.00	4.75%	1976	B	99.00	99.00	99.50
						5.50%	1977	C	99.00	99.20	99.55
5.25%	1983	Bq	100.00	-	-	5.50%	1977	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
6.00%	1984	Bq	99.00	99.85	99.85						
5.75%	1984	M	98.75	98.75	99.62	5.50%	1978	B	99.95	99.95	99.95
5.75%	1984	B	99.00	99.00	99.00	5.50%	1978	C	99.15	99.15	99.35
5.75%	1984	C	100.20	100.20	100.20	5.75%	1979	B	99.75	99.75	99.75
						5.75%	1979	C	99.25	99.25	99.60
5.75%	1984	Bq	100.30	100.30	100.30	5.75%	1980	C	99.20	99.20	99.50
5.75%	1985	M	100.17	100.17	100.17						
5.75%	1985	B	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.75%	1980	B	99.15	99.45	99.45
5.75%	1985	C	100.15	100.15	100.15	5.75%	1981	C	99.10	98.95	99.15
6.00%	1984	B	99.50	99.50	99.50	5.75%	1981	C	99.20	99.20	99.20
						5.75%	1982	C	99.05	98.95	99.15
6.00%	1984	M	99.30	99.30	99.30	5.75%	1982	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
6.00%	1984	B	99.00	99.30	99.85						
6.00%	1984	M	99.00	99.45	99.45	5.75%	1983	B	100.05	100.05	100.05
6.00%	1984	C	99.80	99.80	99.80	5.75%	1983	C	99.00	99.00	99.00
6.00%	1985	M	99.25	99.62	99.95	5.75%	1984	C	99.00	99.00	99.20
						5.75%	1984	B	98.50	98.50	98.50
6.00%	1985	C	-	-	99.55	5.75%	1985	C	99.25	99.25	99.10
	TRIPURA					5.75%	1985	B	99.95	99.95	99.95
						6.00%	1984	C	99.75	99.85	99.80
6.00%	1984	B	99.60	99.60	99.60	6.00%	1984	B	99.75	99.75	99.75
6.00%	1985	B	99.00	99.00	99.00	6.00%	1985	B	99.20	99.40	100.00
						6.00%	1985	C	99.45	99.70	100.00

CORPORATION BONDS

Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-78				Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-78
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
	A.P. ELECTRICITY BOND										
5.00%	1976	M	82.00	82.00	82.00	3.00%	1946-76	C	84.00	84.00	84.00
5.00%	1976	H	93.50	93.50	93.50	3.00%	1948-78	C	80.25	80.25	80.25
5.75%	1977	M	90.00	90.00	90.00	3.00%	1921-81	C	82.25	82.25	82.25
5.75%	1977	H	96.00	96.00	96.00						
5.00%	1976	B	96.75	96.75	96.75	3.00%	1951-81	C	79.90	79.90	79.90
						3.00%	1945-2005	C	74.25	74.25	74.25
5.75%	1978	M	98.80	98.80	98.80	3.00%	1946-2006	C	69.00	69.00	69.00
5.75%	1978	H	97.00	97.00	97.00	3.50%	1921-81	C	144.00	144.00	144.00
6.00%	1979	B	99.15	99.15	99.15	4.00%	1958-83	C	99.00	99.00	99.00
6.00%	1979	M	99.75	99.75	99.75						
6.00%	1979	H	99.00	99.00	99.00	4.00%	1955-85	C	97.75	97.75	97.75
						4.00%	1926-56-86	C	99.00	99.00	99.00
6.00%	1980	B	99.55	99.55	99.55	4.00%	1956-86	C	94.75	94.75	94.75
6.00%	1980	M	98.60	98.60	98.60	4.00%	1931-91	C	70.50	70.50	70.50
6.00%	1980	H	99.00	99.00	99.00	4.75%	1958-88	C	98.25	98.25	98.25
6.00%	1981	B	100.00	100.00	100.00						
6.00%	1981	M	99.70	99.70	99.70	5.00%	1928-58-88	C	100.00	100.00	100.00
						5.00%	1924-58-88	C	86.5	86.5	86.5
6.00%	1981	H	99.00	99.00	99.00	5.00%	1923-83-83	C	86.5	86.5	86.5
6.00%	1982	M	99.90	99.90	99.90	5.75%	1970-80	C	98.50	98.50	98.50
6.00%	1982	H	99.00	99.00	99.00	5.75%	1969-79	C	97.50	97.50	97.50
6.00%	1983	M	99.60	99.60	99.60						
6.00%	1983	H	99.00	99.00	99.00	6.00%	1969-80	C	98.02	98.02	98.02
6.00%	1984	M	99.85	99.85	99.85		CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURE				
6.00%	1984	H	99.00	99.00	99.00						
6.00%	1985	M	99.75	99.75	99.75	4.00%	1955-85	C	95.50	95.50	95.50
6.00%	1985 I Series	H	100.00	100.00	100.00	4.50%	1956-72	C	101.50	101.50	-
6.00%	1985 II Series	H	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.50%	1942-72	C	96.95	96.95	-
6.00%	1985 II Series	M	99.75	99.75	99.75	6	GUJRAT ELECTRICITY BOARD				
6.25%	1984	H	100.00	100.00	100.00						
6.25%	1984	M	98.85	98.85	98.85	5.00%	1976	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
6.25%	1985	H	100.00	100.00	100.00	5.00%	1976	A	100.00	100.00	100.00
6.25%	1985	M	98.85	98.85	98.85	5.75%	1978	B	99.10	99.55	99.55
						5.75%	1978	A	99.10	99.55	99.55
						5.75%	1978 II	B	99.10	99.55	99.55
	ASSAM ELECTRICITY BOARD BOND										
6.00%	1981	C	99.95	99.95	99.95	5.75%	1978 II	A	99.10	99.55	99.55
						6.00%	1979	B	99.80	99.80	99.80
	BANK COMPENSATION BONDS					6.00%	1979	A	99.80	99.80	99.80
5.50%	1999	C	97.50	97.50	97.50	6.00%	1980	B	99.50	99.50	99.50
						6.00%	1980	A	99.50	99.50	99.50
81	BIHAR STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD BOND					6.00%	1981	B	99.50	100.00	100.00
						6.00%	1981	A	99.50	100.00	100.00
						6.00%	1982	B	100.25	100.25	100.25
6.00%	1982	C	100.00	100.00	100.00	6.00%	1982	A	100.25	100.25	100.25
						7.00%	Gold Bonds (1977)	A	105.00	105.00	102.00
	BOMBAY MUNICIPAL										
3.25%	1977	B	95.50	95.00	99.50	7.00%	Gold Bonds (1980)	A	110.00	104.50	108.00
3.25%	1979	B	93.00	93.00	93.00		National Defence Gold Bond 1980	A	288.00	295.00	310.00
4.00%	1970 or Later	B	96.25	96.25	96.25						
4.75%	1975	B	99.50	99.50	99.50						
5.00%	1976	B	98.90	98.90	98.90						
5.75%	1977	B	99.30	99.30	99.30	6.00%	1979	C	99.75	99.75	99.75
5.75%	1978	B	99.00	99.50	99.50	6.00%	1980	C	99.75	99.75	99.75
6.00%	1979	B	99.45	99.45	99.50						
6.00%	1980	B	99.75	99.00	99.50						
6.00%	1981	B	99.00	99.80	99.80	4.75%	1976	M	99.25	99.25	99.25
						4.75%	1976	B	98.00	98.00	99.70
						4.75%	1976	C	97.50	97.50	97.50
6.00%	1982	B	99.00	99.00	99.00	4.75%	1976	M	98.50	98.50	98.50
6.00%	1983	B	99.00	99.00	99.00	5.50%	1978	B	98.45	98.45	98.45
6.00%	1984	B	99.60	99.60	99.60	5.50%	1978				
6.25%	1984	B	99.75	99.40	99.50	5.50%	1978	C	99.10	99.10	99.10
6.25%	1985	B	-	-	99.50	5.75%	1979	M	98.00	98.00	98.00
						5.75%	1979	B	99.00	99.00	99.00
	BOMBAY PORT TRUST					5.75%	1980	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
4.00%	1970 or Later	B	99.25	99.25	99.25	5.75%	1980	B	99.05	99.05	99.05
	CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST DEBENTURE					5.75%	1980	C	99.40	99.40	99.40
4.75%	of 1974	C	94.50	94.50		5.75%	1981	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
						5.75%	1981	C	99.35	99.35	99.35
						5.75%	1981	B	99.75	99.25	99.25
						5.75%	1982	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
	CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES										
2.75%	1947-77	C	80.50	80.50	80.50	5.75%	1982	C	99.60	99.60	99.60
3.00%	1945-76	C	83.75	83.75	83.75	5.75%	1982	B	99.35	99.35	99.35
						5.75%	1983	M	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note:— Ahmedabad—A, Bombay—B, Bangalore—Bg, Calcutta—C, Delhi—D, Hyderabad—H, Madras—M, Exchange—Ex, and Issue Price—°

CORPORATION BONDS (Contd.)

Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76				Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
5.75%	1983	B	99.35	99.35	99.35	6.00%	1985	B		100.25	99.40
5.75%	1984	M	99.75	99.75	99.75	6.00%	1985 II	B	99.85	99.95	99.60
5.75%	1984	B	99.35	99.35	99.35	6.25%	1986	B	-	100.25	100.40
5.75%	1985	B	99.35	97.60	98.00	MAHARASHTRA HOUSE BOARD					
5.75%	1985	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	6.00%	1981	B	99.30	99.25	99.25
6.00%	1981	C	-	-	99.70	6.00%	1984 II	B	100.10	100.10	99.50
6.00%	1984	M	99.00	99.00	98.85	6.25%	1985 IV	B	-	-	100.00
6.00%	1984	C	99.40	99.40	99.40	MAHARASHTRA INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION					
6.00%	1984	B	99.40	99.75	99.55	4.75%	1975	B	96.50	96.50	96.50
6.00%	1985	M	99.00	99.00	99.00	5.00%	1976	B	98.50	98.50	99.80
6.00%	1985	C	99.40	99.40	99.40	5.75%	1977	B	98.35	98.35	98.35
6.00%	1985	B	99.00	99.10	99.20	5.75%	1978	B	99.15	99.15	99.15
6.00%	1985 II	M	-	-	99.00	6.00%	1979	B	99.10	100.00	100.00
6.00%	1985 II	C	-	-	99.80	6.00%	1980	B	99.00	100.00	100.00
6.00%	1986	B	99.30	99.30	99.90	MAHARASHTRA STATE INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION					
6.00%	1986	M	99.00	99.00	99.00	5.75%	1978	B	99.10	99.10	99.10
KERALA STATE ELECTRICITY BOND						6.00%	1980	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
4.75%	1975	M	93.00	93.00	93.00	6.00%	1981	B	99.80	99.80	99.80
6.00%	1981	M	99.60	99.60	99.60	6.00%	1984	B	99.95	99.95	99.95
6.00%	1982	M	99.60	99.60	99.60	6.25%	1985	B	100.05	100.25	100.25
6.00%	1983	M	99.60	99.60	99.60	6.00%	1986 'A'	B	-	99.50	99.75
6.00%	1984 I Series	M	99.05	99.05	99.05	MYSORE STATE ELECTRICITY BOND					
6.00%	1984 II Series	M	99.75	99.75	99.75	6.00%	1981	C	100.00	100.00	100.00
6.25%	1984	M	98.85	98.85	98.85	MADHYA PRADESH ELECTRICITY BOARD					
6.00%	1985 I Series	M	99.75	99.75	99.75	6.00%	1981	M	99.50	99.50	99.50
6.00%	1985 II Series	M	99.75	99.75	99.75	6.00%	1981	B	99.60	99.60	99.60
6.00%	1985 III Series	M	99.75	99.75	99.75	6.00%	1982	M	99.50	99.50	99.50
6.25%	1985 I Series	M	98.85	98.85	98.85	6.00%	1982	B	99.90	99.90	99.60
KARNATAKA ELECTRICITY BOND						6.00%	1982 II Series	M	99.75	99.75	99.75
5.00%	1976	M	99.50	99.50	99.50	6.00%	1982	C	98.75	98.75	98.75
5.75%	1977	M	99.70	99.70	99.70	6.00%	1982 II Series	B	99.65	99.65	99.65
5.75%	1978	M	98.42	98.42	98.42	6.00%	1983	M	99.75	99.75	99.75
6.00%	1979	M	99.60	99.60	99.60	6.00%	1983	B	99.85	99.85	99.85
6.00%	1980	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	6.00%	1983 II Series	M	99.75	99.75	99.75
6.00%	1981	M	99.35	99.35	99.35	6.00%	1984	M	99.75	99.75	99.75
6.00%	1982	M	99.90	99.90	99.90	6.00%	1984 II Series	M	99.75	99.75	99.75
6.00%	1983 I Series	M	99.30	99.30	99.30	6.00%	1985	M	99.75	99.75	99.75
6.00%	1983 II Series	M	99.75	99.75	99.75	6.00%	1986	B	99.85	99.85	99.85
6.00%	1984 I Series	M	99.75	99.75	99.75	6.00%	1984 II Series	B	99.85	99.85	99.85
6.00%	1984 II Series	M	99.75	99.75	99.75	6.00%	1984 II Series	B	99.90	99.90	99.50
6.00%	1985	M	99.75	99.75	99.75	6.25%	1984	M	98.85	98.85	98.85
MADRAS STATE ELECTRICITY BOND						6.25%	1985	M	98.85	98.85	98.85
4.25%	1971	C	97.50	97.50	97.50	6.25%	1985 II Series	M	-	-	98.85
6.00%	1980	C	98.75	98.75	98.75	6.00%	1986	M	99.75	99.75	99.75
6.00%	1981	C	90.70	90.70	90.70	6.25%	1986	M	99.75	99.75	99.75
MAHARASHTRA ELECTRICITY BOARD BOND						7.50%	1983 (Rural)	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
5.00%	1976 Deb.	B	98.50	98.50	98.80	ORISSA STATE ELECTRICITY BOND					
5.75%	1977 Deb.	B	99.55	99.55	99.55	6.00%	1980	C	99.25	99.25	99.25
5.75%	1978 Deb.	B	99.15	99.15	99.60	6.00%	1981	C	99.35	99.35	99.35
5.75%	1978 II	B	99.10	99.10	99.60	POONA MUNICIPAL					
6.00%	1979	B	99.95	99.90	99.90	5.75%	1977	B	98.80	98.80	98.80
6.00%	1980	B	100.50	99.00	100.00	5.75%	1978	B	98.75	98.75	98.75
6.00%	1980	C	99.65	99.65	99.65	6.00%	1979	B	99.90	99.90	99.90
6.00%	1980 II	B	99.80	100.00	100.00	6.00%	1980	B	99.90	99.90	99.90
6.00%	1981	C	98.75	98.75	98.75	6.00%	1981	B	99.50	99.50	99.50
6.00%	1981 *	B	99.70	99.70	99.70	RAJASTHAN STATE ELECTRICITY BOND					
6.00%	1981 II	B	99.70	99.70	99.70	6.00%	1981	C	99.80	99.80	99.80
6.00%	1981 III	B	100.10	100.10	100.10						
6.00%	1982	B	99.55	99.55	99.55						
6.00%	1983	B	100.00	99.50	99.50						
6.00%	1983 II	B	99.50	99.50	99.90						
6.00%	1984	B	-	-	100.10						

Note: Ahmedabad - A, Bombay - B, Bangalore - Bg, Calcutta - C, Delhi - D, Hyderabad - H, Madras - M, Exchange - Ex, and Issue Price - *

CORPORATION BONDS (Contd.)

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Paid up per share Rs.	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share Rs.	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divali S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76				Divali S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
	TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BONDS										
4.75%	1976	M	97.00	97.00	97.00	6.00%	1979	M	98.00	98.00	98.00
5.75%	1978	M	98.50	98.50	98.50	6.00%	1979	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
5.75%	1979	M	98.00	98.00	98.00	6.00%	1979	C	99.65	99.65	99.65
7.50%	1979 (Rural)	M	99.50	99.50	99.50	6.00%	1980	M	98.00	98.00	98.00
6.00%	1980	M	99.50	99.55	99.55	6.00%	1980	B	99.75	99.75	99.75
6.00%	1980 II Series	M	99.85	99.85	99.85	6.00%	1980	C	98.75	98.75	98.75
6.00%	1981	M	99.35	99.35	99.35	6.00%	1981	C	98.80	98.80	98.80
6.00%	1982	M	99.25	99.25	99.25	6.00%	1981 I Series	M	98.00	98.00	98.00
6.00%	1983	M	99.75	99.75	99.75	6.00%	1981	B	99.90	99.90	99.90
6.00%	1983 II Series	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	6.00%	1981 II Series	M	99.50	99.50	99.50
6.00%	1984	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	6.00%	1982 Special	M	99.50	99.50	99.50
6.00%	1984 II Series	M	100.07	100.07	100.07	6.00%	1982 I Series	M	99.75	99.75	99.75
6.00%	1985	M	99.00	99.00	99.40	6.00%	1983 I Series	M	99.75	99.75	99.75
6.25%	1985	M	99.90	100.00	100.23	6.00%	1983 II Series	M	99.75	99.75	99.75
6.25%	1984	M	99.25	99.25	99.92	6.00%	1984 I Series	M	99.75	99.75	99.75
6.25%	1985 II Series	M	98.85	98.85	100.25	6.00%	1984 II Series	M	99.75	99.75	99.75
6.25%	1986	M	99.60	99.60	99.60		U.P. ZAMINDARI BONDS				
7.50%	1978 (Rural)	M	99.25	99.25	99.25	2.50%	Compensation Bonds	C	33.25	33.25	33.25
7.50%	1983 (Rural)	M	98.25	98.25	98.25	2.50%	Compensation Bonds	C	71.50	71.50	71.50
8.50%	1982 (Rural)	M	99.75	99.75	99.75		Rehabilitance Grant Bonds	C	26.00	26.00	26.00
8.25%	1983 (Rural)	M	99.50	99.50	99.50		WEST BENGAL STATE ELECTRICITY BOND				
8.25%	1983 II Series	M	99.50	99.50	99.50	6.00%	1981	C	99.65	99.65	99.65
8.50%	1983 (Rural)	M	99.50	99.50	99.50	6.00%	1982	C	99.80	99.80	99.80
	TAMIL NADU INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT CORPORATION					6.00%	1982	C	98.75	98.75	98.75
5.75%	1978	M	98.25	98.25	98.25	6.00%	1983	C	100.00	100.00	100.00
6.00%	1980	M	99.80	99.80	99.80	6.00%	1984	C	99.85	99.40	99.40
6.00%	1981	M	99.50	99.50	99.50		WEST BENGAL ZAMINDARI BONDS				
6.00%	1982	M	99.65	99.65	99.65	3.00%	W.B.E.A.C. (1 Collected)	C	78.40	78.40	68.50
6.00%	1983	M	99.60	99.60	99.60	3.00%	W.B.E.A.C. (8 Collected)	C	44.50	44.25	44.25
6.00%	1984	M	-	99.75	99.75	3.00%	W.B.E.A.C. (3 Collected)	C	68.00	68.00	62.50
6.25%	1985	M	-	98.85	98.85	3.00%	W.B.E.A.C. (6 Collected)	C	58.00	58.00	54.75
6.00%	1986	M	99.75	99.75	99.75						
	U.P. STATE ELECTRICITY BOND										
5.00%	1976	M	99.75	99.75	99.75						
5.75%	1978	M	98.00	98.00	98.00						
5.75%	1978	B	99.10	99.10	99.10						

DEBENTURES

Paid up per share Rs.	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share Rs.	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divali S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76				Divali S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
	'A'					100	5.25% Andhra Pradesh C.C. Agri. Dev.	M	99.50	99.50	99.50
100	7.00% ACC 'D' 75-79	B	81.00	81.00	75.00	100	5.75% Do	M	99.75	99.75	99.75
100	8.00% Ahmedabad Advance	B	80.00	80.00	80.00	100	6.00% Do	M	99.75	99.75	99.75
100	7.75% Ahmedabad Electricity	A	80.00	80.00	80.00	100	6.25% Do I	M	98.70	98.70	98.70
100	7.75% Ahmedabad Electricity	R	80.00	80.00	80.00	100	6.25% Do II	M	98.25	98.25	98.25
100	8.00% Aluminium Industries	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	4.00% Andhra Pradesh (Rural)	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
100	9.00% Amalgamated Electricity	B	75.00	75.00	75.00	100	5.25% Do (Rural)	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
100	9.50% Amalgamated Electricity	B	85.00	85.00	78.50	100	6.25% Do	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
1000	8.00% Andhra Foundry	H	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1000	7.75% Ashoka Leyland	M	970.00	970.00	970.00
1000	8.00% Andhra Foundry	M	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	100	7.75% Associated Bearings	B	95.75	95.75	95.75
100	7.75% Andhra Valley Ist 1978-80	B	76.00	76.00	76.00	100	7.50% Auckland Jute	C	92.50	92.50	92.50
100	7.75% Andhra Valley II & IV 78-80.	B	81.00	82.00	82.00		'B'				
100	4.25% Andhra Pradesh C.C. Agri. Dev	M	99.50	99.50	99.50	100	7.50% Bareilly Electric	C	91.00	91.00	91.00
100	4.50% Do	M	99.00	99.00	99.00	100	7.75% Bengal Paper	C	93.00	93.00	93.00
100	4.75% Do	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.00% Bharat Bijle Co	B	94.00	93.00	94.00
100	5.00% Do	M	98.00	98.00	98.00	1000	7.00% Binny 'A'	M	960.00	960.00	960.00
						1000	7.75% Binny 'B'	M	990.00	990.00	990.00

Note:— Ahmedabad=A, Bombay=B, Bangalore=Bg, Calcutta=C, Delhi=D, Hyderabad=H, Madras=M, Exchange=Ex, and Issue Price=*

DEBENTURES (Contd.)

Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76				Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1000	7.75% Binny 'C'	M	990.00	990.00	990.00		'K'				
100	7.00% Birla Jute	C	90.00	90.00	85.00	100	7.75% Kamarhatty Co.	C	98.00	98.00	98.00
100	7.75% Bombay Sub. Electric 75'C	B	97.00	97.00	97.00	100	4.75% Karnataka State Fin. Corp.	Bg	99.75	99.75	99.75
100	7.75% Bombay Sub. Electric 76'D	B	93.00	93.00	93.00	100	5.00% Do	Bg	99.50	99.50	99.50
100	8.00% Bombay Sub. Electric 'E'	B	88.00	88.00	88.00	100	5.75% Do	Bg	98.00	98.00	98.00
						100	6.00% Do	Bg	98.00	98.00	98.00
100	6.50% Bowreah Cotton Mills	C	100.00	100.00	100.00						
100	7.75% Britannia Biscuit	C	97.50	97.50	97.50	100	6.00% Karnataka State Fin. Corp.	Bg	99.50	99.50	99.50
100	8.00% Burrarur Coal	C	99.00	99.00	99.00	100	6.00% Do	Bg	99.75	99.75	99.75
	'C'					100	6.00% Do	Bg	99.75	99.75	99.75
100	7.75% Calcutta Electric	C	96.50	96.50	96.50	100	6.00% Do	Bg	99.75	99.75	99.75
100	4.50% Calcutta Tramways	C	90.00	90.00	90.00	100	6.00% Karnataka State Fin. Corp.	Bg	99.75	99.75	99.75
100	6.00% Calcutta Tramways	C	90.00	90.00	90.00	100	6.25% Do	Bg	98.85	98.85	98.85
100	8.00% Calico (Cont.F.V.Rs.100)	A	80.00	70.00	70.00	100	4.50% Karnataka S.C.L.D.	M	-	100.00	100.00
116	8.00% Calico (Red.Bonds Fv.Rs116)	A	80.00	86.00	86.00	100	4.50% Do	M	-	100.00	100.00
100						100	4.75% Do	M	-	100.00	100.00
100	10.00% Camphor Con.	B	103.00	103.00	103.00						
100	7.75% Central India Machinery	B	95.00	95.00	95.00	100	5.50% Karnataka S.C.L.D.	M	-	100.00	100.00
1000	9.00% Chandramalai Estate	M	950.00	950.00	950.00	100	5.75% Do	M	-	100.00	100.00
100	9.50% Chitavalisah Jute	C	99.50	99.50	99.50	100	6.00% Do	M	-	100.00	100.00
100	7.00% Chrestian Mica	C	98.00	98.00	98.00	100	6.25% Do	M	-	-	100.00
100	7.25% CIDCO 1936 C	B	96.50	96.50	96.50	100	4.00% Do Rural	M	-	-	100.00
100	4.50% Clive Buildings	C	82.00	82.00	82.00						
100	6.00% Corporation of City of Ban	Bg	99.50	99.50	99.50	100	5.25% Karnataka S.C.L.D. Rural	M	-	-	100.00
	'D'					100	6.25% Do Rural	M	-	-	100.00
100	6.50% Dalhousie Properties	C	77.50	77.50	77.50	100	7.75% Kesoram Industries 75-78	C	92.00	92.00	92.00
100	7.75% Dunlop India	C	98.00	98.00	98.00	1000	7.50% Kinnson Jute	C	92.00	92.00	92.00
100	7.75% Dishergarh Power	C	-	-	91.00	100	8.00% Kirlampuri Sugar	M	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
	'E'						8.00% Kumardhubi Engineering	C	90.00	90.00	90.00
100	6.50% East India Coal	C	94.00	94.00	94.00		'L'				
	'F'					100	7.75% Lakshmi Textile Mills	Bg	100.00	100.00	100.00
1000	7.75% Ferro Alloys	H	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	100	7.75% Lakshmi Textile Mills	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
500	7.75% Ferro Alloys	H	500.00	500.00	500.00	100	7.00% Larsen & Toubro	B	94.00	94.00	94.00
	'G'					22	8.00% Larsen & Do (F.V.Rs.22)	B	22.50	22.50	22.50
100	7.00% Guest Keen Williams	C	93.00	93.00	93.00	85	8.00% Do (F.V.Rs.85)	B	73.00	63.00	67.00
100	7.75% Guest Keen Williams	C	93.00	93.00	100.00		'M'				
	'H'					10	8.00% Macmillan (Conv.)	M	9.95	9.95	9.95
100	7.50% Hastings Mills (Jute)	C	97.50	97.50	97.50	100	7.75% Macneill & Macore	C	87.25	87.25	87.25
100	7.75% Hindustan Lever	B	93.00	79.00	83.00	10	8.00% Mohindra & Mohindra (Conv.)	B	4.10	3.80	3.80
100	7.75% Hindustan Lever	C	99.50	99.50	99.50	100	4.00% McLeod & Co. (Conv.)	C	350.00	350.00	350.00
1000	7.75% Hindustan Lever	M	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	100	7.75% Metal Box	C	98.50	98.50	98.50
100	7.75% Howrah Mills (Jute)	C	93.50	93.50	93.50						
	'I'					100	7.00% Mettur Chemical V Series	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
1000	8.00% IDL Chemicals 1980-84	H	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	100	8.00% Mettur Chemical VI Series	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
1000	8.00% IDL Chemicals 1980-84	Bg	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	100	8.00% Mettur Chemical VII Series	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
100	7.00% Indian Aluminium	B	94.00	94.00	94.00	100	8.00% Do VIII Series	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
100	6.25% Indian Aluminium	C	96.50	96.50	96.50	100	8.00% Do IX Series	M	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
100	7.00% Indian Aluminium	C	94.62	94.62	94.62						
100	7.75% Indian Aluminium 1979-83	C	98.00	98.00	98.00	100	8.00% Mettur Chemical X Series	M	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
100	7.75% Indian Aluminium 1980-84	C	98.50	98.00	98.50	100	4.00% Mysore S.C.L.D.	M	92.00	-	-
100	7.75% Indian Cable	C	95.00	95.00	95.00	100	4.25% Do	M	100.00	-	-
100	7.00% Indian Hume Pipe	B	94.00	94.00	94.00	100	4.50% Do	M	100.00	-	-
100	7.00% Indian Malleable	C	93.25	93.25	93.25	100	4.75% Do	M	100.00	-	-
10	8.50% Industrial Credit & Dev.	Bg	10.00	10.00	10.00						
100	6.00% Industrial Cr. & Inv. 75-77	B	86.75	86.75	86.75	100	5.50% Mysore S.C.L.D.	M	100.00	-	-
100	6.00% Industrial Cr. & Inv. 1980	B	88.25	88.25	88.25	100	5.75% Do	M	100.00	-	-
100	6.00% Industrial Cr. & Inv. 1984	B	87.75	87.75	88.50	100	6.00% Do	M	100.00	-	-
100	6.00% Industrial Cr. & Inv. 1985	B	88.00	89.00	90.00	100	6.00% Mysore S.C.L.D.	M	100.00	-	-
100	6.25% Industrial Cr. & Inv. 1986	B	-	-	90.50	100	5.50% Naskar Para Jute	C	95.25	95.25	95.25
100	6.25% Industrial Cr. & Inv. 1990	B	-	-	99.70	100	6.00% Naskar Para Jute	C	85.00	85.00	85.00
100	7.75% I.T.C. Limited	C	95.00	95.00	95.00	100	6.00% National Machinery (Conv.)	B	80.00	80.00	81.00
	'J'					100	6.50% National Rayon (1972-77)	A	80.00	80.00	81.00
100	8.00% Jaipur Udyog	C	80.00	80.00	80.00	100	6.50% National Rayon (1972-77)	B	80.00	80.00	81.00
						100	6.50% Nellikarla Jute	C	84.75	84.75	84.75
						100	7.75% New Central Jute	C	100.00	100.00	100.00
						100	10.00% Nilamur Rubber	M	96.00	96.00	96.00
						1000	9.00% Nonsuch Tea	Bg	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
						1000	9.00% Nonsuch Tea	M	950.00	950.00	950.00

Note: — Ahmedabad—A, Bombay—B, Bangalore—Bg, Calcutta—C, Delhi—D, Hyderabad—H, Madras—M, Exchange—Ex, and Issue Price—°

DEBENTURES (Contd.)

Paid up per share Rs.	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share Rs.	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divali S.Y. 2032	31-12-75	31-3-76				Divali S.Y. 2032	31-12-75	31-3-76
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
100	7.50% North Brook Jute	C	92.00	92.00	92.00	100	5.25% Tamil Nadu (Rural).	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
	'O'					100	6.25% II Do	M	97.50	97.50	97.50
100	6.50% Oil India	B	39.00	39.00	39.00	100	6.25% Do (Rural)	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
100	6.50% Oil India	C	98.50	98.50	98.50	100	6.25% I Do	M	98.85	98.85	98.85
5000	6.50% Oil India	M	5000.00	5000.00	5000.00	100	5.50% Do	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
	'P'					100	5.75% Tamil Nadu	M	97.60	97.60	97.60
100	7.50% Patna Electric	C	91.00	91.00	91.00	100	6.00% Do	M	99.80	99.80	99.80
100	7.75% Philips India	C	97.50	97.50	97.50	100	5.00% Tata Chemicals (A)	A	88.00	88.00	88.00
	'R'					100	6.50% Tata Chemicals (R)	A	62.50	62.50	62.50
100	7.75% Rallis India	B	79.00	79.00	79.00	100	5.00% Tata Chemicals (A)	B	88.00	88.00	88.00
1000	7.75% Rallis India	M	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	100	6.50% Tata Chemicals (A) 70-75	B	62.50	62.50	62.50
100	6.00% Rohtas Industries	B	94.50	94.50	94.50	100	7.50% Tata Eng. and Loco.	B	86.00	86.00	86.00
100	5.50% Do	C	98.00	98.00	98.00	100	7.75% Tata Eng. and Loco.	B	76.50	76.50	76.50
100	7.50% Do	C	97.00	97.00	97.00	100	7.75% Tata Eng. and Loco (Conv.)	B	76.00	76.00	73.25
	'S'					100	7.00% Tata Hydro Electric A 2nd	B	96.00	96.00	96.00
100	8.50% Shree Krishan Gyandoday	C	101.00	101.00	101.00	100	7.75% Tata Hydro Elec. B 2nd&3rd	B	80.00	80.00	82.00
100	7.00% Shree Madhusudan Mills	C	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	8.00% Tata Iron & Steel 83-87	A	93.00	92.00	91.00
500	9.50% Shree Visalam Chit Fund	M	495.00	495.00	495.00	100	8.00% Tata Iron & Steel 83-87	B	93.00	92.00	92.00
100	8.00% Sigmens India	B	97.00	97.00	97.00	100	7.50% Tata Mills (Textiles)	B	74.00	70.00	70.00
100	7.25% S.I.I. Com. 86	B	98.50	98.50	98.50	100	8.00% Tata Mills (Textiles)	B	94.25	94.25	94.25
100	7.25% S.I.I. Com. 87	B	97.50	97.50	97.50	100	7.75% Tata Oil Mills 81-84	B	78.00	78.00	78.00
100	5.00% Sijua (Jherriah) Electric	C	91.00	91.00	91.00	100	7.00% Tata Power 5th	B	94.00	94.00	94.00
100	7.75% Sirpur Paper	B	80.00	80.00	80.00	100	7.75% Tata Power 1st 78-80	B	83.50	83.50	84.00
1000	7.75% Sirpur Paper 1980	H	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	100	7.75% Tata Power 1ind B 3 & 5 'B'	B	76.00	76.00	76.00
100	8.00% Standard Mills (Con.Bonds)	A	114.50	116.00	126.00	100	8.50% Tata Power 6th	E	93.00	93.00	93.00
100	8.00% Standard Mills (Con.Bonds)	B	114.50	116.00	123.00	100	7.75% Textile Machinery Corpn.	C	89.50	89.50	89.50
100	7.00% Swadeshi Mills	B	74.00	74.00	74.00	100	10.50% Travancore Rayon	M	-	-	86.00
	'T'					1000	7.75% Tube Investment	M	965.00	965.00	965.00
100	4.00% Tamil Nadu C.S.L.D.	M	91.35	91.35	91.35	100	8.50% Tulsipur Sugar Co. Ltd.	C	100.50	100.50	100.50
100	4.25% Do C.S.L.D.	M	82.00	82.00	82.00	1000	9.50% Tungabhadra Industries '79	H	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00
100	4.50% Do	M	94.00	94.00	94.00		'V'				
100	4.75% Do	M	99.00	99.00	99.00	100	7.00% Voltas Ltd. (1970-75)	B	92.00	92.00	92.00
100	5.00% Do	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	7.75% Voltas Ltd. (1973-78)	B	78.00	78.00	78.00
							'W'				
						100	8.00% Walchand Nagar Ltd.	B	93.00	93.00	93.00
						100	8.00% W.H. Brady	B	98.00	98.00	98.00

PREFERENCE SHARES

Paid up per share Rs.	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share Rs.	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divali S.Y. 2032	31-12-75	31-3-76				Divali S.Y. 2032	31-12-75	31-3-76
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
	'A'										
100	Agarpara Jute 7.00%	C	35.50	35.50	35.50	100	Aluminium Corpn. 6.50%	C	33.75	10.12	10.12
50	Agro Extracts 9.50%	Bg	50.00	50.00	50.00	100	Aluminium Corpn. 8.80%	C	10.87	10.25	10.62
100	Ahmedabad Advance 7.14%	B	57.50	57.50	54.75	100	Aluminium Corpn. 9.30%	C	12.00	11.75	11.75
100	Ahmedabad Cotton 5.72%	A	40.00	40.00	40.00	100	Aluminium Corpn. (R) 6.50%	D	62.00	62.00	62.00
100	Ahmedabad Laxmi Cotton 4.50%	A	35.00	35.00	35.00	100	Aluminium Corpn. (R) 8.80%	D	75.00	75.00	75.00
100	Ahmedabad Laxmi Cotton 5.00%	A	40.00	40.00	40.00	100	Aluminium Industries 9.50%	B	85.00	85.00	85.00
100	Ahura Welding 9.50%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Aluminium Industries RPC 9.50%	M	126.00	126.00	126.00
25	Ajit Textile Mill 'D' 6.43%	A	9.00	9.00	9.00	100	Amalgated Development 5.00%	C	40.00	40.00	40.00
100	Ajit Textile Mill 'B' 6.43%	A	47.00	47.00	47.00	100	Amar Dye Chemical 8.57%	A	62.00	62.00	70.00
100	Ajit Textile Mill 'C' 7.14%	A	46.00	46.00	46.00	100	Amar Dye Chemical 8.57%	B	62.00	62.00	70.00
100	Alembic Chemical 2nd 5.00%	B	66.50	66.50	66.50	25	Amarsinghji Mills 2nd 4.00%	A	8.00	8.00	8.00
100	Alembic Chemical 3rd 6.00%	B	50.00	50.00	50.00	25	Amarsinghji Mills 3rd 4.00%	A	8.00	8.00	8.00
100	Alembic Chemical 1st 6.25%	B	57.00	48.00	48.00	25	Amarsinghji Mills 6.00%	A	8.25	8.25	8.25
100	Alexandra Jute 7.00%	C	46.50	48.50	11.00	100	Ambica Textile Mills 7.14%	A	56.00	56.00	54.00
100	Alkali & Chemical 5.00%	B	50.00	50.00	41.00	100	Ambica Textile Mills 5.72%	A	45.00	45.00	40.00
100	Alkali & Chemical 5.00%	C	58.50	58.50	52.00	10	Amluckie Tea 7.00%	C	21.96	21.96	21.96
100	Alliance Jute 6.00%	C	60.00	60.00	30.00	10	Amrit Banaspati Co. 8.50%	D	6.75	6.75	6.75
100	Aluminium Corpn. 6.50%	B	64.30	64.30	64.30	100	Amrutanjani C.T.F. 7.50%	M	92.39	92.39	92.39
100	Aluminium Corpn. 8.80%	B	100.00	100.00	100.00	50	Anand Electric 6.00%	B	30.00	30.00	30.00
100	Aluminium Corpn. 9.30%	B	102.50	102.50	102.50	10	Anandam Tea 7.00%	M	7.15	7.15	7.15

Note:— Ahmedabad=A, Bombay=B, Bangalore=Bg, Calcutta=C, Delhi=D, Hyderabad=H, Madras=M, Exchange=Ex, and Issue Price=*

PREFERENCE SHARES (Contd.)

Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE				
			Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76				Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76		
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
100	Andhra Cement	6.00%	M	72.50	72.50	72.50	100	Bengal Chemical	6.50%	C	37.12	33.50	25.00
100	Andhra Cotton	9.50%	H	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Bengal Jute	5.50%	C	44.00	44.00	42.50
100	Andhra Cotton C.T.F.	9.50%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00							
100	Andhra Foundry	9.50%	H	100.00	100.00	-	100	Bengal Paper	6.00%	C	46.50	46.50	46.50
100	Andhra Foundry B.C.	9.50%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	50	Bengal Paper	7.00%	C	21.00	21.00	21.00
							100	Bengal Paper 'A'	7.00%	C	68.00	62.00	68.00
							100	Bengal Paper 'C'	9.30%	C	90.00	90.00	90.00
							100	Bengal Timber	8.00%	C	1.90	1.90	1.90
100	Andhra Pradesh Paper	9.50%	H	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Bengal Tools	9.50%	C	50.50	50.50	50.50
100	Andhra Printers C	10.00%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Bhadravati Textile Mill	9.50%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
100	Andhra Printers N.R.C.	10.00%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Bhadravati Pressing	5.00%	C	30.00	30.00	30.00
100	Andhra Steel	9.50%	Bg	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Bhalakia Mills	6.43%	A	37.50	37.50	37.50
100	Andhra Sugar C.R.	9.50%	M	91.00	91.00	91.00	100	Bhalakia Mills	7.14%	A	40.00	40.00	40.00
100	Andhra Sugar R.C. II	9.50%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Bharat Bijlee	9.30%	B	95.00	95.00	95.00
100	Andhra Valley	7.00%	B	57.00	58.00	58.00	100	Bharat Carbon 'B'	9.50%	D	80.00	80.00	80.00
100	Andhra Valley	9.25%	B	83.50	83.50	87.25	100	Bharat Carbon 'A'	9.75%	D	95.00	95.00	95.00
100	Anglo French	9.50%	M	91.00	91.00	91.00	100	Bharat Commerce	9.30%	B	92.50	92.50	92.50
100	Anglo India Jute	7.00%	C	65.00	64.00	62.50	100	Bharat Commerce	9.30%	C	83.00	83.00	83.00
100	Anil Starch	7.00%	A	56.00	56.00	56.00	100	Bharat Forgings	9.30%	B	10.50	10.50	8.00
100	Anniversary Investment	5.50%	C	32.00	32.00	32.00	100	Bharat Nidhi	6.00%	B	41.00	41.00	41.00
100	Arbuda Textile Mills	7.14%	A	60.00	60.00	54.00	100	Bharat Nidhi	6.00%	C	43.00	43.00	39.75
100	Arlabs	8.325%	B	65.50	65.50	65.50	100	Bharat Nidhi	6.00%	D	41.50	41.50	41.50
100	Artos Breweries	9.50%	H	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Bharat Steel Tube	9.30%	B	89.00	89.00	89.00
100	Aruna Sugar R.C.	9.50%	Bg	92.50	92.50	92.50	100	Bharat Suryodaya	4.00%	A	40.00	40.00	40.00
100	Aruna Sugar R.C.	9.50%	M	78.00	78.00	78.00	100	Bharat Vijay	5.00%	A	42.00	42.00	42.00
100	Aruna Textile Mill	5.00%	A	42.00	42.00	38.00	40	Bharat Vijay	5.00%	A	14.00	14.00	14.00
100	Arvind Textile Mill	4.50%	A	35.00	35.00	35.00	100	Bhawani Textile Mills	9.50%	M	85.84	85.84	85.84
100	Arvind Textile Mill 'C'	4.50%	A	40.00	40.00	40.00	100	Bhagwati Pressing	5.00%	C	30.00	30.00	30.00
100	Arvind Textile Mill	5.00%	A	37.00	37.00	37.00	100	Bhopal Sugar	5.00%	M	60.00	60.00	60.00
25	Aryodaya Ginning	5.72%	A	8.50	8.50	8.50	100	Bhoruka Steel	9.50%	Bg	100.00	100.00	100.00
50	Aryodaya Spinning	5.72%	A	18.00	18.00	18.00	25	Bihari Textile Mills	5.72%	A	9.00	9.00	9.00
250	Aryodaya Spinning	7.14%	A	95.00	95.00	95.00	100	Bihari Textile Mills	6.43%	A	48.00	48.00	48.00
100	Asoka Textile Mill 'B'	4.50%	A	34.00	34.00	34.00	100	Bilaspur Spinning	9.30%	C	135.00	135.00	84.50
100	Asoka Textile Mill	5.00%	A	37.00	37.00	37.00	100	Binny 'C'	9.75%	M	80.00	80.00	80.00
10	Aspinwall & Co.	6.00%	M	3.75	3.75	3.75	100	Binod Textile Mills	9.50%	Mp	70.00	70.00	70.00
100	Assam Brooke Estate	6.00%	C	32.50	32.50	33.50	100	Birds Jute & Exports	7.00%	C	31.00	30.00	30.00
100	Associated Glass	9.50%	H	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Birla Cotton	9.30%	C	84.00	84.00	84.00
100	Associated Karanpura	4.50%	C	20.25	20.25	20.25	100	Birla Jute	9.30%	C	83.50	83.50	83.50
100	Associated Pulp	9.50%	A	65.00	65.00	65.00	100	Birla Jute	7.50%	C	54.00	51.50	51.50
100	Associated Pulp	9.50%	B	65.00	65.00	65.00	100	Birpara Tea	5.00%	C	73.00	73.00	73.00
100	Associated Stone	12.00%	B	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Birpara Tea	7.50%	C	68.00	68.00	68.00
10	Atal Tea	6.42%	C	5.00	5.00	5.00	100	Blue Star	7.80%	B	75.00	75.00	75.00
10	Atlikhan Coffee	9.00%	M	6.75	6.75	6.75	100	Bombay Potteries 1st	9.50%	B	71.00	71.00	71.00
100	Auckland Jute	4.50%	C	22.50	22.50	23.00	100	Bombay Potteries 2nd	9.50%	B	40.00	40.00	40.00
100	Auckland Jute	5.50%	C	43.00	43.50	43.50	100	Bombay Silk Mills	5.00%	B	59.00	59.00	59.00
10	A.V. Thomas (India)	5.00%	M	3.99	3.99	3.99	100	Bombay Sub Electric	9.50%	B	88.00	88.00	88.00
10	A.V. Thomas (Alleppey)	6.00%	M	2.47	2.47	2.47	10	Bormahjan	6.00%	C	38.00	38.00	38.00
	'B'						100	Borra Coal	6.50%	C	50.00	50.00	50.00
10	Bababudin Coffee C.T.F.	6.00%	M	5.50	5.50	5.50	100	Bowreah Cotton Mills	7.00%	C	65.00	65.50	65.50
10	Badra Coffee R.C.T.F.	7.50%	Bg	5.30	5.30	5.30	100	Bowreah Cotton Mills	8.00%	C	84.00	84.00	72.00
10	Badra Coffee R.C.T.F.	7.50%	M	7.60	7.60	7.60	50	Bradbury Mills	10.00%	B	25.00	15.00	15.00
100	Bajaj Electricals	9.50%	B	93.00	93.00	93.00	10	Braithwaite & Co.	9.00%	C	24.00	24.00	24.00
100	Bajaj Electricals 'r'	9.50%	B	95.00	95.00	95.00	100	B.R. Cotton	6.00%	B	30.00	30.00	30.00
100	Bajaj Electricals	9.50%	D	65.00	65.00	65.00	100	Brindavan Alloys		Bg	-	-	100.00
10	Balanoor Tea C.T.F.	7.50%	Bg	6.21	6.21	6.21	50	Brindavan Alloys		Bg	-	-	50.00
10	Balanoor Tea C.T.F.	7.5%	M	7.40	7.40	7.40	10	Britannia Biscuit	8.00%	C	8.00	8.00	8.00
100	Ballarpur Paper	9.30%	B	93.00	93.00	93.00	100	British India Corpn.	8.00%	B	81.50	42.00	39.00
100	Ballarpur Paper	9.30%	C	88.00	84.50	84.00	100	British India Corpn.	3.00%	C	59.00	59.00	41.00
100	Ballarpur Industries	9.30%	D	90.00	90.00	90.00	100	British India Corpn.	8.00%	B	102.50	102.50	102.50
100	Bally Jute	10.00%	C	66.50	72.05	69.00	10	Brunton Engineering	6.00%	B	7.00	7.00	7.00
100	Banarhat Tea	6.50%	C	56.00	55.00	55.00	100	Brunton Engineering	6.00%	M	3.00	3.00	3.00
100	Banarhat Tea	9.30%	C	72.00	75.25	76.00	10	Budge Budge Jute	9.10%	C	40.75	40.75	40.75
10	Bangalore Fort Farms	9.50%	Bg	10.00	10.00	10.00	100	Budge Budge Amal	7.00%	C	39.00	39.00	39.00
45	Baranagore Jute	5.00%	C	35.00	35.00	35.00	100	Burn & Co.	6.00%	C	24.50	24.50	19.00
10	Basanti Textile Mills	6.50%	C	5.00	5.00	5.31	100	Burn & Co.	7.00%	C	18.00	18.00	18.00
100	RASF (India)	9.50%	B	103.00	103.00	103.00	10	Burrakur Coal	6.00%	C	3.25	3.25	3.25
5	Be Be Rubber R.C.	6.25%	M	2.75	2.75	2.75	100	Burrakur Coal	7.00%	C	46.00	46.00	46.00
10	Be Be Rubber Non-Red RC	6.25%	M	4.30	4.30	4.30							
125	Becharadas Mills	6.43%	A	55.00	55.00	55.00	10	Calcutta Chemical	9.00%	C	7.94	7.94	7.94
100	Bellary Spinning	9.50%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00							
10	Bengal Chemical	10.50%	C	6.00	6.06	5.69							

Note:— Ahmedabad—A, Bombay—B, Bangalore—Bg, Calcutta—C, Delhi—D, Hyderabad—H, Madras—M, Exchange—Ex, and Issue Price—*

PREFERENCE SHARES (Contd.)

Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE				
			Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76				Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76		
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
10	Calcutta Chemical	7.00%	C	5.85	5.85	5.85	25	Delhi Cloth Mills 4th	7.14%	D	14.00	13.95	13.95
100	Calcutta Credit Corpn.	5.50%	C	23.50	23.50	23.50	100	Delhi Safe	6.00%	B	81.00	81.00	81.00
100	Calcutta Credit Corpn.	8.50%	C	34.50	34.50	34.50	100	Delhi Safe Deposit	6.00%	D	60.00	60.00	60.00
£1	Calcutta Electric	6.00%	C	7.12	7.31	7.12	100	Devon Tea & Coffee	7.50%	Bg	58.24	58.24	58.24
100	Calcutta Gas	5.50%	C	20.50	20.50	20.50	100	Devon Tea & Coffee	7.50%	M	70.50	70.50	70.50
100	Calcutta Jute	6.50%	C	50.00	50.00	50.00	100	Dharwar Electric	5.00%	B	52.00	52.00	52.00
100	Calcutta Silk Mfg. (New)	10.00%	C	82.00	82.00	88.00	100	Dharangadhra Chemical	7.80%	B	98.00	98.00	98.00
100	Calcutta Silk Mfg.	10.00%	C	88.00	88.00	88.00	100	Dharangadhra Chemical 2nd	9.50%	B	105.00	105.00	105.00
£1	Calcutta Tramways	5.00%	C	8.25	8.25	8.25	100	Dharangadhra Chemical 3rd	9.50%	B	101.25	101.25	101.25
100	Caledonian Jute	7.00%	C	58.00	58.00	50.00	100	Dharangadhra Chemical	7.80%	D	88.00	88.00	88.00
125	Calico Mills 1st	6.43%	A	70.00	70.00	70.00	100	Dharangadhra Chemical	7.80%	M	93.32	93.32	93.32
50	Calico Mills 2nd	6.00%	A	26.00	26.00	26.00	100	Dharangadhra Chemical RC29	5.0%	M	92.59	92.59	92.59
50	Calico Mills 3rd	6.00%	A	26.00	26.00	26.00	100	Dharangadhra Chemical RC39	5.0%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Canara Land Investment	6.00%	Bg	9.30	9.30	9.30	10	Dhunseri Tea	10.00%	C	8.94	8.94	8.94
10	Canara Workshop C.T.F.	5.00%	M	6.09	6.09	6.09	10	Dimakusi Tea	8.00%	C	7.06	7.06	7.06
100	Carew & Co.	6.50%	C	61.00	61.00	61.00	100	Dishergarh Power	4.50%	C	47.00	47.00	47.00
100	Cauvery Sugar	7.80%	B	54.75	54.75	54.75	100	Dishergarh Power	5.00%	C	52.00	52.00	35.50
100	Cauvery Sugar	7.80%	M	74.00	74.00	74.00	100	Ductron Castings	9.50%	H	100.00	100.00	100.00
100	Cauvery Spinning	8.90%	M	58.00	58.00	58.00	100	Duncan Bros.	4.00%	C	37.00	37.00	34.00
100	Cawnpore Sugar	8.00%	C	120.00	51.00	52.00	100	Dunlop India	5.50%	C	53.00	53.00	52.00
100	Cellulose Products	9.30%	A	70.00	66.00	66.00	100	Dunlop India	8.00%	C	66.00	50.50	50.50
100	Central India Eng.	8.57%	B	70.00	70.00	70.00		'E'					
500	Central India Mills	10.00%	B	313.75	308.75	302.50	100	East India Hotel	9.50%	C	48.50	48.50	46.50
5	Central Scientific PCTF	6.00%	M	4.50	4.50	4.50	100	East India Hotel	9.50%	D	76.00	48.50	48.50
100	Century Enka	9.50%	B	89.00	89.00	89.00	100	East India Hotel (Old)	9.50%	B	64.00	64.00	34.00
10	Challapalli Sugar	5.00%	M	8.48	8.48	8.48	100	East West Hotels	9.50%	Bg	100.00	100.00	100.00
2	Chandramalai	8.50%	M	1.60	1.60	1.60	10	East Coast Boat	9.50%	H	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Chase Bright Steel	9.27%	B	7.00	7.00	7.00		E.I.D. Parry	8.00%	B	15.65	15.65	15.65
100	Chemical & Plastic R.C.	9.50%	M	122.00	122.00	122.00	Sh.20	E.I.D. Parry	9.00%	M	13.80	13.80	13.80
100	Chemical & Plastic RC211	9.50%	M	91.00	91.00	91.00	100	Electric Construction	9.30%	C	84.00	84.00	84.00
100	Chemical & Plastic RC'B'	9.00%	M	103.50	103.50	103.50	100	Elgi Rubber RC	9.50%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
100	Chemopulp Tissues RC	9.30%	C	101.00	101.00	101.00	10	Elgin Mills	5.00%	C	4.00	4.00	4.00
100	Chettinad Cement RC	9.30%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Elgin Mills	8.00%	C	57.00	57.00	50.00
100	Chitavalash Jute	7.00%	C	50.00	54.50	55.00	100	Elphinstone Mills	7.00%	B	39.50	39.50	25.00
100	Chougule Steamships	9.50%	B	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Empire Jute	7.00%	C	31.50	26.50	22.75
100	Chrestian Mica	5.50%	C	13.00	12.75	10.00	100	Enfield	9.50%	Bg	94.00	94.00	94.00
100	Citric India	9.30%	B	125.00	125.00	125.00	100	Enfield	9.50%	M	88.00	88.00	88.00
50	Cochin Malabar	7.00%	M	37.50	37.50	37.50	100	Engine Valves RCTF	7.00%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
100	Coffee Lands CTF	5.00%	Bg	56.00	56.00	56.00	100	Escorts	9.50%	B	100.50	100.50	100.50
100	Coffee Lands CTF	5.00%	M	45.50	45.50	45.50	100	Escorts 'A'	9.50%	B	93.00	93.00	93.00
100	Coimbatore Kamla PRC	9.435%	M	96.45	96.45	96.45	100	Escorts	9.00%	B	65.00	65.00	65.00
100	Coimbatore Pio Text CTF	6.50%	M	32.88	32.88	32.88	100	Escorts	10.00%	B	102.00	102.00	102.00
100	Coimbatore Pio Ferti.	9.30%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Escorts LTD	9.50%	C	88.00	88.00	88.00
25	Consolidated Coffee	6.00%	Bg	16.25	16.25	16.25	100	Escorts LTD	9.00%	C	89.00	89.00	89.00
25	Consolidated Coffee CTF	6.00%	M	14.35	14.35	13.50	100	Escorts	9.00%	D	92.00	92.00	92.00
100	Coonoor Tea C	6.00%	M	46.81	46.81	46.81	100	Escorts	9.50%	D	100.00	100.00	100.00
5	Coorg Tea	7.50%	Bg	1.71	1.71	1.71	100	Escorts	10.00%	D	102.00	102.00	102.00
5	Coorg Tea RC	7.50%	M	3.60	3.60	3.60	50	Estrella Batteries	7.14%	B	15.00	12.00	12.00
50	Corporation Bank	6.43%	Bg	27.04	27.04	27.04	100	Everest Refrigerants	9.30%	B	59.00	59.00	59.00
50	Corporation Bank	6.43%	M	25.47	25.47	25.47		'F'					
50	Corporation Bank	7.15%	Bg	32.50	32.50	32.50	100	Ferro Alloys	9.50%	H	100.00	100.00	100.00
50	Corporation Bank	7.15%	M	28.41	28.41	28.41	100	Ferro Alloys III	9.50%	H	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Cottanad Rubber PCTF	7.50%	M	8.50	8.50	8.50	100	Fine Knittings II	4.00%	A	25.00	25.00	25.00
	'D'						50	Fine Knittings I	5.00%	A	15.00	15.00	15.00
100	Dalhousie Jute	7.00%	C	51.50	44.50	44.50	100	Fit Tight Nuts & Bolts	9.50%	B	97.00	97.00	97.00
10	Dalmia Bharat	6.00%	C	5.37	5.37	5.78	100	Fort Gloster Industries	5.00%	C	48.75	49.00	49.00
10	Dalmia Cement	7.80%	B	7.24	7.24	6.10	100	Fort Gloster Industries	7.00%	C	65.50	66.50	66.50
10	Dalmia Cement	6.5%	D	7.00	7.00	7.00	100	Fort William Jute	7.00%	C	78.00	78.00	78.00
10	Dalmia Cement RC	7.80%	M	7.00	7.00	7.00	100	Frank Ross & Co.	9.50%	C	45.00	45.00	45.00
100	Damodar Enterprise	9.50%	D	-	26.50	26.50	100	'G'					
100	Davangere Text Mills	9.50%	B	100.00	100.00	81.00	100	Galada Continuous	9.50%	H	100.00	100.00	100.00
100	Davangere Text Mills	9.50%	Bg	91.00	91.00	91.00	12.50	Ganesh Flour 2,3,4 & 5	4.00%	D	1.00	1.00	1.00
100	Deepraj Investments	9.50%	D	-	70.00	70.00	12.50	Ganesh Flour 1	7.00%	D	6.25	6.25	6.25
100	Deccan Steel	9.50%	Bg	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Gangavati Sugar	9.80%	Bg	100.00	100.00	100.00
5	Deccan Sugar	7.00%	M	3.55	3.55	3.55	10	Ganeshwar Sugar	7.50%	D	10.75	10.75	10.75
25	Delhi Cloth Mills	6.43%	D	16.25	16.25	16.25	100	Gangappa Cables	11.00%	H	100.00	100.00	100.00
25	Delhi Cloth Mills 3rd	5.71%	D	13.95	16.25	16.25							
25	Delhi Cloth Mills 5th	9.00%	D	19.50	14.00	14.00							
25	Delhi Cloth Mills 6th	9.50%	D	26.50	19.50	19.50							

Note:— Ahmedabad=A, Bombay=B, Bangalore=Bg, Calcutta=C, Delhi=D, Hyderabad=H, Madras=M, Exchange=Ex, and Issue Price=°

PREFERENCE SHARES (Contd.)

Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE				
			Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76				Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76		
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
50	Gangappa Cables	11.00%	H	50.00	50.00	50.00	100	India Meters	9.50%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
100	Ganesh Jute	10.40%	C	81.00	81.00	57.00	100	India Steamship	5.00%	C	59.00	59.00	52.00
100	General Industries	9.30%	C	96.50	96.50	96.50	10	India Steel Rolling	5.50%	M	6.50	6.50	6.50
100	Ghusick & Mustia Coal	5.00%	C	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	India Sugar 'C'	9.50%	Bg	87.50	87.50	87.50
							100	India Sugar 'C'	9.50%	M	89.00	89.00	89.00
100	Giellie Investment	6.00%	C	33.50	33.50	30.00							
100	Gillanders Arbuthnot	5.00%	C	31.00	31.00	31.00	100	India Sugar 'RC'	9.50%	M	75.00	75.00	75.00
50	Girdhardas Harivallabh	5.72%	A	9.00	99.00	9.00	100	Indian Aluminium	6.25%	B	60.50	60.50	45.50
100	Godfrey Phillips	6.87%	B	33.00	33.00	33.00	100	Indian Aluminium	5.00%	C	50.00	46.50	46.50
100	Godfrey Phillips	5.50%	C	46.50	46.50	40.50	100	India Dyestuff	8.58%	A	75.00	75.00	75.00
							100	Indian Carbon RC	9.30%	C	-	-	83.00
100	Gourangdi Coal	5.00%	C	40.03	40.03	40.03							
100	Gourepore Jute	6.00%	C	49.00	29.50	31.00	100	Indian Dyestuff	8.58%	B	75.00	75.00	75.00
100	Gnanambikai CTF	6.50%	M	62.84	62.84	62.84	100	Indian Hotels	9.30%	B	83.00	84.25	84.25
100	Greaves Cotton	5.00%	C	26.81	26.81	26.81	100	Indian Hume Pipe	5.00%	B	32.00	33.00	33.00
100	Greaves Cotton	6.00%	C	41.35	41.35	41.35	100	Indian Iron & Steel	5.00%	B	32.25	34.25	34.00
							100	Indian Iron & Steel	5.00%	C	32.00	33.50	32.00
100	Gujrat Machinery 'A'	9.50%	A	75.00	75.00	75.00							
100	Gujrat Machinery 'A'	9.50%	B	75.00	75.00	75.00	100	Indian Iron & Steel	5.00%	D	70.00	70.00	70.00
100	Gujrat State Ferti	9.30%	A	87.00	87.00	87.00	100	Indian Organic	9.30%	B	89.00	89.00	89.00
100	Gujrat State Ferti	9.30%	B	87.00	87.50	87.00	100	Indian Plastics	5.50%	C	35.00	35.00	35.00
100	Gwalior Rayon 'A'	9.30%	B	80.00	84.00	83.00	100	Indian Rayon	10.00%	A	153.50	153.50	153.50
							100	Indian Rayon '1964'	10.00%	A	142.00	142.00	146.00
100	Gwalior Rayon 'C'	9.30%	B	84.00	84.00	84.00							
100	Gwalior Sugar 'R'	7.00%	B	70.00	70.00	70.00	100	Indian Rayon	10.00%	B	153.50	153.50	146.00
100	Gwalior Sugar	7.00%	B	40.00	40.00	40.00	100	Indian Rayon '1964'	10.00%	B	142.00	142.00	142.00
	'H'						100	Indian Rubber Mfg.	5.50%	C	42.25	42.25	42.25
							100	Indian Standard Wagon	7.00%	C	39.00	39.00	39.00
							100	Indian Tool	9.30%	B	94.00	94.00	94.00
100	Hada Textile	9.50%	C	100.00	100.00	100.00							
100	Haileyburia Tea CTF	5.00%	M	43.00	43.00	43.00	100	Indo-Burma Petroleum	7.00%	B	43.75	43.75	43.75
100	Hasimara Industries	7.00%	C	63.75	63.75	63.75	100	Indo-Burma Petroleum	7.00%	C	37.00	37.00	41.50
100	Hasting Jute	6.00%	C	35.00	35.00	35.00	100	Indo-Swadeshi Pipe	9.50%	D	-	100.00	100.00
100	Hemlatha Textile CTF	5.00%	M	55.25	55.25	55.25	100	Industrial Cables	9.20%	D	100.00	100.00	100.00
							100	International Tractors	9.30%	B	98.00	98.00	98.00
10	Highland Tea	6.00%	B	7.24	7.24	7.24							
10	Highland Tea CTF	6.00%	M	6.50	6.50	5.40		'J'					
250	Hindustan Spng. Mills	7.00%	B	187.50	187.50	155.00	100	Jaga Seafoods	10.00%	Bg	-	-	100.00
100	Hindustan Aluminium	9.00%	B	67.50	75.00	79.25	50	Jaga Seafoods	10.00%	Bg	50.00	50.00	50.00
100	Hindustan Aluminium 'B'	9.30%	B	70.25	74.00	74.00	75	Jaga Seafoods	10.00%	Bg	-	75.00	75.00
							100	Jaga Seafoods	10.00%	H	100.00	100.00	100.00
100	Hindustan Aluminium	9.00%	C	62.00	62.00	62.00	75	Jaga Seafoods	10.00%	H	75.00	75.00	75.00
100	Hindustan Aluminium 'B'	9.30%	C	60.50	65.00	65.00							
100	Hindustan Aluminium	9.00%	D	106.50	106.50	106.50	100	Jagatjit Cotton	5.00%	C	80.00	80.00	80.00
100	Hindustan Aluminium 'B'	9.30%	D	104.00	104.00	104.00	100	Jagatgit Cotton	9.00%	D	70.00	70.00	70.00
100	Hindustan Brown Boveri	8.57%	A	87.50	87.50	87.50	100	Jain Sudh Vanaspathi	9.50%	D	-	56.00	56.00
							100	Jain Tube Co.	9.50%	D	-	65.00	65.00
100	Hindustan Brown Boveri	8.57%	B	87.50	87.50	87.50	100	Jain Tube Co.	9.50%	C	-	-	70.50
100	Hindustan Brown Boveri	8.57%	D	91.00	91.00	91.00							
100	Hindustan Construction	6.25%	B	24.50	24.50	24.50	100	Jardine Henderson	5.00%	C	27.50	32.50	29.25
100	Hindustan Gas CR 2nd	9.30%	C	87.50	87.50	87.50	100	Jaswant Sugar	5.50%	D	65.00	65.00	65.00
100	Hindustan Motors	9.30%	B	61.75	61.75	58.50	100	Jawahar Mills RC	10.00%	M	98.00	98.00	98.00
							100	Jaypur Metal	9.30%	D	56.00	56.00	56.00
100	Hindustan Motors	9.30%	D	-	60.00	60.00	100	Jaypore Metal	7.00%	B	50.00	50.00	50.00
100	Hindustan Motors (Con)	6.00%	C	130.00	130.00	130.00							
100	Hindustan Motors CR	9.30%	C	70.00	70.00	70.00	100	Jaypore Metal	7.00%	M	84.88	84.88	84.88
100	Hindustan National Glass	8.00%	C	94.12	94.12	94.12	100	Jaypore Metal	9.30%	M	84.98	84.98	84.98
100	Hindustan Petroleum	6.00%	B	49.50	49.50	-	100	Jaypore Sugar II	7.00%	M	88.50	88.50	88.50
							100	Jaypore Sugar	6.00%	M	72.00	72.00	72.00
100	Hindustan Polymers	9.50%	H	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Jaypore Udyog	3.00%	C	34.00	34.00	34.00
100	Hindustan Sugar	7.143%	B	69.00	69.00	69.00							
100	Hindustan Sugar	9.50%	B	90.50	90.50	90.50	100	Jayshree Chemical	9.50%	C	75.00	75.00	75.00
100	Hindustan Tractors	9.50%	B	100.75	100.75	100.75	100	Jayshree Textile	9.30%	C	71.50	71.50	71.50
100	Hindustan Wires	9.50%	B	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Jessop & Co.	5.00%	C	29.50	29.50	21.00
							100	Jiyajeerao Cotton	9.30%	B	85.00	85.00	85.00
100	Hooghly Blds.	4.50%	C	34.00	34.00	34.00	100	J.K. Chemicals	6.00%	B	73.00	73.00	73.00
10	Hooghly Jute	10.00%	C	8.56	8.56	8.31							
100	Howrah Jute	7.00%	C	65.00	65.00	65.00	100	J.K. Cotton	8.50%	B	81.00	81.00	81.00
100	Howrah Jute 'A'	7.00%	C	71.00	49.50	49.50	100	J.K. Cotton CR	10.00%	C	101.00	101.00	101.00
100	Hukumchand Jute	7.00%	C	57.00	59.00	61.00	100	J.K. Cotton	4.50%	D	90.00	100.00	100.00
							100	J.K. Cotton	6.50%	D	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Humayun Properties	6.00%	C	3.84	3.84	3.69	100	J.K. Manufacturers	6.00%	C	86.00	86.00	86.00
100	Hyderabad Asb. Cement	9.50%	H	100.00	100.00	100.00							
	'I'						100	J.K. Steel	9.00%	D	-	70.00	70.00
							100	J.K. Steel & Ind.	9.10%	C	91.00	91.00	91.00
100	India Cement	7.50%	B	67.00	67.00	67.00	100	J.K. Satosh Agl.	9.50%	D	37.00	37.00	37.00
100	India Cement CT	7.50%	M	64.00	64.00	63.00	100	J.K. Synthetics	9.50%	B	91.00	91.00	91.00
100	India Engine & Cons.	9.50%	D	-	70.00	70.00	100	Jotindra Steel	9.00%	D	-	90.00	90.00
100	India Forge	9.50%	M	91.00	91.00	91.00							
£10	India General Navigation	6.00%	C	45.50	45.50	45.50	100	Jyoti Engineering	9.50%	A	70.00	84.00	84.00
							100	Jyoti Engineering	9.50%	B	70.00	84.00	84.00

Note: Ahmedabad—A, Bombay—B, Bangalore—Bg, Calcutta—C, Delhi—D, Hyderabad—H, Madras—M, Exchange—Ex, and Issue Price—*

PREFERENCE SHARES (Contd.)

Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76				Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
	'K'										
100	Kalyanpur Lime	8.50%	C	101.00	101.00	101.25	100	Madras Indl. Linings	10.00%	M	100.00
100	Kalyanpur Lime	9.50%	C	102.25	102.25	102.75	100	Madras Spinners 'C'	9.50%	M	100.00
100	Kamani Engineering	7.00%	B	35.00	28.00	25.00					
100	Kamani Engineering	9.50%	B	89.50	89.50	89.50	100	Madras Vanaspathi CTF	5.50%	M	56.00
100	Kamarhatti Jute	6.00%	C	41.00	45.00	45.50	100	Mafatlal Fine 1st	6.43%	A	70.00
							100	Mafatlal Fine 2nd	6.43%	A	76.00
100	Kankannur Jute	6.00%	C	45.00	45.00	45.00	100	Mafatlal Fine 1st	6.43%	B	70.00
100	Karnatak Steel	9.50%	Bg	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Mafatlal Fine 2nd	6.43%	B	76.00
100	Kanoria Chemicals	9.50%	C	71.00	71.00	71.00					
100	Karapura Collieries	5.50%	C	34.50	34.50	34.50	100	Maharaja Sree Umaid	5.00%	C	55.00
10	Karikode Rubber CTF	6.00%	M	7.00	7.00	7.00	250	Maharashtra Sugar	10.00%	B	197.50
							100	Mahendra Mills	6.50%	A	49.00
100	Kasturi & Sons	9.00%	M	85.00	85.00	85.00	80	Maheshwari Mills	7.14%	A	15.00
100	Kelvin Jute	7.00%	C	38.00	35.00	35.00	100	Mahindra & Mahindra	7.80%	B	79.00
10	Kerala Rubber	7.50%	M	10.00	10.00	10.00					
100	Kesar Sugar 1st	5.50%	B	45.50	45.50	45.50	100	Mahindra Engineering	9.80%	B	87.00
100	Kesoram Industries	9.30%	C	88.00	88.00	84.00	100	Mahindra & Mahindra	6.00%	C	90.75
							100	Mahurakshi Cotton CR	9.50%	C	98.50
100	Kesoram Industries	10.00%	C	84.00	87.00	87.00	100	Mahindra Ulgine	9.30%	B	101.00
100	Kettlewell Bullen	4.00%	C	42.75	42.75	42.75	20	Malabar Agriculture	6.00%	M	5.31
100	Kettlewell Bullen	5.50%	C	44.50	44.50	39.50					
100	Khandelwal Ferro Alloys	9.50%	B	100.50	100.50	100.50	100	Mandya National Paper	7.00%	B	45.00
100	Khandelwal Udyog	10.00%	B	91.00	91.00	91.00	100	Mandya National Paper	7.00%	Bq	54.00
							50	Maneklal Harilal	4.50%	A	18.00
100	Khardah Jute	6.00%	C	15.00	15.00	15.00	100	Mangalore Chemicals	9.50%	Bq	100.00
100	Khatau Mills	4.00%	B	68.00	64.00	58.50	50	Marikar	9.00%	M	41.00
100	Khodiyar Pottery	4.50%	B	95.50	95.50	95.50					
10	Kil-Kotagiri C	7.00%	M	6.85	6.85	6.85	100	Marshall (Mfo.) C	10.00%	M	100.00
100	Kinnison Jute	7.00%	C	31.00	30.00	30.00	100	Martin Burn	5.00%	C	27.50
							100	McDowell CTF	6.00%	M	60.50
100	Kirlampudi Sugar	5.50%	M	68.00	68.00	68.00	100	McKenzie 1st	7.86%	B	11.00
25	Kirloskar Bros.	9.00%	B	20.75	20.00	20.00	100	McKenzie 2nd	7.87%	B	7.00
25	Kirloskar Bros.	9.50%	B	24.00	24.00	24.00					
100	Kirloskar Electric	9.30%	Bq	98.00	98.00	98.00					
100	Kirloskar Electric	9.50%	Bq	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	McLeod & Co. 1st	5.00%	C	17.00
							100	McLeod & Co. 2nd	5.00%	C	18.00
100	Kirloskar Electric	9.30%	M	90.00	90.00	90.00	25	Meenakshi Oil	6.00%	Bq	25.00
100	Kirloskar Electric	9.50%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Meenakshi Oil	6.00%	Bq	100.00
10	Kirloskar Oil Engine	8-10.00%	B	7.00	7.00	6.50	10	Mercara CTF	6.00%	M	6.00
10	Kirloskar Oil Engine	9.50%	B	8.35	7.90	7.00					
100	Kothari Plantation	6.00%	C	75.00	75.00	75.00	100	Metal Box	6.00%	C	38.00
							100	Metal Corporation	5.00%	C	110.00
10	Kothari (Madras)	9.30%	M	7.15	7.15	7.15	10	Mettur Chemical	6.00%	Bq	7.50
10	Kottayam Textile Mills	9.50%	M	10.00	10.00	10.00	10	Mettur Chemical	9.30%	Bq	9.70
100	Kumardhubi Engineering	9.50%	C	69.00	78.50	60.00	10	Mettur Chemical CTF	6.00%	M	6.00
100	Kumardhubi Fire Clay	5.50%	C	62.00	62.00	62.00					
10	Kumbakonam Electric	6.00%	M	8.25	8.25	8.25	10	Mettur Chemical CTF ?	9.30%	M	7.00
							100	Mico Tools RC	9.50%	M	100.00
10	Kurchimala Plantations	6.25%	M	4.25	4.25	4.25	10	Midland Rubber	6.00%	B	3.00
100	Kusum Products	5.50%	C	49.00	49.00	49.00	10	Midland Rubber C	6.00%	M	5.10
							25	Miamally Tea	7.50%	M	15.50
	'L'										
250	Lakshmi Vishnu Cotton	5.25%	B	91.00	91.00	91.00	100	Modi Industries	9.50%	D	102.00
500	Lakshmi Vishnu Cotton	7.00%	B	247.50	247.50	230.00	100	Modi Spinning RC	9.50%	M	82.74
100	Larsen & Toubro	5.00%	B	49.00	44.00	44.00	10	Mohena Tea	6.00%	C	3.87
50	Larsen & Toubro	9.50%	B	40.50	39.50	43.00	100	Mohini Sugar	5.00%	C	48.00
100	Larsen & Toubro	5.00%	Bq	100.00	100.00	100.00	10	Mopeds India	10.00%	H	10.00
							10	Mopeds India	10.00%	M	10.00
50	Larsen & Toubro	9.50%	Bq	40.37	40.37	43.00	100	Morarjee Mills	6.43%	B	52.00
100	Lawrence Investment	5.50%	C	63.50	69.50	20.00	25	Motor & Gen. Finance	14.28%	B	36.00
100	Lawrence Investment	7.00%	C	31.50	31.50	30.00	10	Motor & Gen. Finance	10.00%	D	8.00
100	Light Roofing RC	9.50%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	25	Motor & Gen. Finance	14.28%	D	30.50
100	Loyal Textile Mills	5.00%	M	48.50	48.50	47.00					
	'M'										
100	Machinery Mfg. Corp.	4.00%	B	39.50	45.00	45.00	100	Mysore Acetate & Chemical	19.50%	Bq	100.00
100	Machinery Mfg. Corp.	4.00%	C	45.50	48.00	43.00	100	Mysore Acetate & Chem.	9.50%	M	100.00
100	Macneill & Major	5.50%	C	46.25	46.25	46.25	10	Mysore Amalgamated C	6.00%	M	6.00
100	Macneill & Major	7.50%	C	-	47.25	47.25	100	Mysore Breweries	9.50%	Bq	100.00
100	Madanapalle Spg.	9.50%	H	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Mysore Breweries	9.50%	H	100.00
							100	Mysore Breweries RC	9.50%	M	100.00
100	Madanapalle Spg. RC	9.50%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Mysore Cement	9.50%	B	100.00
12.50	Madhusudan	4.00%	B	5.04	5.04	5.04	100	Mysore Cement	9.50%	Bq	92.54
100	Madhya Pradesh Indus.	7.80%	B	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Mysore Cement	9.50%	M	92.54
100	Madhya Pradesh Industries	7.80%	C	70.50	78.50	70.50	10	Mysore Chemical Mfgs.	6.00%	Bq	5.68
100	Madras Aluminium	9.30%	B	102.00	102.00	102.00	100	Mysore Chemical Mfg. CTF	6.00%	M	7.00
							100	Mysore Kirloskar 8 to 10.00%	10.00%	B	71.00
100	Madras Aluminium	9.80%	M	94.00	94.00	94.00	100	Mysore Kirloskar 8 to 10.00%	9.30%	Bq	83.50
100	Madras Cement 'C'	9.50%	M	81.00	81.00	81.00	100	Mysore Kirloskar	9.30%	B	93.50
100	Madras Cement RC	9.50%	M	93.00	93.00	93.00	100	Mysore Kirloskar	9.30%	Bq	100.00

Note: — Ahmedabad = A, Bombay = B, Bangalore = Bg, Calcutta = C, Delhi = D, Hyderabad = H, Madras = M, Exchange = Ex, and Issue Price = *

PREFERENCE SHARES (Contd.)

Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divall	31-12 75	31-3-76				Divall	31-12 75	31-3-76
			S.Y. 2032	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				S.Y. 2032	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
100	Mysore Petrochemicals	9.50%	Ba	100.00	100.00	100	Panyam Cement RC	9.30%	Bg	78.25	78.25
10	Mysore Plantations CTP	6.00%	H	6.50	6.50	100	Panyam Cement RC	9.50%	Bg	78.09	78.09
	'H'					100	Panyam Cement A & B	9.30%	H	92.55	92.55
50	Nadiad Electric	6.00%	B	35.50	35.50	100	Panyam Cement C	9.30%	H	92.55	92.55
100	Nanri Mills	5.72%	A	49.00	49.00	100	Panyam Cement D	9.50%	H	92.55	92.55
100	Naihati Jute	4.50%	C	25.00	18.00	100	Panyam Cement MPC	9.30%	M	93.00	93.00
100	Naihati Jute	7.00%	C	31.50	31.50	100	Panyam Cement RC	9.30%	M	94.75	94.75
85	Narang Industries	6.00%	D	45.00	21.00	100	Panyam Cement RC	9.50%	M	85.02	85.02
100	National Electric 'R'	10.00%	B	90.50	90.50	10	Parry Confectionary CTF	5.00%	M	4.50	4.50
100	National Jute	7.00%	C	13.50	13.50	25	Parshuram Pottery	4.00%	B	17.00	17.00
100	National Jute 'B' RC	9.50%	C	100.00	100.00	25	Parshuram Pottery	6.00%	B	26.00	26.00
100	National Pipe & Tube	5.50%	C	44.00	40.00	100	Patell Mills	4.50%	A	35.00	31.00
100	National Rayon	5.55%	A	53.00	53.00	100	Peermade Tea CTF	6.00%	M	63.00	63.00
100	National Rayon	5.55%	B	53.00	53.00	100	Peiree Leslie	9.30%	M	82.50	82.50
100	National Rubber	6.00%	B	69.30	69.30	100	Penguin Mills	9.50%	H	100.00	100.00
100	National Rubber	6.00%	C	55.50	55.50	100	Penguin Mills RC	9.50%	H	100.00	100.00
100	National Rubber CTF	6.00%	M	20.28	20.28	50	Perfect Potteries		Mp	25.00	25.00
10	National Tannery	5.00%	C	3.35	3.35	10	Periyar Chemicals RC	9.50%	M	10.00	10.00
100	National Tobacco	4.50%	C	44.25	44.25	100	Plastic Resins RC	9.50%	M	100.00	100.00
100	National Tobacco	5.00%	C	44.50	42.00	100	Podar Mills	7.00%	H	60.00	60.00
100	Navbharat Vanijya	5.85%	C	57.50	57.50	100	Podar Mills	9.50%	H	98.00	98.00
100	Navsari Cotton	7.14%	B	43.00	43.00	100	Poddar Projects	9.50%	C	86.00	86.00
10	Neelamalai Tea CTF	5.00%	M	5.10	5.10	100	Polson	6.00%	H	41.50	41.50
10	Neenapatam Electric	6.00%	M	7.80	7.80	50	Polychem	8.325%	H	39.00	39.00
10	Neiveli Ceramics PC	9.50%	M	10.00	10.00	10	Poona Industrial Hotels	9.50%	Ba	10.00	10.00
10	Nelliampathy Tea CTF	6.00%	B	6.20	6.20	10	Poonmudi Agency	6.00%	M	9.20	9.20
10	Nelliampathy Tea CTF	6.00%	M	5.10	5.35	100	Poysa Industries	9.50%	B	95.00	95.00
100	Nellimarla Jute	6.00%	C	50.50	50.50	100	Premier Breweries	9.50%	M	100.00	100.00
100	Newasarra Mills	4.50%	A	35.00	35.00	100	Premier Cables	9.30%	M	100.00	100.00
100	New Central Jute	7.00%	B	98.75	102.00	100	Premier Const. 1st	6.25%	B	36.25	36.25
100	New Central Jute	7.00%	C	88.00	88.00	100	Premier Const. 2nd	6.25%	B	36.25	35.50
25	New Commercial Mills	5.72%	A	9.00	9.00	10	Premier Const. 3rd	4.50%	B	2.16	2.16
50	New Commercial Mills	7.14%	A	20.00	20.00	100	Promain	10.00%	D	30.00	30.00
100	New Cotton Mills	4.50%	A	45.00	45.00	10	Protein Products	9.50%	M	7.00	7.00
100	New Cotton Mills	5.50%	A	34.00	34.00	10	Pullangode CTF	6.00%	M	5.42	5.42
200	New Great Mills	5.50%	B	64.50	64.50	100	Punalur Paper	9.50%	Bg	100.00	100.00
100	New India Fisheries	6.00%	B	77.00	77.00	100	Punalur Paper RC	9.50%	H	100.00	100.00
100	New India Sugar	12.22%	C	90.00	90.00	10	Purtatpore	10.00%	C	9.50	9.50
100	New Jehangir Mills	7.14%	A	44.00	44.00	100	Pussimhin Tea	7.00%	C	100.00	100.00
100	New Rajpur Mills	5.72%	A	25.00	25.00		'R'				
100	New Rajpur Mills 'B'	6.43%	A	27.00	27.00	100	Rajpur Mfg.	4.50%	A	46.00	46.00
100	New Samanbagh Tea	8.00%	C	63.00	63.00	100	Rajpur Mfg. 'B'	4.50%	A	45.00	45.00
100	New Swadeshi Mills	9.30%	A	90.00	85.00	10	Rajagiri Rubber	6.00%	B	3.00	3.00
100	New Swadeshi Mills	9.30%	B	90.00	85.00	10	Rajagiri Rubber C	6.00%	M	5.30	4.75
10	Nilambur Rubber CTF	6.00%	M	6.10	6.10	50	Rajalakshmi Mill C	8.45%	H	43.00	43.00
5	Nilgiri Tea	8.00%	Ba	2.85	2.85	100	Rajasthan Spg. Mills	9.00%	D	100.00	100.00
5	Nilgiri Tea RC	8.00%	M	3.65	3.65	10	Rajendra Coffee RCTF	5.50%	M	5.45	5.45
100	Nimar Mills 'A'	9.50%	B	30.00	30.00	10	Rajendra Coffee CTF	6.00%	M	4.55	4.55
25	Nizam Sugar	8.00%	H	20.00	20.00	100	Rallis India	6.00%	B	38.00	38.00
100	North Brook Jute	5.50%	C	31.50	31.50	100	Rallis India	6.00%	C	44.00	45.00
100	Nutan Mills	4.50%	A	34.00	34.00	100	Rallis India	6.00%	H	48.50	48.50
250	N.S. Railway I	5.00%	H	-	210.00	10	Rameshwara Jute	6.00%	C	7.90	7.90
250	N.S. Railway II	6.00%	H	-	220.00	50	Ramkrishna Mills	5.72%	A	18.00	18.00
	'O'					5	Rammugger Cane Sugar	6.00%	C	43.50	43.50
100	Okayti Tea	7.00%	C	85.00	85.00	100	Rane (Madras) CTF	6.00%	M	2.90	2.90
100	Okayti Tea	10.00%	C	101.00	101.00	10	Rane (Madras) CTF	7.00%	M	3.55	3.55
100	Ondal Investment	6.50%	C	79.25	79.25	100	Rane Brake	9.30%	H	10.00	10.00
100	Orient Paper	5.50%	B	56.00	41.00	100	Ravalgaon Sugar	5.50%	B	47.50	47.50
100	Orient Paper	7.86%	B	56.00	64.00	100	Raymond Woollen	5.00%	B	69.00	69.00
100	Orient Paper	5.50%	C	60.00	62.00	100	Raymond Woollen	5.00%	C	66.50	66.50
100	Orient Paper 2nd	5.50%	C	45.00	41.00	100	Raza Textile 'A'	9.50%	D	48.00	48.00
100	Orient Tools RC	9.50%	M	100.00	100.00	10	Raza Textile 'B'	6.50%	D	5.50	5.50
100	Oriental Industrial	5.00%	B	45.00	50.00	100	Regent Estate	4.00%	C	11.25	11.25
100	Orissa Textile Mills	5.00%	C	51.50	51.50	100	Reliance Jute	7.00%	C	64.00	63.00
	'P'					100	P.G. Ispat	9.50%	C	67.00	67.00
100	Pandyan Hotel RC	9.50%	M	100.00	100.00	100	Rohit Textile Mills	5.50%	A	31.00	31.00
100	Panyam Cement MRC	9.30%	Bg	78.25	78.25						

PREFERENCE SHARES (Contd.)

Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE				
			Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76				Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76		
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.		
100	Rohit Textile Mills 2nd	5.72%	A	32.00	32.00	32.00	100	Sirmur Paper	6.00%	B	81.00	81.00	81.00
100	Pontas Industries B	4.25%	B	66.00	66.00	66.00	100	Sirmur Paper	6.00%	C	75.75	75.75	75.75
100	Rohtas Industries 7 to 9	9.00%	B	72.50	72.50	72.50	100	Sirmur Paper	6.00%	H	71.00	71.00	71.00
100	Rohtas Industries 'B'	4.50%	C	56.00	56.00	59.00	100	Sirsilk Textile Mills	6.00%	H	53.00	53.00	53.00
100	Rohtas Industries	7.00%	C	109.00	109.00	109.00	100	Sivahandha Steel	9.50%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
100	Pontas Industries 2nd	4.50%	D	67.00	67.00	67.00	50	Smith Stanistreet	10.00%	C	41.00	41.00	41.00
100	Pontas Industries 1st 7 to 9	9.00%	D	69.00	69.00	69.00	100	Sondi Piver Tea	8.00%	C	80.00	80.00	80.00
10	Ruby (Bangalore) CTF	5.00%	M	2.99	2.99	2.99	10	South India Steel & Sunar	9.3%	M	5.64	5.64	5.64
10	Ruby (Bangalore) CTF	10.00%	M	10.00	10.00	10.00	10	South Madras Electric 2nd	5.50%	M	11.00	11.00	10.90
10	Ruby Rubber	10.00%	M	5.16	5.16	5.16	10	Southern Brick Works	9.50%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
50	Rustom Jehangir Mills	5.72%	A	18.00	18.00	18.00	100	Southern Petro-Chemicals	9.50%	Bq	90.00	90.00	90.00
10	Pyam Sugar	6.10%	C	2.69	2.35	2.35	100	S.P.T.C.	9.50%	M	95.00	95.00	95.00
	'S'						10	Southern Steel	9.50%	H	10.00	10.00	10.00
100	Sakthi Pipes	9.30%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Special Steel	9.50%	B	91.00	91.00	91.00
100	Sakthi Sunar PC	9.30%	M	97.00	97.00	97.00	10	Spencer & Co. 'A'	6.50%	M	4.75	4.75	5.00
100	Sakthi Sunar RC	9.30%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	10	Spencer & Co. 'B'	6.50%	M	6.25	6.25	5.70
10	Salem Erode Electric	6.50%	M	7.90	7.90	7.90	100	Spun Pipes	7.14%	B	61.00	61.00	61.00
100	Sandur Mannanese	9.80%	Bq	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Standard Mills 1st	5.72%	A	50.00	50.00	50.00
100	Sandur Mannanese	9.80%	Bq	85.34	85.34	85.34	100	Standard Mills 2nd	7.52%	A	50.00	50.00	50.00
10	Sannameshwar Coffee	7.00%	M	5.50	5.50	5.50	100	Standard Mills 1st	5.72%	B	50.00	50.00	50.00
50	Sarangpur Cotton	5.72%	A	25.00	25.00	25.00	100	Standard Mills 2nd	5.72%	B	50.00	50.00	50.00
100	Sarangpur Cotton	5.72%	A	51.00	51.00	51.00	100	Standard Motors CTF	6.25%	M	51.00	51.00	51.00
100	Saraspur Mills	4.50%	A	35.00	35.00	33.00	100	Star Paper 1st	5.00%	B	73.00	73.00	73.00
100	Saraswati Industries	8.00%	D	75.00	75.00	75.00	100	Star Paper 3rd	7.00%	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
100	Saraswati Textile Mills	11.00%	M	50.00	50.00	50.00	100	Star Paper 1st	5.00%	D	67.00	67.00	67.00
100	Saroi Alloys	9.50%	Bq	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Star Paper (Conv.) II	7.00%	D	76.00	76.00	76.00
100	Sarvaraya Textile Mills	7.80%	M	88.67	88.67	88.67	100	Star Paper	5.00%	C	54.50	54.50	54.50
100	Sathe Biscuits	9.00%	B	90.00	90.00	90.00	100	Star Paper CR 2nd	9.80%	C	100.00	82.00	82.00
100	Saurashtra Cement	9.50%	B	101.50	101.50	93.00	100	Star Paper 3rd	9.80%	D	75.00	75.00	75.00
50	Sayaji Textile Mills 'B'	4.50%	A	16.00	16.00	16.00	100	Star Textile Engineering	11.00%	B	90.00	90.00	90.00
100	Sayaji Textile Mills 'A'	5.71%	A	39.00	39.00	39.00	10	Steel Products	5.00%	C	2.81	2.81	2.81
100	Sayaji Textile Mills	6.43%	A	44.00	44.00	44.00	100	Steel Products CR	9.30%	C	98.00	98.00	98.00
100	Sayaji Textile Mills A/B	8.57%	A	56.50	56.50	56.50	10	Suessen Textile Bearings	9.30%	A	8.24	8.24	8.24
100	Sen Raleigh	5.00%	C	45.00	45.00	45.00	10	Suessen Textile Bearings	9.30%	B	8.24	8.24	8.24
10	Seshayee Industries	6.25%	M	11.90	11.90	11.90	10	Suessen Textile Bearings	9.80%	B	-	8.24	8.24
100	Shah Construction	9.50%	A	101.00	101.00	101.00	10	SUN Paper RC	9.50%	M	10.00	10.00	10.00
100	Shah Construction	9.50%	B	101.00	101.00	101.00	50	Sundatta Foods	8 to 11.00%	B	50.00	50.00	50.00
100	Shama Engine	9.30%	D	75.00	75.00	75.00	100	Supreme Industries	6.25%	A	59.00	67.50	67.50
100	Shaw Wallace	6.00%	C	40.50	36.00	38.75	100	Supreme Industries	6.25%	B	59.00	67.50	67.50
100	Shethia Mfg.	9.50%	B	101.00	101.00	101.00	100	Surat Electricity	6.50%	B	81.50	81.50	81.50
100	Shivmoni Steel		Bq	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Surat Electricity	9.50%	B	87.00	87.00	87.00
100	Shree Ambica Jute	7.50%	C	68.00	68.00	68.00	100	Surat Textile Mills	4.50%	A	45.00	45.00	45.00
100	Shree Bhawani Mills	8.00%	C	78.00	78.00	78.00	100	Suri & Nayar		Bq	100.00	100.00	100.00
100	Shree Chamundeswari	9.50%	Bq	100.00	100.00	100.00	10	Suryalaxmi Cotton	10.00%	H	10.00	10.00	10.00
100	Shree Digvijay Cement	5.00%	B	50.00	50.00	50.00	100	Swadeshi Mills	7.14%	B	57.50	57.50	59.00
100	Shree Digvijay Cement	5.00%	D	66.00	66.00	66.00	10	Swadeshi (P. ord.)	4.00%	B	10.40	10.40	10.40
100	Shree Digvijay Woollen	8.57%	B	75.00	75.00	75.00	100	Swamiji Mills C	9.50%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
100	Shree Digvijay Woollen	6.00%	D	85.00	85.00	85.00	100	Swadeshi Cotton Mills	6.00%	C	46.00	46.00	46.00
100	Shree Hanuman Sunar	9.30%	C	80.00	80.00	80.00	100	Swadeshi Cotton Mills	6.00%	D	64.00	64.00	64.00
100	Shree Hanuman Sunar (New)	9.30%	C	95.00	95.00	95.00	100	Swadeshi K	8.57%	B	69.50	69.50	69.50
100	Shree Krishna Gyanoday B	5.00%	C	48.50	48.50	48.50	10	Swadeshi (P. ord.)	4.00%	B	10.40	10.40	10.40
100	Shree Krishna Gyanoday A	6.00%	C	68.00	68.00	68.00	100	Swadeshi Polytex	9.50%	Bq	100.00	100.00	100.00
100	Shree Krishna Gyanoday B	5.00%	D	46.00	46.00	46.00	10	Swastik Rubber	9.00%	B	97.00	97.00	97.00
100	Shree Krishna Gyanoday A	6.00%	D	78.00	78.00	78.00	10	Swastik Rubber	9.50%	B	80.00	80.00	80.00
100	Shree Madhusudan Mills	4.50%	C	48.25	48.25	48.25	100	Swastik Textile Mills	5.00%	B	36.00	36.00	36.00
100	Shree Niwas Cotton Mills	4.00%	B	44.00	44.00	44.00		'T'					
100	Shree Niwas Cotton Mills	4.00%	C	48.80	48.80	48.80		Talayar Tea C	7.00%	M	5.75	5.75	5.75
100	Shree Rajendra Mills	9.50%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	10	Tanjort Tyres	9.50%	Bq	100.00	100.00	100.00
100	Shree Ramakrishna Steel	10.00%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Tanjort Tyres RC	9.50%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
100	Shree Ram Bearings	9.30%	B	104.00	104.00	81.00	100	Tarun Commercial Mills	8.57%	A	55.00	55.00	55.00
100	Shree Rishab Investment	6.00%	D	5.00	5.00	5.00	100	Tata Chemicals	7.14%	A	59.00	52.50	52.50
100	Shree Sadul Textile Mills	9.25%	D	40.00	40.00	40.00	100	Tata Chemicals	7.14%	B	59.00	52.50	52.50
100	Shree Sarvarya Sugar	9.50%	M	10.93	10.93	10.93	100	Tata Eng. & Loco 'A'	9.00%	B	86.00	87.50	87.50
100	Shree Valliappa Textile	9.30%	Bq	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Tata Eng. & Loco A New	9.00%	B	77.00	78.00	76.50
100	Shree Valliappa Textile	9.30%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Tata Hydro Electric	7.00%	B	59.25	59.25	59.25
100	Silver Cotton Mills	5.72%	A	40.00	40.00	40.00	100	Tata Iron & Steel 1st	6.00%	A	78.50	79.00	75.00
100	Silver Cotton Mills	5.72%	A	40.00	40.00	40.00	150	Tata Iron & Steel 2nd	7.50%	A	62.00	63.50	65.00
10	Simco Meters	9.00%	Bq	10.00	10.00	10.00	100	Tata Iron & Steel 2nd 'A'	7.50%	A	63.00	62.50	65.00
10	Simco Meters	9.00%	M	5.09	5.09	5.09	100						
10	Singtom Tea	5.00%	C	3.56	3.56	3.56							

Note:— Ahmedabad=A, Bombay=B, Bangalore=Bg, Calcutta=C, Delhi=D, Hyderabad=H, Madras=M, Exchange=Ex, and Issue Price=*

PREFERENCE SHARES (Contd.)

Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divall	31-12 75	31-3-76				Divall	31-12 75	31-3-76
			S.Y. 2032	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				S.Y. 2032	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
150	Tata Iron & Steel 1st 6.00%	B	79.00	79.00	75.00	100	Usha Flour 9.50%	H	100.00	100.00	100.00
100	Tata Iron & Steel 2nd 7.50%	B	63.00	64.00	65.00	100	Usha Martin Black 9.50%	C	95.00	95.00	95.00
100	Tata Iron & Steel 2nd 'A' 7.50%	B	62.00	62.50	65.50	100	Usha Spg. Mills 9.30%	B	52.50	52.50	52.50
100	Tata Mills (Textile) 9.50%	B	98.00	98.00	98.00	100	Usha Spg. Mills 9.50%	D	100.00	100.00	100.00
100	Tata Oil Mills 4.50%	B	37.00	35.00	35.00	100	Uttar Pradesh Hotels 9.00%	D	102.00	102.00	102.00
100	Tata Oil Mills 'A' 9.30%	B	97.50	97.50	87.50						
100	Tata Power 7.50%	B	61.00	59.50	59.50						
100	Tata Power 'A' 9.25%	B	88.00	88.00	87.50						
10	Teekoy Rubber CTF 6.00%	M	5.00	5.00	5.00	100	Vasanta Textile Mills 6.00%	M	71.00	71.00	71.00
10	Telangana Spg. Mills 9.50%	H	10.00	10.00	10.00	100	Vasanta Textile Mills 6.50%	M	72.00	72.00	72.00
10	Telangana Spg. Mills RC 9.50%	M	5.70	5.70	5.70	10	Velimalai Rubber C 4.50%	M	6.40	5.75	5.75
100	Testeels 6.00%	A	36.00	36.00	50.00	10	Vellore 6.00%	M	4.00	4.00	4.00
100	Textile Mach. Corp. 2nd 5.50%	B	61.30	61.30	61.30	50	Venkatesa Textile Mills 6.00%	M	23.41	23.41	23.41
100	Textile Mach. Corp. 1st 7.96%	B	85.00	85.00	85.00	25	Victoria Textile Mills 5.72%	B	15.50	15.50	15.50
100	Textile Mach. Corp. 9.30%	B	75.75	75.75	64.50	100	Vimah Industries 9.50%	Bg	100.00	100.00	100.00
100	Textile Mach. Corp. (New) 9.30%	C	75.00	84.50	75.00	100	Vijay Mills 4.50%	A	32.00	32.00	32.00
100	Textile Mach. Corp. 5.50%	C	40.00	39.50	39.50	100	Vijay Mills 4.00%	A	34.00	34.00	34.00
100	Textile Mach. Corp. 7.86%	C	55.00	55.00	55.00	100	Vijay Spg. Mills 9.50%	H	100.00	100.00	100.00
100	Textile Mach. Corp. 9.30%	C	77.00	75.00	78.00	100	Vijay Spg. Mills RC 9.50%	M	92.59	92.59	92.59
100	Textile Mach. Corp. 1st 9.30%	D	85.00	85.00	85.00	100	Vijaya Kumar Text. Mills 10.00%	M	92.00	92.00	92.00
100	Textool 10.00%	M	50.00	50.00	50.00	100	Vikram Mills 4.50%	A	26.00	26.00	26.00
10	Tezpor Tea 5.00%	C	7.19	7.19	6.87	100	Vikram Mills 5.00%	A	34.00	34.00	34.00
5	Thamarpally Pubber 6.00%	Bg	2.58	2.58	2.58	50	Vikrant Tyres 5.00%	Bg	--	50.00	50.00
5	Thamarpally Rubber 6.50%	M	3.25	3.25	3.25	100	Virudhunagar 5.00%	M	55.00	55.00	55.00
10	Tiffin's Barytes 6.50%	M	4.00	4.00	4.00	100	V.S.T. Tillers Tractors 9.50%	Bg	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Tinnevely Tuti. Elec. 6.50%	M	8.25	8.25	8.25	100	V.S.T. Tillers Tractors 9.50%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Tirrihannah Tea 10.00%	C	11.46	11.46	11.46						
100	Titaghur Paper 4.50%	C	34.50	40.50	41.00						
100	Titaghur Paper 8.00%	C	63.00	65.00	65.00	100	Walchandnagar Ind. 10.00%	B	71.00	71.00	66.00
100	Toshiba Batteries 9.50%	B	100.00	100.00	100.00	50	Waverley Investment 5.00%	C	18.00	18.00	22.00
100	Toshiba Anand Batteries 9.50%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	West Coast Paper 6.00%	B	60.00	60.00	60.00
100	Toshiba Anand Lamps 9.50%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	West Coast Paper 6.00%	Bg	83.62	83.62	83.62
10	T.R. & Tea CTF 6.00%	M	5.00	5.00	5.00	100	West Coast Paper 6.00%	C	76.50	76.50	76.50
100	Transformer 7.50%	M	70.00	70.00	70.00	1000	Western India Mills 7.00%	B	310.00	310.00	310.00
10	Travancore Rayon 6.50%	B	6.00	6.00	6.00	100	Western India Plywood 6.00%	B	87.00	87.00	87.00
10	Travancore Rayon CTF 5.00%	M	5.12	5.00	4.05	100	Western India Plywood 6.00%	Bg	79.00	79.00	79.00
10	Travancore Sunar 5.00%	M	4.50	4.50	4.50	100	Western India Plywood 6.00%	M	79.00	79.00	79.00
100	Trichy Distilleries 9.50%	M	70.36	70.36	70.36	100	Western U.P. Electric 5.50%	D	62.00	62.00	62.00
100	Trichur Cotton PC 9.50%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	10	Woodland CTF 6.50%	M	6.50	6.50	6.50
100	T. Stanes 7.00%	M	40.20	40.20	40.20	10	Woodland RCTF 6.50%	M	5.50	5.50	5.50
100	Tungabhadra Industries 9.50%	H	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	W.S. Insulators C 9.50%	M	90.00	90.00	90.00
	'U'					100	W.S. Insulators RC 9.50%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Udayaniri Tea CTF 7.00%	M	5.20	5.20	5.20						
100	Union Jute 7.00%	C	31.50	31.50	31.50						
100	United Colls 5.00%	C	30.00	30.00	30.00	50	Yamuna Syndicate 7.50%	D	30.00	30.00	30.00
10	United Electricals 5.00%	M	5.41	5.41	5.41	100	Yemmiganur Spg. 9.50%	H	100.00	100.00	100.00
100	United Wire 9.50%	B	99.00	99.00	99.00						
100	Universal Wire 11.00%	H	100.00	100.00	100.00						
100	Upper Ganges Sunar 7.14%	C	63.50	63.50	63.50	100	Zuari Agro 9.50%	B	110.00	110.00	105.00
						100	Zuari Agro RC 9.50%	M	100.00	100.00	100.00

EQUITY SHARES

Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divall	31-12 75	31-3-76				Divall	31-12 75	31-3-76
			S.Y. 2032	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				S.Y. 2032	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
	'A'										
10	Abrasives & Castings	B	3.00	3.00	3.00	10	Agarwal Steel (New)	B	9.00	9.00	6.00
10	Accauto Marketing	C	4.00	4.12	4.05	10	Agarwal Steel (New)	C	6.50	6.50	7.37
100	Adarsh Chemical	B	90.00	90.00	90.00						
10	Aditya Mills	B	10.00	10.00	6.50	100	Agra Electric	B	65.00	65.00	65.00
10	Aditya Mills	C	10.00	10.00	6.00	10	Agro Extracts	B	7.00	7.50	5.00
5	New Janson	D		5.00	5.00	10	Agro Extracts	Bg	7.00	7.00	7.00
100	Afsons Industrial Corp.	B	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Ahmedabad Advance Mills	B	173.75	177.00	175.00
10	Anarpara Jute	C	6.05	5.50	3.62	250	Ahmedabad Cotton Mills	A	185.00	185.00	160.00

Note: Ahmedabad—A, Bombay—B, Bangalore—Bg, Calcutta—C, Delhi—D, Hyderabad—H, Madras—M, Exchange—Ex, and Issue Price—°

EQUITY SHARES (Contd.)

Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divali S.Y. 2032	31-12-75	31-3-76				Divali S.Y. 2032	31-12-75	31-3-76
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
100	Ahmedabad Electricity Co.	B	-	66.00	66.00	100	Andhra Bank	Ba	100.00	100.00	100.00
100	Ahmedabad Electricity Co.	A	63.75	66.00	66.00	100	Andhra Bank	M	97.00	95.00	87.00
250	Ahmedabad Laxmi Cotton	A	250.00	250.00	245.00	10	Andhra Cement	H	8.75	8.50	8.50
250	Ahmedabad Saranapur Mills	A	270.00	255.00	255.00	100	Andhra Cotton	H	75.00	75.00	75.00
125	Ahmedabad Victoria Iron	A	165.00	166.25	165.00	100	Andhra Cotton Mills	H	100.00	100.00	100.00
100	Ahmedpur Katwa Rlys.	C	9.00	9.00	9.50	10	Andhra Foundry	H	2.50	2.50	2.50
100	Alura Welding	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	10	Andhra Foundry	H	2.40	2.40	2.40
100	Air Control	B	46.00	46.00	61.00	100	Andhra Mechanical	H	100.00	100.00	100.00
100	Air Control	A	46.00	46.00	61.00	100	Andhra Pradesh Paper	H	180.00	180.00	164.00
10	Air Reduction Company	D	5.25	5.25	2.00	100	Andhra Pradesh Paper	B	182.50	155.00	161.25
10	Ajanta Textile Mills	D	10.00	10.00	10.00	100	Andhra Printers	M	35.75	35.75	35.75
100	Ajit Mills	A	100.00	100.00	97.50	10	Andhra Steel	B	9.00	9.00	8.50
5	Ajudhia Mills	D	2.00	2.00	2.00	10	Andhra Steel Corporation	C	15.06	9.00	8.00
10	A.K. Corporation	C	7.50	7.50	7.50	10	Andhra Steel	Ba	12.25	12.25	12.25
2	Alageswar Tea	M	2.10	1.95	1.95	10	Andhra Steel (Right)	C	18.06	18.06	18.06
10	Allion Plywood	D	1.50	1.50	1.50	10	Andhra Sugar	H	12.00	12.75	13.35
2	Allion Plywood	C	1.50	1.50	1.00	100	Andhra Valley Power	B	85.00	89.00	96.50
50	Altricht Morarii	B	133.75	137.50	150.50	10	Andrew Yule	C	2.19	1.75	2.44
100	Alembic Chemical	B	89.00	92.00	99.00	10	Anglo Bros.	C	2.25	2.06	1.81
100	Alembic Glass	A	126.00	130.00	124.00	100	Anglo French Textile	M	212.00	214.00	216.00
100	Alembic Glass	Ba	127.00	127.50	121.00	100	Anglo India Jute	C	87.00	71.00	73.00
100	Alembic Glass	B	123.75	122.50	121.50	100	Anil Hardboards	B	32.50	29.50	25.00
100	Alexandra Jute	C	31.00	31.00	31.00	100	Anil Starch	A	125.50	151.25	137.50
10	Alfred Herbert (New)	C	13.62	13.62	12.87	100	Anil Steel & Industries	D	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Alfred Herbert	B	13.00	13.00	13.50	10	Anil Steel	B	5.75	5.25	5.00
10	Alfarah Electric	C	8.80	8.80	8.80	10	Anniversary Investment	C	8.12	6.75	6.75
10	Alirox Abrasive	D	-	-	9.25	10	Antifriction Bearing	B	15.75	15.75	16.50
5	Alirox Abrasive	D	-	-	4.00	10	Anuh Pharma	B	6.50	6.50	6.50
10	Alkali & Chemical	B	26.50	24.50	27.50	10	Anup Engineering	A	132.50	127.50	120.00
10	Alkali & Chemical	C	25.44	24.31	27.37	100	Anuradha Investment	C	2.25	2.25	2.30
100	Alliance Jute	C	34.50	34.50	31.50	10	Apex Holdings	C	8.81	8.81	6.44
10	Allied International	B	10.60	10.60	10.60	10	Apollo Tubes	B	7.00	6.75	5.00
10	Allied Steel	B	8.50	8.50	8.50	10	Apollo Tubes	H	9.25	9.25	9.25
10	Allied Steel Ltd.	C	3.30	2.80	2.62	10	Apollo Tubes	D	6.00	7.00	5.50
100	Allwyn Fetal	H	4.40	3.75	4.00	10	A.P.V. Engineering	C	3.84	3.84	3.00
10	Aluminium Corporation	D	5.50	5.50	5.50	10	Aradhana Investment	C	4.06	3.06	2.55
10	Aluminium Corporation	C	2.37	2.00	2.10	10	Arbor Acres Farm	B	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Aluminium Corporation	B	3.24	3.24	3.24	100	Arbuda Mills	A	160.00	163.75	153.75
10	Aluminium Industries	H	6.65	6.35	7.80	10	Arculipore Tea	C	9.00	9.12	9.12
10	Aluminium Industries	B	6.75	6.75	7.00	10	Arjun Investment	D	-	-	10.00
10	Alwar Investments	C	9.50	9.50	7.00	10	Arlabs	B	50.00	63.00	75.00
10	Amalgamated Coal	C	3.06	3.00	3.00	100	Arlem Breweries	B	15.00	6.00	5.50
100	Amalgamated Development	C	40.00	40.00	40.00	100	Arrah Sasaram Rly.	C	20.00	20.00	20.00
10	Amalgamated Electricity	B	10.90	10.70	10.50	10	Art Line Investment	D	8.50	8.50	8.50
10	Amalgamated Repco	M	7.00	7.00	7.00	10	Artos Breweries Ltd.	H	10.00	10.00	10.00
100	Amar Dye-chem.	A	172.50	213.75	230.00	100	Aruna Mills	A	160.00	171.00	160.00
100	Amar Dye-chem.	B	175.00	215.00	230.00	100	Aruna Sugar	B	11.25	11.25	11.25
125	Amarsinghi Mills	A	30.00	30.00	30.00	10	Aruna Sugar	M	6.60	6.20	6.70
10	Amausi Textile	D	10.00	10.00	10.00	10	Aruna Sugar	Ba	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Ambica Investment	C	5.30	5.30	5.30	10	Arunodaya Mills	A	30.00	12.50	12.25
100	Ambica Silk	C	121.25	121.25	121.25	10	Arunodaya Mills	B	28.00	12.25	12.25
100	Ambica Mills	A	237.00	232.00	230.50	100	Arvind Board	A	70.00	91.00	82.50
10	American Refrigerants	C	4.80	4.80	3.56	100	Arvind Mills	A	214.00	220.00	214.00
10	American Universal Elec.	D	9.00	10.50	9.50	10	Aryasthan Corporation	C	4.35	4.35	5.75
10	American Universal Elec.	B	10.00	9.50	9.50	200	Aryodaya Ginning Mills	A	150.00	147.50	135.00
10	Amines & Plasticizer	C	7.87	7.87	11.19	200	Aryodaya Spinning Mills	A	115.00	113.75	112.50
10	Amines Plastic (New)	B	9.00	9.75	11.25	100	Asher Textile Mills	M	142.00	142.00	142.00
10	Amitabh Mills	C	10.00	10.00	10.00	10	Ashim Investment	C	10.12	10.12	10.12
10	Amluckie Tea	C	7.25	7.25	7.25	5	Ashok Leyland	M	7.75	8.15	8.50
10	Amrit Banaspati	D	5.00	5.00	5.00	10	Ashoka Cement	B	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Amrit Villa Investment	C	4.95	4.95	4.95	10	Ashoka Cement	D	4.00	4.00	4.00
1000	Amritsar Sugar	D	350.00	350.00	350.00	10	Ashoka Cement	C	3.19	3.00	2.44
10	Anandam Tea	M	11.75	11.75	11.75	100	Ashoka Marketing	D	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Anand Bag Tea	C	15.56	15.56	15.56	10	Ashoka Vinayoga	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
50	Anand Electric	B	45.00	45.00	45.00	100	Asian Cables	B	78.00	78.50	84.50
2	Anapara Coffee	M	3.40	3.40	3.30	100	Asian Electronics	B	102.00	102.00	130.00
10	Andaman Timber	C	6.87	6.87	6.87	10	Asiatic Oxygen	B	10.50	10.50	10.50
100	Andhra Bank	H	93.50	93.50	93.50	10	Asiatic Oxygen	M	14.30	14.30	14.30
100	Andhra Bank	Ba	91.00	91.00	91.00	10	Asiatic Oxygen	C	6.62	6.37	6.12
100	Andhra Bank (New)	H	87.00	87.00	87.00	10	Asish Investment	C	7.00	7.00	7.00

Note: — Ahmedabad=A, Bombay=B, Bangalore=Ba, Calcutta=C, Delhi=D, Hyderabad=H, Madras=M, Exchange=Ex, and Issue Price=*

EQUITY SHARES (Contd.)

Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76				Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
100	Aslam Dehydrate	B	80.00	80.00	80.00	10	Barduar Tea Timber	C	8.50	8.50	8.50
100	Asoka Mills	A	141.25	140.00	133.75	10	Bareilly Electric	C	10.12	10.19	10.06
10	Aspinwall & Company	M	5.30	5.30	5.30	100	Barium Chemicals	B	46.00	42.00	45.00
10	Aspinwall (Travancore)	M	12.25	12.25	12.25	5	Baranagore Jute	C	55.00	51.75	51.75
10	Assam Bengal Carriers	C	6.81	6.81	6.81	100	Baroda Electric Meters	A	42.00	42.00	42.00
10	Assam Brook Estates	C	11.87	11.75	13.06	100	Baroda Electric	B	42.00	42.00	42.00
10	Assam Carbon Pro.	C	10.00	9.44	9.00	100	Baroda Rayon	B	171.50	175.00	185.50
10	Assam Hardboards	C	2.87	2.87	2.87	100	Baroda Rayon	A	173.00	173.00	184.00
3	Assam Saw Mills	C	3.12	3.06	3.06	10	Basanti Mills	C	10.62	10.62	10.62
100	Associated Bearings	B	216.25	228.75	255.00	10	BASF Ltd.	B	20.00	20.00	23.00
100	Associated Bearing (New)	R	-	205.00	205.00	10	Basmati Tea	C	10.25	8.44	8.56
100	Associated Cement Corpn.	B	96.50	95.50	100.00	10	Bassein Electric	B	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Associated Glass	H	10.00	10.00	10.00	100	Basti Sugar	C	90.50	90.50	90.50
10	Associated Karampura	C	2.12	2.12	2.12	100	Basti Sugar 'A'	D	95.00	95.00	95.00
10	Associated Laikdih	C	0.97	0.97	0.90	10	Basti Sugar 'B'	D	6.00	6.00	5.00
100	Associated Pulp	A	35.00	35.00	35.00	10	Bata India Ltd.	B	24.25	24.50	22.50
100	Associated Pulp	B	35.00	35.00	35.00	10	Bata India Ltd.	C	24.00	25.00	23.62
100	Associated Rubber	B	120.00	115.00	115.00	10	Bateli Tea	C	16.25	16.25	16.25
10	Associated Stone	B	10.00	10.00	10.00	100	Bayer (India)	B	377.50	453.75	538.75
10	Atal Tea	C	2.75	2.75	2.75	100	Bayer India (New)	B	355.00	415.00	520.00
10	Atlas Copco.	B	36.50	38.50	42.25	Sh.1.5	B.B. Petrol	B	0.70	0.30	0.36
10	Atlas & Union Jute	D	10.00	10.00	10.00	10	B.D. Steel Castings (New)	B	6.75	6.75	6.75
2	Attikhan Coffee	M	2.55	2.55	2.55	5	Be Be Rubber	M	2.70	2.70	2.65
100	Atul Products	A	287.00	307.75	375.75	250	Bechardas Spinning Mills	A	205.00	205.00	205.00
100	Auckland Jute	C	36.00	36.00	27.50	10	Beco Engineering	B	5.25	7.00	7.75
50	Autofin Ltd.	H	45.00	45.00	45.00	10	Beco Engineering	D	5.12	5.12	5.12
10	Automobile Products	B	6.00	6.00	5.90	10	Bihar Foundry Cast	C	-	-	6.69
10	Avery India	C	20.31	19.75	30.62	25	Bejoynagar Tea	C	30.00	30.00	30.00
10	A.V. Thomas (Alleppey)	M	13.45	13.45	13.45	50	Belapur Sugar	B	-	32.00	32.50
10	A.V. Thomas (India)	M	6.61	6.61	6.61	100	Belapur Sugar	B	28.00	-	-
10	Awanti Fibres Industries	C	-	-	10.00	10	Belagachi Tea	C	18.00	18.00	17.00
5	Awanti Fibres Industries (F-10)	C	-	-	5.50	100	Bellary Spg. Mills	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
	'B'					10	Bellgraphic Record	C	15.00	15.00	15.00
5	Bababudin Coffee	M	5.50	5.50	5.50	7.5	Belsund Sugar	C	6.06	6.06	5.00
2	Badra Coffee	M	3.30	3.30	3.10	10	Benaras Electric	C	4.06	3.69	3.69
2	Badra Coffee	Ba	3.00	3.00	3.00	100	Bengal Assam Steamship	C	43.00	43.00	43.00
10	Bagalkot Cement	B	8.00	8.00	8.00	10	Bengal Bhatdee Coal	C	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Bagalkot Cement Udyog	D	13.15	13.15	13.15	100	Bengal Chemicals	C	41.00	39.75	37.50
10	Bagdigi Kujama Coal	C	4.75	4.75	4.75	500	Bengal Ferro Alloys	B	3.00	2.50	2.50
10	Bagmati Tea	C	6.75	6.75	6.50		Bengal Bonded Warehouse A-Share	C	200.00	260.00	220.00
10	Baitakhal & Fibre Industries	C	3.87	3.50	3.50	62.5	Bengal Bonded Warehouse B-Share	C	38.50	38.50	20.00
100	Bajaj Auto.	B	235.00	262.50	283.00	100	Bengal Bonded Warehouse C-Share	C	60.00	60.00	60.00
100	Bajaj Electricals	D	95.00	95.00	95.00	12.5	Bengal Bonded Warehouse D-Share	C	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Bajaj Electricals (Defd.)	B	40.50	40.50	40.50	10	Bengal Ferro Alloys	C	7.50	7.50	5.00
100	Bajaj Electricals	B	90.00	90.00	83.50	10	Bengal Flour	C	8.50	8.50	5.50
10	Bajaj Plastics	B	7.00	7.00	7.00	10	Bengal Jute	C	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Bajaj Tempo	B	14.75	15.35	17.00	10	Bengal Manpur Coal	C	5.05	5.05	5.05
10	Bajrang Finance	C	-	-	4.10	10	Bengal Paper Mills	C	13.81	13.81	11.62
10	Balaji Investment	C	3.31	3.31	3.31	250	Bengal Potteries	C	0.80	0.81	0.81
10	Balanoor Tea	Ba	12.35	12.35	12.35	250	Bengal Potteries	D	1.88	1.88	1.88
10	Balanoor Tea	M	12.25	12.00	12.00	100	Bengal Timber	C	3.75	3.75	3.75
10	Balasubramania Mills	M	6.77	6.77	6.77	10	Bengal Tools Ltd.	C	3.50	3.50	3.50
100	Balakrishana Paper	B	26.00	26.00	26.00	10	Best & Crompton	M	-	-	9.25
10	Ballarpur Paper	C	25.65	27.50	26.30	10	Bestobell India (New)	C	6.44	6.44	5.62
10	Ballarpur Paper	B	25.25	27.50	27.00	10	Betjan Tea	C	14.62	14.87	15.06
10	Ballarpur Paper Industries	D	51.00	51.00	25.75	10	Bhagalpore Electric	C	0.25	4.25	4.25
10	Bally Jute	C	10.00	10.19	10.37	3	Bhaat Industrial Corpn.	D	2.50	2.50	2.50
100	Balmer Lawrie	C	50.00	49.00	46.00	100	Bhagawathi Textile Mills	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
2.50	Balrampur Sugar	C	3.00	3.00	2.56	10	Bhagwati Oxygen	B	8.25	7.00	5.50
100	Banarhat Tea	C	76.00	76.00	75.00	10	Bhagwati Oxygen	D	-	7.12	7.12
10	Bangalaxmi Investment	C	9.50	8.00	3.75	10	Bhagwati Pressing	C	8.25	8.25	8.25
10	Bangalore Fort Forms	Ba	6.25	6.25	6.25	100	Bhagvodaya Investment	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Bangalore Printing	M	5.10	5.10	5.10	100	Bhalakia Mills	A	32.57	32.50	45.00
10	Bangalore Printing	Ba	4.75	4.75	4.75	100	Bharat Bijlee	D	-	120.00	120.00
10	Bangalore Rolling	Ba	10.00	10.00	10.00	100	Bharat Bijlee	R	163.75	163.75	166.25
5	Bank of Madras	M	4.75	4.75	4.75	10	Bharat Carbon	D	7.50	7.50	7.50
100	Bankura Damodar Rly.	C	9.00	9.00	9.62	10	Bharat Carpets	D	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Bararoo Coke Company	C	3.50	1.19	1.00	10	Bharat Commerce	D	32.50	32.50	22.50
						10	Bharat Commerce	C	19.00	19.50	23.62
						10	Bharat Commerce	B	13.50	20.00	23.00

Note: — Ahmedabad — A Bombay — B. Bangalore — Ba, Calcutta — C, Delhi — D, Hyderabad — H, Madras — M, Exchange — Ex, and Issue Price — *

EQUITY SHARES (Contd.)

Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divall	31-12-75	31-3-76				Divall	31-12-75	31-3-76
			S.Y. 2032	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				S.Y. 2032	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
100	Bharat Fertiliser	B	115.00	115.00	115.00	100	Bombay Potteries	B	38.00	38.00	38.00
10	Bharat Forge	B	22.50	24.50	25.50	50	Bombay Silk Mills	B	40.00	40.00	30.00
10	Bharat Gears	B	8.00	7.00	6.50						
10	Bharat Gears	D	8.00	7.06	7.00	100	Bombay Suburban Electric	B	82.00	77.50	80.50
25	Bharat Jute	C	6.12	6.12	6.12	5	Bombay Swadeshi Stores	B	4.00	3.00	4.00
1	Bharat Line	B	1.50	1.50	1.50	10	Bombay Wires	B	6.25	6.25	6.25
10	Bharat Nidhi	D	2.50	2.87	2.87	100	Bond Co.	D	106.00	106.00	106.00
2.50	Bharat Nidhi (Partly paid)	D	00.30	00.30	00.30	10	Boots Pure Drug	B	23.00	24.00	29.00
10	Bharat Nidhi	C	3.75	2.62	3.06	50	Borax Morarji	B	148.75	107.50	110.00
10	Bharat Nidhi	B	5.12	5.12	5.12	10	Bormahjan Tea	C	5.69	5.69	5.75
2.50	Bharat Nidhi	B	00.30	00.30	00.30	10	Borosil Glass	B	14.75	16.25	14.75
10	Bharat Rubber Reg.	C	6.10	5.50	5.00	10	Borrea Coal	C	1.25	1.00	1.00
10	Bharat Steel Tube	C	22.00	22.00	22.00	10	Bowreah Cotton Mills	C	16.37	16.37	14.62
10	Bharat Steel Tube	D	11.25	10.62	9.25	100	B.R. Cotton	B	36.75	25.00	25.00
10	Bharat Steel Tube	B	11.50	11.50	11.00	50	Bradbury Mills	B	40.00	20.00	20.00
10	Bharat Starch	C	15.62	15.62	17.12	100	Brady & Morris	B	30.00	31.00	30.50
10	Bharat Sugar	C	14.50	11.75	7.50	10	Braithwaite & Co.	C	1.50	1.31	1.00
100	Bharat Suryodaya Mills	A	135.00	95.00	92.00	100	Bridge & Rootco	C	35.19	35.19	35.19
100	Bharat Vijay Mills	A	190.00	250.00	325.00	10	Bright Wires Ltd.	C	8.00	8.00	6.95
100	Bharatia Company	C	48.25	48.25	37.00	10	Bright Wires	B	8.75	8.75	8.00
10	Bharatia Commercial	C	3.80	3.80	3.95	10	Brindavan Alloys	Bg	-	-	10.00
10	Bharatia Elec. Steel	C	8.25	8.44	9.87	5	Brindavan Alloys	Bg	-	-	5.00
10	Bharatia Sons	C	3.00	3.00	3.00	10	Britannia Biscuits	C	26.56	28.00	19.31
10	Bharech Investment	C	8.75	5.00	5.00	10	Britelite Carbon	A	3.00	4.50	4.00
10	Bhaskar Textile Mills	C	1.75	1.75	1.75	10	Britelite Carbon	B	3.00	4.50	4.00
10	Bhatkora Tea	C	7.06	7.31	6.84	5	British India Corporation	B	3.20	3.20	3.20
10	Bhavani Tea & Produce	Bg	3.00	3.00	3.00	5	British India Corporation	D	4.25	4.25	4.25
10	Bhavani Textile Mills	H	7.69	7.69	7.69	5	British India Corporation	C	2.50	2.56	1.84
10	Bhilai Wires Ltd.	C	14.50	14.50	14.50	10	British Paints (India)	C	10.81	9.00	8.37
10	Bhootiachang	C	13.50	13.50	13.69	10	Brooke Bond India	C	30.00	29.60	32.70
10	Bhopal Sugar	B	10.50	11.40	10.50	10	Brunton Engineering	M	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Bhopal T. Glass	B	3.00	3.00	3.00	10	Brunton Engineering	B	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Bhoruka Finance	B	6.25	6.25	6.25	10	Budne Budget Jute	C	5.25	4.75	4.47
10	Bhoruka Steel	B	9.00	6.00	6.75	10	Bundy Tubing	H	9.25	8.00	7.80
10	Bhoruka Steel	Ba	10.50	7.00	7.25	100	Burdwan Cutwa Riv.	C	81.00	81.00	81.00
10	Bhulanbararee Coal	C	8.56	8.56	8.56	10	Burma Limes	C	3.25	3.25	3.25
10	Bhushan Commercial	D	9.50	9.12	9.19	100	Burma Mines	C	1.00	1.00	1.00
10	Blecco Lawrie	C	4.00	4.00	4.00	100	Burn & Co.	C	17.25	12.25	12.00
10	Bihar Alloy Steels	C	13.50	12.75	10.87	10	Burrakur Coal (Hand)	C	1.25	0.30	0.40
10	Bihar Alloy Steels	B	13.15	13.00	10.65						
10	Bihar Alloy Steels	D	13.56	12.87	10.37						
200	Bihari Mills	A	280.00	280.00	245.00	10	Calcutta Chemical	C	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Bilaspur Spg.	C	9.25	9.37	10.12	10	Calcutta Credit Corp.	C	7.75	7.75	7.75
10	Bilaspur Spg.	D	10.00	9.10	9.75	10	Calcutta Electric	C	9.75	7.19	8.00
10	Bilaspur Spg.	B	9.00	9.00	9.75	10	Calcutta Gas	C	0.40	0.40	0.40
10	Bilaspur Spg.	B	9.00	9.00	9.75	100	Calcutta Investment	C	45.00	45.00	45.00
10	Binani Metal	C	3.00	3.05	2.50	10	Calcutta Jute	C	5.95	5.95	5.95
100	Binny Ltd.	M	41.75	43.25	40.00	10	Calcutta Landing	C	9.87	9.87	15.00
100	Binod Mills	B	60.00	60.00	60.00	10	Calcutta Silk Mfg.	C	7.37	7.37	7.30
100	Binod Mills	Hp	32.00	25.00	25.00	10	Calcutta Steel	C	3.25	3.50	2.94
5	Bio-Chemical	H	4.00	4.00	4.00	10	Calcutta Tramways	C	5.37	4.81	4.87
10	Birla Cotton Mills	C	19.00	19.75	20.00	100	Caledonian Jute	C	44.00	42.00	43.00
10	Birla Jute (Hand)	C	33.10	33.25	34.75	100	Calico Mills	A	305.00	313.00	346.50
100	Birla Jute & Exports	C	26.00	20.00	20.00	100	Cambay Investment	C	78.00	78.00	80.00
100	Birpara Tea	C	118.00	126.00	139.00	100	Camperdown Pressing	C	120.00	120.00	120.00
10	Bishnauth Tea	C	11.75	13.06	13.12	100	Camphor & Allied	B	267.50	296.00	317.50
10	Bisra Stone Lime	C	6.75	6.75	6.06	10	Canara Land Investment	Bg	7.82	7.82	7.82
10	Bloomfield Tea	C	5.31	5.00	5.00	10	Canara Steel	B	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Blow Plast	B	8.25	8.00	8.00	10	Canara Steel	Bg	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Blue-Chips Investment	C	2.84	3.25	3.25	10	Canara Workshop	M	12.70	12.70	12.70
10	Blue-Horizon Investment	C	-	10.00	10.00	100	Carborundum	H	236.50	235.00	238.00
10	Blue Star Engineering	B	11.00	11.00	11.00	10	Carew & Co.	C	6.25	6.25	4.44
10	Blundell Enmite	B	13.65	13.00	14.50	100	Carona Sahu	B	65.00	65.00	65.00
10	Boehringer-Knoll	B	10.30	10.50	13.50	10	Cauvery Sph. Mills	H	5.50	5.50	5.50
25	Bombay Burmah	B	29.50	31.75	29.75	100	Cauvery Sugar	H	64.00	40.00	39.00
20	Bombay Cycle	B	16.75	17.00	17.25	10	Cauvery Sugar	B	123.00	123.00	123.00
25	Bombay Dyeing	B	41.50	45.50	47.75	10	Cawnpore Sugar	C	1.44	1.44	1.62
100	Bombay Oxygen	B	93.00	92.00	85.00	100	Ceat Tyres	B	225.00	203.00	215.00
10	Bombay Paints	B	13.75	13.25	8.75	100	Cellulose Products	A	170.00	197.00	255.00

Note: — Ahmedabad = A, Bombay = B, Bangalore = Bg, Calcutta = C, Delhi = D, Hyderabad = H, Madras = M, Exchange = Ex, and Issue Price = *

EQUITY SHARES (Contd.)

Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12-75	31-3-76				Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12-75	31-3-76
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Cement Distributors	C	10.00	10.00	9.62	2	Coorg Tea Company	Bg	2.30	2.60	2.60
10	Cement Distributors	D	10.00	10.00	10.00	100	Coorla Spg. Mills	B	27.00	70.90	70.00
10	Central Cotton Mills	C	00.50	00.50	00.50	10	Coromandel Engrs.	M	-	-	10.00
10	Central India Industries	Mp	23.50	23.50	23.50	10	Coromandel Fertilizer	H	21.00	21.00	31.00
10	Central India Machinery	B	11.00	11.00	11.00	10	Coromandel Fertilizer	B	21.75	26.00	31.50
50	Central India Spg.	B	36.00	38.00	25.00	10	Coromandel Fertilizer	D	22.50	23.50	32.00
10	Central Kurkend Coal	C	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	Coromandel Fertilizer	M	22.00	24.00	32.60
100	Central Provinces Rly.	B	13.50	13.75	18.00	50	Corporation Bank	M	54.87	54.97	54.87
5	Central Scientific	M	4.50	3.25	3.25	50	Corporation Bank	Bm	53.00	53.00	53.00
10	Centron Ind. Alliance	B	5.50	5.25	4.00	10	Cottanad Rubber	M	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Centron Industrial	A	-	5.00	4.00	2	Covcoody Coffee	M	4.00	4.15	4.15
100	Century Enka	B	328.75	345.00	485.00	5	Cowpore Textiles	C	1.75	1.75	1.69
100	Century Enka	D	-	-	480.00	10	C. Prabhudas	B	1.76	2.24	1.24
100	Century Spg. Mills	C	543.00	543.00	680.00	100	Crompton Greaves	C	-	-	180.00
100	Century Spg. Mills	A	559.50	589.00	681.00	100	Crompton Greaves	B	170.00	177.50	187.50
100	Century Spg. Mills	D	560.00	586.00	686.00	100	C.T.R. Mfg.	B	91.00	91.00	50.00
100	Century Spg. Mills	B	554.00	588.50	684.00	10	Curewell (India)	D	17.75	17.75	17.75
10	Challapalli Sugar	M	6.00	6.00	6.70	10	Curewell	B	10.00	9.50	8.00
10	Chempany Jute	C	9.50	10.06	9.50		'D'				
10	Chamong Tea	C	4.69	4.69	4.69	10	Dabriwala Steel Eng.	C	11.70	8.53	4.25
10	Champaklal Investment	Bg	9.75	9.50	9.50	10	Dabriwala Steel	B	19.00	19.00	19.00
10	Champan Sugar	C	4.25	3.50	4.10	100	Dalhousie Jute	C	70.00	70.00	35.00
10	Chamundi Chemical	B	2.52	2.52	00.24	10	Dalmia Cement Bharat	B	9.75	10.85	10.65
2	Chandramalai	M	1.25	1.25	1.25	10	Dalmia Cement Bharat	C	10.50	9.94	10.31
10	Chankya Investment	B	6.00	6.00	6.00	10	Dalmia Cement	M	9.50	10.25	10.80
100	Chapermukh Silghat Rly.	C	8.37	7.00	7.00	10	Dalmia Cement Bharat	D	9.37	9.94	10.37
10	Chase Bright Steel	C	10.00	10.00	10.00	100	Damodar Enterprises	C	110.00	110.00	110.00
10	Chase Bright Steel	B	4.40	4.40	4.62	100	Damodar Enterprises	D	110.50	110.50	110.50
100	Chawgule Steam	B	160.00	160.00	160.00	10	Darjeeling Ropeway	C	2.75	2.75	1.25
2	Chembra Peak Tea	M	2.80	2.55	2.40	100	Darjeeling Tea	C	104.00	104.00	81.00
10	Chemical & Fibres	C	23.70	23.40	27.00	10	Dauracherra Tea	C	7.62	7.62	7.62
10	Chemical & Fibres	B	22.25	24.15	25.75	10	Davanagere Sugar	Bg	10.00	10.00	10.00
100	Chemical & Plastics	B	127.00	127.00	127.00	5	Davanagere Sugar	Bg	-	5.00	5.00
100	Chemical & Plastics	M	121.00	100.00	100.00	100	Davangere Textile Mills	Bg	150.00	151.00	141.00
100	Chemicoat	B	95.00	93.00	86.00	100	Davangere Textile Mills	B	116.00	118.00	118.00
25	Chemo-Pharma	B	11.00	11.00	10.75	50	Dawn Mills	D	80.00	50.00	57.00
10	Chemopulp Tissues	C	7.69	7.00	6.94	100	D.B.R. Mills	H	73.00	85.00	85.00
10	Chemopulp Tissues	B	13.00	13.00	13.00	10	Deccan Steel	B	3.00	3.24	5.00
10	Chemopulp Tissues	D	6.56	6.56	6.56	10	Deccan Steel	Bg	10.00	10.00	10.00
5	Cherra-Chhatak Rope	C	2.10	2.10	2.06	10	Deccan Steel & Alloys	C	5.00	4.00	4.00
10	Chettinad Cement	M	2.85	2.85	2.85	5	Deccan Sugar	M	4.15	3.50	3.70
10	Chitavalsah Jute	C	12.12	12.12	6.87	10	Deccan Wires	Bg	-	-	10.00
10	Chloride India	C	29.75	28.35	35.37	5	Deccan Wires	Bg	-	-	5.00
10	Chora Coal	C	2.00	1.95	1.95	10	Deeyo Tea	C	6.31	6.31	6.31
10	Chrestian Mica	C	4.06	4.06	4.06	100	Deepak Cable	B	140.00	140.00	140.00
5	Chrestian Mica (Defd.)	C	-	3.12	3.12	10	Deepak Industries	C	5.50	5.50	5.05
100	Citric India	B	55.00	59.00	60.00	100	Deepak Insulated Cables	M	135.00	135.00	135.00
150	Clive Buildings	C	141.00	141.00	141.00	100	Deepak Insulated Cables	Bg	145.00	110.00	110.00
10	Clive Row Investment	C	5.25	6.75	5.00	10	Deepak Nitrite	B	26.75	27.50	27.15
3	Cochin Malabar	M	6.40	6.75	4.95	10	Deepraj Investment	D	8.50	8.50	8.50
2	Cochin Plantation	Bg	2.70	2.70	2.70	10	Dehri Rohtas	B	5.88	5.88	5.88
100	Cochin Refinery	B	77.00	78.00	136.50	10	Dehri Rohtas Rly.	C	5.00	5.00	2.94
10	Coffee Lands	M	19.25	15.50	19.50	25	Delhi Cloth Mills	D	-	34.12	37.56
10	Coffee Lands	Bg	16.50	17.75	20.25	10	Delhi Flour Mills	D	12.00	12.00	12.00
100	Coimbatore Cotton Mills	M	119.00	119.00	87.00	10	Delhi Safe Deposits	D	6.00	6.00	6.00
100	Coimbatore Kamala Mills	M	77.50	77.50	77.50	10	Delta Investments	A	10.00	10.00	5.50
50	Coimbatore Kamala Mills	M	37.75	37.75	37.75	100	Dempo Steamships	B	282.50	320.00	350.00
100	Coimbatore Pioneer Fertilizer	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	50	Dena Bank	A	102.00	103.00	103.00
100	Coimbatore Pioneer Text. Mills	M	89.00	87.00	91.00	50	Dena Bank	B	102.00	103.00	106.50
100	Colour-Chem	B	200.75	222.50	255.00	10	Deoria Sugar	C	4.81	4.81	4.81
10	Cominco Binani	C	12.62	11.31	10.94	10	Depro Foods	D	4.50	4.50	4.50
10	Cominco Binani	M	10.00	10.00	10.00	10	Depro Foods	B	4.50	4.50	2.00
10	Commerce (1935)	B	3.24	3.24	3.24	10	Derby Tea & Industries	C	6.00	6.75	6.50
250	Commercial Ahmedabad Mills	A	101.25	172.50	160.00	10	Delta Investments	A	-	10.00	5.50
10	Consolidated Coffee	Bg	19.00	19.00	22.25	10	Dena Bank	A	-	103.00	103.00
10	Consolidated Coffee	M	12.00	10.87	21.00	10	Devashola Tea	M	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Coonor Tea	M	28.00	20.00	28.00	10	Devidayal Electric	B	11.00	8.00	10.00
100	Cooper Engineering	B	29.00	36.00	32.00						
2	Coorg Tea	M	3.00	2.63	2.60						

Note :- Ahmedabad - A, Bombay - B, Bangalore - Bg, Calcutta - C, Delhi - D, Hyderabad - H, Madras - M, Exchange - Ex, and Issue Price - *

EQUITY SHARES (Contd.)

Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12-75	31-3-76				Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12-75	31-3-76
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Devon Tea	Ba	13.00	13.00	13.00	100	Elpro International	B	83.00	83.00	90.00
10	Devon Tea	M	12.60	12.60	12.60	100	Emco Esta	B	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Dey-se-Chemical	C	5.00	5.00	5.00	100	Emco Transformers	B	103.75	103.75	103.75
100	Dhanalakshmi Mills	M	104.00	104.00	93.00	100	Emerald	D	51.00	51.00	51.50
50	Dharansi Chemicals	B	122.50	155.00	165.00	5	Emerald Valley Coffee	M	10.12	10.12	10.12
10	Dharbanga Sugar	C	2.37	2.37	1.87	15	Empire Industries	B	18.75	23.50	26.00
50	Dharwar Electric	B	32.00	32.00	32.00	10	Empire Jute	C	8.50	8.50	6.12
10	Dhelaikhat Tea	C	10.75	11.37	12.25	10	Enamelled Wire	B	3.76	3.24	2.50
100	Dehra Dun Gard	C	101.00	101.00	101.00	100	Engo Tea	C	100.00	100.00	78.00
100	Dhrangadhra Chemical	D	131.00	121.00	127.00	10	Engel India Mach.	C	1.75	1.75	1.75
100	Dhrangadhra Chemical	B	116.25	118.00	124.00	10	Enfield	Bg	13.00	13.00	13.00
100	Dhrangadhra Chemical	C	139.50	139.50	114.00	10	Enfield	M	12.50	12.50	8.50
100	Dhrangadhra Chemical	M	95.00	95.00	95.00	10	Engine Valves	M	13.25	13.25	13.75
10	Dhunsri Tea & Industries	C	11.37	11.35	11.21	10	English Electric	C	27.00	28.05	33.25
10	Diamond Investment	C	2.60	2.50	2.50	100	English Indian Clays	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Diamond Dies	B	10.00	10.00	10.00	10	Escorts Ltd.	B	11.50	12.25	14.25
5	Diamond Dies	Bg	5.00	5.00	5.00	10	Escorts Ltd.	C	12.00	12.12	15.37
10	Dibrugarh Tea	C	27.20	27.20	26.50	50	Estrella Batteries	B	45.00	60.00	65.00
50	Didwana Industrial Corpn.	D	52.00	52.00	52.50	10	Ethelbari Tea	C	15.50	15.50	6.56
10	Dimakshi Tea	C	24.87	24.87	26.56	10	Eurokote	B	4.00	4.00	4.00
100	Dinesh Mills	A	237.50	237.50	133.00	10	Eurokote	A	4.00	4.00	4.00
5	Dipchand Development (10)	C	-	-	5.10	10	Everest Refrigerants	B	6.25	6.25	3.64
10	Dishargarh Power	C	5.50	5.50	5.50	5	Evergood Rubber	C	5.56	5.56	5.56
10	Diwakar Investment	C	-	5.50	5.50	10	Excel Industries	B	28.50	32.50	39.75
10	D.L.F. United	D	4.85	4.85	4.85	10	'F'				
10	Dr. Paul Lohmann	C	1.94	1.75	2.00	10	Fab Leather	C	10.06	10.06	10.06
10	Ductron Castings	H	10.00	10.00	10.00	100	Facit (Asia)	M	160.00	160.00	103.13
10	Dunbar Mills	C	5.50	6.75	5.81	10	F.A.C.T.	M	2.95	4.25	3.25
100	Duncan Bros.	C	100.50	100.50	115.00	10	Falcon Tyres	Bg	11.50	10.20	9.25
10	Dunlop India (Hand)	C	34.15	31.90	33.00	100	Faridabad Investment	C	67.00	70.25	79.25
10	Durrang Steels	C	4.31	4.31	2.50	10	Falcon Tyres	M	-	-	10.00
10	Durrang Steels	D	7.00	7.00	7.00	100	Ferro Alloys	H	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Dynamatic Hydraulics	Ba	9.75	9.75	9.75	100	Ferro Alloys	B	89.00	91.00	100.00
10	Dynamatic Hydraulics	B	7.50	8.25	8.00	10	Ferro Coatings & Colours	C	10.06	10.06	10.06
	'E'					10	Fibreglass Pilkington	B	16.50	17.75	20.25
10	East Angels Plastic	C	3.44	2.31	3.31	150	Fine Knitting Mills	A	30.00	30.00	30.00
10	East Coast Boat Builders	H	10.00	10.00	10.00	100	Finlay Mills	B	140.00	137.50	136.25
10	East Coast Breweries	C	9.81	9.81	9.81	10	Firth (India)	B	9.75	8.75	8.50
10	East End Paper	C	7.00	7.00	7.00	100	Fit Tight Nuts & Bolts	B	250.00	248.75	250.00
10	East India Hotel	B	7.25	7.50	8.50	10	Food Specialities	B	18.75	19.00	20.75
10	East India Hotel	C	7.26	7.50	8.50	10	Food Specialities	D	35.50	35.50	35.50
10	East India Hotel	D	7.06	8.00	8.50	10	Foods & Inns.	B	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	East India Coal	C	0.50	0.40	0.10	2	Forest Industries	M	2.40	2.40	2.40
10	East West Hotel	Ba	7.25	7.00	10.50	100	Fort Gloster Industries	C	200.00	125.00	120.00
10	East West Hotel	B	11.00	11.00	12.50	10	Fort William Jute	C	7.25	7.56	8.31
10	Eastern Cochar Tea	C	5.44	5.44	5.44	5	Frank Ross & Co.	C	1.19	1.19	1.19
10	Eastern Investment	C	2.50	2.00	3.31	10	Fraser & Co.	C	2.50	2.50	2.50
10	Eddy Current (New)	B	4.76	4.50	4.50	10	French Motor Car Co.	C	14.12	14.12	14.12
20	Sh. E.I.D. Sugar	M	13.00	13.85	14.65	10	Frick India	D	5.00	7.12	7.12
20	Sh. E.I.D. Parry	B	12.65	13.50	13.50	100	Fuel Injections	B	55.00	65.00	56.00
100	Elecon Engineering	B	115.50	150.00	138.00	100	Futwa Islampur Riys.	C	8.00	7.00	7.00
100	Elecon Engineering	A	113.00	150.00	138.00		'G'				
10	Electric Construction	C	8.37	8.75	8.56	100	Gaekwar Mills	B	122.50	127.50	125.00
100	Electrical Instruments	A	51.00	51.00	51.00	10	Gairkhatta Tea	C	8.50	8.50	8.50
10	Electrical Mfg. Co.	C	4.25	4.81	5.37	100	Gajraj Pannalal Mills	C	116.00	116.00	116.00
10	Electro Equipment	B	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	Galada Continuous	H	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Electro Steel Casting	D	18.15	18.15	18.15	10	Gannon India	B	6.00	7.25	6.65
10	Electro Steel	B	22.25	22.25	26.25	10	Gangappa Cables	H	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Electro Steel Casting	C	26.25	25.06	26.50	5	Gangappa Cables	H	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Electronics	D	5.00	5.00	5.00	5	Gangappa Cables	B	5.50	5.50	5.00
10	Elgi Equipments	M	14.00	14.00	14.00	12.50	Ganesh Flour	D	-	2.00	2.00
10	Elgi Equipments	M	14.00	14.00	14.00	10	Gannavati Sugars	Bg	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Elgi Rubber	C	5.31	5.00	4.50	10	Gandeshwar Sugars	D	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Elmin Mills	C	73.00	100.00	80.00	10	Ganges Jutes	C	3.53	3.50	3.00
100	Ellenbarri Tea	M	10.25	10.25	10.25	100	Ganges Ropes	C	136.00	136.00	120.00
10	Ellore Engineering	B	25.00	25.00	25.50	10	Garware Nylons	B	38.75	23.65	25.00
50	Elphinstone Mills	B	25.00	25.00	25.50						

Note:— Ahmedabad—A, Bombay—B, Bangalore—Bg, Calcutta—C, Delhi—D, Hyderabad—H, Madras—M, Exchange—Ex, and Issue Price—*

EQUITY SHARES (Contd.)

Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76				Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Garware Nylons	C	38.75	45.25	24.75	100	Gujrat Machinery	B	87.00	87.00	87.00
						100	Gujrat Machinery	A	87.00	87.00	87.00
10	Garware Nylons	M	38.25	44.00	25.25						
10	Garware Nylons	D	38.37	46.00	24.50	10	Gujrat Ministeel	A	4.76	4.24	3.50
10	Garuda Investment	C	5.44	5.44	3.75	10	Gujrat Ministeel	B	4.76	4.24	4.00
10	Gayday Iron & Steel	C	4.00	4.00	2.00	75	Gujrat Safe	B	70.00	70.00	70.00
100	G. Calaridge	B	92.00	92.00	60.00	100	Gujrat State Fertilizer	A	507.00	461.00	511.00
						100	Gujrat State Fertilizer	B	499.00	461.00	512.00
100	Geep Flashlight	D	100.00	100.00	100.00						
10	General Electric	C	10.50	10.37	10.62	100	Gujrat Steel Tube	A	124.00	130.00	112.00
100	General Electrodes	B	57.00	57.00	57.00	100	Gujrat Steel Tube	B	122.50	128.00	117.50
10	General Industrial	C	13.75	13.31	12.62	100	Gujchem Dist.	B	148.75	147.50	170.00
10	General Paper	M	6.05	6.05	6.05	10	Gwalior Rayon Silk	C	37.95	43.70	55.80
						10	Gwalior Rayon	lp	37.50	37.50	51.00
100	General Investment	C	110.00	110.00	107.00						
10	German Remedies	D	20.87	21.00	26.00	10	Gwalior Rayon	B	37.25	43.50	55.00
10	German Remedies	B	21.50	21.50	26.00	10	Gwalior Rayon	D	-	-	55.00
100	G.G. Dandekar	B	95.00	96.00	41.50	100	Gwalior Sugar	B	60.00	60.00	60.00
10	Ghusick & Muslia Coal	C	7.00	7.00	7.00	10	Gwalior Tools	C	9.94	9.94	9.94
						10	Gwalior Webbing	D	11.25	11.50	11.50
10	Gielle Investment	C	5.94	5.94	5.94						
10	Gillanders Arbuth	C	7.19	7.15	7.50						
10	Giallapukri Tea	C	9.00	9.00	9.00						
125	Girdhardas Harivallabhdas	A	155.00	155.00	101.25	10	Hada Steel Products	D	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Giri Finance & Trade	C	-	-	10.00	10	Hada Textile Mills	C	9.25	9.25	9.00
						10	Hada Tools	C	9.50	9.12	9.12
10	G.L. Hotels (New)	B	4.50	4.50	4.00	10	Haileyburia Tea	B	7.52	7.52	7.52
10	Glaxo Laboratories	B	21.15	21.00	21.65	10	Haileyburia Tea	M	7.10	7.10	6.75
100	Globe Auto	B	50.75	50.75	40.00						
100	Globe Motors	D	22.00	22.00	22.00	10	Hanuman Tea	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Globe Steel	B	9.50	10.50	10.50	10	Hapjan Purbhat Tea	C	12.50	12.50	12.50
						10	Haryana Breweries (New)	B	3.00	3.00	2.50
100	Gnanambikai Mills	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	10	Haryana Breweries	U	4.00	4.00	2.62
10	Goa Carbon	B	10.50	10.15	10.25	10	Haryana Coated	D	-	-	5.00
10	Godfrey Phillips	B	33.00	14.00	14.00						
5	Godfrey Phillips (Right)	B	-	5.00	5.00	10	Haryana Electric	B	3.24	3.24	3.24
10	Godfrey Phillips	C	32.00	14.87	13.69	10	Haryana Electro Steel	D	9.00	9.00	9.00
						10	Haryana Steel & Alloys	D	9.50	9.50	9.50
10	Godfrey Phillips	B	-	-	11.50	10	Haryana Steel	C	11.25	11.25	11.25
10	Gohpur Tea	C	10.94	11.44	11.44	10	Haryana Poly	B	6.50	6.50	6.50
100	Gokak Mills	B	152.50	159.00	168.50						
2	Gokul Rubber	M	2.80	2.80	2.67	10	Haryana Waste Supply	C	9.10	7.50	5.05
100	Gold Mohur Mills	B	101.25	100.00	92.50	100	Hasimara Industries	C	5.62	5.60	7.50
						100	Hastings Jute	C	75.00	75.00	75.00
10	Golden Tobacco	D	5.12	9.87	5.25	10	Hattikhira Tea	C	6.19	6.75	7.19
10	Golden Tobacco	B	5.00	6.65	5.00	10	Hein Lehmann	C	5.20	5.20	4.20
10	Golden Tobacco	A	5.00	6.65	5.00						
10	Gontermann Peipers	B	10.75	10.75	10.75	100	Hemakuta Ind.	B	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Gontermann Peipers	C	10.12	10.12	9.94	10	Hemlata Mills	M	9.00	9.00	9.00
						10	Hercules Hoist	B	5.90	5.90	5.90
100	Goodlass Werolac	B	157.50	162.50	180.00	10	Herdillia Chemicals	B	20.00	21.25	22.75
10	Goodyear India	C	16.84	15.94	15.81	10	HES Ltd (New)	B	8.00	7.00	6.75
10	Goodwill India	D	11.00	11.00	11.00						
25	Copalpore Tea	C	6.50	6.50	7.10	10	Hicks Thermometers	D	12.50	12.50	12.50
10	Gourangdi Coal	C	2.50	2.50	2.50	10	Hicks Thermometers	B	5.50	4.76	4.76
						10	Highland Produce	M	10.40	10.40	11.62
10	Fourepore Jute	C	5.94	5.00	6.00	10	Highland Produce	B	12.52	12.52	12.52
10	Foving Sugar	C	10.25	10.25	10.25	10	Himalaya Co.	C	4.30	4.30	8.50
10	Graham Firth (New)	B	11.25	11.25	11.25						
10	Gramophone Co.	C	34.87	34.87	39.12	10	Hindoot Investment	C	2.50	2.50	2.20
10	Graphite India	C	35.00	37.50	39.25	10	Hind Breweries & Bottling	D	8.75	8.75	8.75
						10	Hind Rectifiers	B	8.00	7.00	7.00
10	Graphite India	B	35.15	36.85	39.50	10	Hindustan Aluminium	B	14.75	17.50	19.75
10	Craur & Weil	D	6.25	6.25	6.25	10	Hindustan Aluminium	C	15.25	17.06	20.00
10	Craur & Weil	B	4.00	4.50	5.25						
100	Great Eastern Hotel	C	199.00	199.00	199.00	10	Hindustan Aluminium	D	15.25	17.50	20.25
10	Great Eastern Shipping	R	24.75	28.00	31.00	10	Hindustan Breweries	B	7.25	7.25	3.00
						100	Hindustan Brown Boveri	B	145.00	151.25	150.00
100	Greaves Cotton	B	172.50	180.00	210.00	100	Hindustan Brown Boveri	A	145.00	151.25	150.00
100	Greaves Cotton	C	192.00	192.00	192.00	100	Hindustan Brown Boveri	D	265.00	265.00	265.00
5	Grob Tea	C	5.19	4.81	5.06						
5	Gujrat Alkalies Flo	B	5.25	6.25	6.25	50	Hindustan Commercial Bank	C	14.00	14.75	14.12
10	Gujrat Alkalies New	B	-	-	13.25	10	Hindustan Development	C	7.25	7.50	6.87
						10	Hindustan Everest	B	8.75	8.75	8.75
10	Guest Keen Williams	C	26.05	26.00	29.45	10	Hindustan Everest	D	10.75	10.75	10.75
10	Guest Keen Williams (Right)	C	-	9.94	9.94	10	Hindustan Buildings	C	1.69	1.69	1.69
10	Gujrat Alkalies	A	5.25	5.25	13.25						
10	Gujrat Auto	D	6.65	6.65	6.65	10	Hindustan Ferodo	B	20.75	21.25	24.25
100	Gujrat Chem. Dist.	A	147.50	150.00	195.00	10	Hindustan Garment	D	5.00	5.00	5.00
						7	Hindustan Gas	C	16.06	15.06	17.81
50	Gujrat Investment	B	7.00	7.00	7.00	10	Hindustan Co. Industries	D	9.81	9.81	9.81
100	Gujrat Ind. Truck	B	10.00	10.00	10.00	100	Hindustan Housing & Industries	C	79.50	79.50	79.50
100	Gujrat Ind. Truck	A	10.00	10.00	10.00						

Note:— Ahmedabad—A, Bombay—B, Bangalore—Bg, Calcutta—C, Delhi—D, Hyderabad—H, Madras—M, Exchange—Ex, and Issue Price—*

EQUITY SHARES (Contd.)

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Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divall	31-12-75	31-3-76				Divall	31-12-75	31-3-76
			S.Y. 2032	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				S.Y. 2032	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Rs.						Rs.					
100	Hindustan Kokoku	D	115.00	115.00	115.00	10	India Steamship	C	10.30	15.29	17.95
10	Hindustan Lever	B	20.50	22.00	26.25	10	India Sugar	M	7.50	7.50	6.75
10	Hindustan Lever	C	20.62	21.00	26.12	10	India Sugar	Dm	10.30	7.00	7.00
10	Hindustan Lever	M	17.75	17.75	17.75	10	Indian Air Gases	D	10.50	10.50	10.50
50	Hindustan Mercantile Bank	C	35.00	35.00	35.00	10	Indian Aluminium	B	19.25	21.50	26.25
10	Hindustan Motors (Hand)	C	5.34	6.50	6.70	10	Indian Aluminium (Hand)	C	19.85	21.40	26.70
10	Hindustan Motors	B	5.15	5.40	6.35	100	Indian Aluminium Cables	D	35.00	35.00	35.00
10	Hindustan Motors	D	-	5.46	6.63	10	Indian Bright Steel	B	3.34	3.34	3.34
10	Hindustan National Glass	C	28.50	28.75	29.25	10	Indian Cables (Hand)	C	18.90	19.80	20.30
100	Hindustan Oxygen Gas	A	90.00	90.00	75.00	10	Indian Carbon	C	36.12	39.00	39.87
100	Hindustan Oxygen	B	85.00	90.00	75.00	10	Indian Cement (1937)	B	5.00	5.50	5.25
10	Hindustan Pilkington Glass	C	4.12	4.12	4.12	100	Indian Dyestuff	A	324.00	241.00	291.00
100	Hindustan Polymers	H	61.00	61.00	61.00	100	Indian Dyestuff	B	321.00	241.00	295.00
100	Hindustan Polymers	B	32.75	34.50	31.50	100	Indian Electro Chemicals	A	101.25	101.25	101.25
100	Hindustan Polymers	D	32.00	32.00	32.00	10	Indian Explosives	C	23.60	25.05	28.60
10	Hindustan Sanitaryware	C	26.87	25.62	23.75	10	Indian Explosives	B	23.00	26.85	27.25
100	Hindustan Sugar	B	105.00	105.00	95.00	10	Indian Forge & Dron	C	4.56	4.56	4.56
250	Hindustan Spg.	B	255.00	255.00	245.00	10	Indian Hotels	B	14.25	15.15	16.85
100	Hindustan Tractors	B	20.00	20.00	20.00	100	Indian Hume Pipe	B	89.00	80.50	88.75
10	Hindustan Wire	C	7.44	7.70	7.25	10	Indian Iron & Steel	B	4.20	4.46	4.30
10	Hindustan Wire	B	8.75	8.75	8.75	10	Indian Iron & Steel (Hand)	C	4.25	4.50	4.40
10	Hindustan Wire Ind.	B	6.00	6.25	5.75	10	Indian Iron & Steel	D	-	4.54	4.30
10	Hindustan Wire Products	C	20.00	20.00	20.00	100	Indian Link Chain	B	137.50	130.00	130.00
100	Hindustan Wired Glass	A	22.00	29.00	22.00	5	Indian Malleable Cast	C	2.00	2.00	2.00
100	Hindustan Wired Glass	B	22.00	53.00	40.00	1	Indian Malleable Cast (Defd.)	C	00.50	00.50	00.50
10	Hoare Miller	C	00.12	00.12	00.12	10	Indian Metal & Ferro	C	5.00	5.00	5.25
10	Hoechst Dyers	B	31.75	35.25	38.50	100	Indian Organic Chemical	B	270.00	327.00	378.00
10	Hoist-o-Mech	B	11.00	11.00	11.00	10	Indian Oxygen	C	15.85	20.30	19.90
10	Hooghly Buildings Investment	C	4.06	3.62	3.62	10	Indian Plastics	C	9.06	7.56	8.69
50	Hooghly Docking	C	28.00	28.00	5.00	100	Indian Rayon	B	144.00	144.00	130.00
10	Hooghly Flour	C	19.75	19.75	12.25	100	Indian Rayon	A	147.00	144.00	130.00
10	Hooghly Jute	C	8.25	8.25	8.25	10	Indian Resort Hotels	B	-	-	4.00
10	Hoograjuli Tea	C	8.20	8.20	8.20	10	Indian Rubber Rtn.	C	4.50	4.50	4.50
100	Hoolungooria Tea	C	61.50	68.50	68.50	100	Indian Rubber Regenerating	A	97.00	97.00	97.00
100	Hope India	C	-	-	79.50	100	Indian Rubber	B	97.00	97.00	97.00
10	Hope's Metal Ind.	C	3.62	3.62	3.62	10	Indian Standard Wagon	C	1.31	1.78	2.12
10	Howrah Jute (Hand)	C	5.00	5.37	3.12	10	Indian Steel Rolling	M	5.40	5.15	5.00
7.5	Hukumchand Jute	C	18.62	15.00	18.44	10	Indian Steel & Wire	C	17.25	18.00	16.87
100	Hukumchand Mills	B	77.00	77.00	77.00	1	Indian Steel & Wire Conty	C	2.31	2.31	2.31
100	Hukumchand Mills	M	140.00	140.00	140.00	100	Indian Tool	B	145.00	145.00	145.00
10	Huldibari Tea	C	11.56	11.50	12.00	100	Indian Vegetable	B	161.25	161.25	165.00
10	Humayun Properties	C	10.25	10.25	10.25	10	Indian Wood Products	C	6.75	6.75	6.62
1	Humayun Properties Defd.	C	1.15	1.15	1.15	10	Indo American Electricals	B	12.44	12.44	12.44
10	Hurriladih Coal	C	1.45	1.45	1.45	10	Indo American Electricals	C	7.25	6.87	5.25
10	Hyderabad Asbestos Cement	H	22.50	24.25	23.75	10	Indo Burma Petroleum	B	14.15	14.15	14.15
50	Hyderabad Chemi & Ferti	H	4.00	4.00	4.00	10	Indo Burma Petroleum	C	14.06	11.06	11.12
25	Hyderabad Chemi & Pharma	H	20.00	20.00	20.00	10	Indo Loven Brew	B	3.50	4.00	2.76
10	Hypine Carbon	D	8.50	8.50	8.50	10	Indo Loven Brew	D	3.37	5.12	3.12
	'I'					10	Indo National	P	4.76	5.00	5.00
						10	Indo Solex	D	3.00	2.50	2.50
100	I C I C I	B	93.00	93.00	93.50	10	Indore Export & Import 'A'	D	12.62	12.62	12.62
10	IDL Chemicals	H	36.50	36.50	36.50	100	Indore Wires	B	89.50	89.50	89.50
10	IDL Chemicals	Bg	-	-	41.25	10	Industrial & Prudential	B	8.25	8.25	8.25
10	IDL Chemicals	B	35.75	39.25	38.50	10	Industrial Cables	D	10.81	10.81	9.75
10	Incheck Tyres Ord.	C	4.69	3.72	3.81	10	Industrial Containers	C	8.44	9.37	9.37
10	Incheck Tyres	B	4.50	4.24	3.50	4	Industrial Credit	Bg	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Indabrot	B	14.00	14.00	14.00	10	Industrial Credit	Bg	8.00	8.00	7.00
100	Indequip Engineering	A	60.00	50.00	37.50	100	Industrial Investment Trust	D	110.00	120.00	120.00
100	Indequip Engineering	B	62.00	50.00	37.50	10	Industrial Plants	C	10.00	10.00	1.00
5	India Cement	B	2.64	2.60	2.42	10	International Combustion	C	10.37	12.00	15.25
5	India Cement	M	2.65	2.58	2.43	100	International Computers	B	100.00	100.00	77.00
10	India Engineering & Const.	D	5.44	5.44	00.87	10	International Tractors	B	6.25	6.25	6.50
10	India Forge	B	5.50	6.50	8.15	100	Investment Corporation	B	71.00	81.00	83.00
10	India Forge & Drop	M	5.60	5.60	7.50	100	Investment Trust	M	90.00	84.00	84.00
100	India Gelatine	A	-	-	9.00	10	Investors India	D	8.00	8.00	3.75
10	India General Navigation	C	11.75	11.75	8.50	10	Ippo Paper	B	7.50	8.50	8.00
12.5	India Jute	C	8.85	7.87	5.81	10	Ishwar Industries	D	9.62	9.62	9.62
10	India Motors	M	00.50	00.50	00.50	10	I.T.C. Ltd.	B	10.50	10.65	11.25
10	India Paper & Pulp	C	3.69	3.25	2.87	10	I.T.C. Ltd.	C	11.06	10.91	11.81
10	India Steamship Company	D	-	-	18.25	2	Ivan Jones	C	00.62	00.62	00.62

Note:— Ahmedabad—A, Bombay—B, Bengal—Bg, Calcutta—C, Delhi—D, Hyderabad—H, Madras—M, Exchange—Ex, and Issue Price—*

EQUITY SHARES (Contd.)

Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12-75	31-3-76				Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12-75	31-3-76
Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs.			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
	'J'										
10	Jagatjit Cotton	D	12.90	12.90	12.90	10	John Oakey & Mohan	D	8.75	8.75	6.44
10	Jagatjit Cotton	C	17.50	12.50	12.50	10	John Oakey & Mohan	C	5.19	5.50	5.94
10	Jagatjit Industries	B	22.75	22.75	22.75	10	John Patterson	C	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	Jagatjit Industries	C	17.25	17.25	17.25	10	Joonktollie Tea	C	17.87	17.87	17.87
10	Jagatjit Industries	D	19.50	19.12	17.00	50	Jost's Engineering	B	25.50	25.50	26.00
10	Jaga Seafoods	H	10.00	10.00	10.00	10	Jotindra Steel	D	5.00	5.06	5.56
7.50	Jaga Seafoods	H	7.50	7.50	7.50	10	J. Stone & Co. Ltd.	C	7.06	6.19	7.90
10	Jaga Seafoods	Bg	10.00	10.00	10.00	10	Jubbulpore Electric	C	4.00	4.70	3.50
5	Jaga Seafoods	Bg	5.60	-	-	10	Jubilee Mills	B	7.25	7.25	6.50
7.50	Jaga Seafoods	Bg	-	7.50	7.50	10	Julon Fabrics	D	4.00	4.50	3.00
100	Jagatjit Sugar	D	122.00	122.00	122.00	10	Jupiter Breweries	B	6.00	5.50	3.50
10	Jain Sudh Vanaspati	C	10.12	10.12	10.12	10	Jutlibari Tea	C	14.56	14.56	15.12
10	Jain Tube Co.	D	14.75	14.75	14.75	100	Jyoti Electric	B	102.00	102.00	102.00
1000	Jam Shri Ranjit Mills	B	985.00	795.00	795.00	100	Jyoti Engineering	E	108.75	109.00	112.00
10	Jamisah Tea	C	12.00	12.00	12.00	100	Jyoti Engineering	A	108.75	108.75	112.00
100	Jardine Henderson	C	44.25	38.00	38.00	10	Jyoti Investment	C	3.06	3.06	2.94
10	Jaswant Sugar	D	6.00	6.00	6.00	10	Jyotsana Investment	C	3.00	3.25	5.75
5	Jawahar Textile Mills	M	5.35	5.35	5.35	100	Jyoti Switchgears	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Jayabharat	B	10.24	9.00	8.00						
100	Jayant Paper	B	128.00	117.50	98.00		'K'				
10	Jayant Vitamins (New)	B	7.25	6.75	6.75	15	Kadambini Tea	C	6.25	6.25	7.00
10	Jaybirpara Tea	C	7.06	7.06	7.06	100	Kadri Textile Mills	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Jay Engineering Works	D	8.75	8.75	8.75	10	Kadri Textile Mills	M	11.80	11.80	11.00
10	Jay Engineering Works	C	5.19	4.37	4.90	2	Kailas Rubber Company	Bg	4.40	3.00	3.00
100	Jaipur Investment	C	80.00	80.00	80.00	2	Kailas Rubber	M	2.65	3.00	2.50
100	Jaypore Metal	M	94.90	94.90	94.90	100	Kaira Can	B	109.00	109.00	109.00
10	Jaypore Metal (Defd.)	B	50.00	50.00	50.00	100	Kaiser-I-Hind Mills	A	147.50	160.00	150.00
10	Jaypore Metal (Defd.)	M	44.00	44.00	44.00	2	Kalasa Tea	M	3.60	3.70	2.75
100	Jaypore Metal Equity	B	39.00	39.00	39.00	10	Kalimpong Produce	C	1.00	1.00	1.00
100	Jaypore Metal	D	40.00	40.00	40.00	10	Kalpette Rubber	M	10.25	10.25	8.75
10	Jaypore Spg. & Wvg.	D	10.00	10.00	10.00	10	Kalpette Rubber	B	14.52	14.52	14.52
10	Jaypore Sugar	M	19.50	19.50	19.50	10	Kalyanpur Lime	C	10.06	8.69	8.69
10	Jaypore Udyog (Hand)	C	2.10	2.25	3.12	10	Kalyanichromites Min.	C	6.31	6.31	6.00
10	Jaypore Udyog	B	3.32	2.32	3.00	100	Kamala Sugar	M	51.00	51.00	51.00
10	Jaypore Udyog	D	-	4.25	4.25	10	Kamani Engineering	B	5.25	4.76	4.36
10	Jayshree Chemicals	C	13.37	13.12	13.75	100	Kamarhatty Jute	C	50.00	35.00	32.00
10	Jayshree Chemicals	B	19.52	19.52	19.52	100	Kanknasrah Jute	C	27.00	24.00	18.00
10	Jayshree Tea & Industries	B	22.85	22.85	25.00	10	Kannapiran Textile Mills	M	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Jayshree Tea & Industries	C	22.19	22.31	24.19	10	Kanoria Chemicals	C	14.00	15.12	15.19
10	Jayshree Tea & Industries	D	15.80	15.00	15.80	10	Kanoria Chemicals	B	16.25	16.25	16.25
10	Jayshree Textile & Industries	C	6.94	8.75	11.56	100	Kanoria Hayco	B	52.00	52.00	52.00
10	Jeevanlal (1929) Ltd.	C	10.06	10.06	10.06	10	Karanpura Collieries	C	1.55	1.55	1.55
10	Jeevanlal (1929) Ltd.	M	10.00	10.00	10.00	10	Karanpura Development	C	7.00	6.87	5.06
10	Jessons Electronics	D	5.00	5.00	5.00	10	Karikoda Rubber	M	10.50	10.50	10.50
10	Jessons Electronics	B	8.76	8.76	8.76	10	Karnatak Investments	Bg	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Jet Age Trading	C	-	6.40	7.00	10	Karnatak Steel	Bg	4.87	4.87	4.87
10	Jessop & Co.	C	2.75	2.81	2.37	10	Karnatak Trading Corpn.	Bg	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	J.G. Glass	D	7.50	7.50	7.50	5	Karnatak Trading Corpn.	Bg	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	J.P. Glass (New)	B	5.00	4.24	4.24	10	Karnatak Steel	B	2.50	2.00	2.24
10	Jaya Jeerao Cotton Mills	B	17.90	19.75	13.00	100	Karunambikai Textile Mill	M	66.67	66.67	66.67
10	Jaya Jeerao Cotton Mills	C	19.25	20.44	18.00	25	Karur Vysya Bank	M	30.77	30.77	30.77
10	J.J. Exporters	C	5.00	5.00	5.00	25	Karur Vysya Bank	Bg	25.00	28.00	28.00
100	J.K. Chemicals	B	160.00	162.50	181.25	10	Karvalves	M	8.05	8.05	8.05
10	J.K. Cotton Spg.	B	9.00	6.00	6.00	25	Kasturi Mills	M	16.50	16.50	15.50
10	J.K. Cotton (Hand)	C	7.20	6.50	6.50	100	Katakhal Lala Rlys.	C	14.50	14.50	14.50
10	J.K. Cotton	D	10.50	10.50	10.50	10	Kaveri Steels	Bg	10.00	10.00	10.00
5	J.K. Industries (Rev)	C	5.60	5.60	5.60	100	Kaycee Industries	B	80.00	80.00	80.00
10	J.K. Industries	D	4.87	4.87	6.37	10	K.C.P. Sunar	C	12.55	12.55	13.00
7.50	J.K. Industries	B	6.75	7.00	8.50	100	Kelvin Jute	C	25.50	25.50	25.50
10	J.K. Mfrs.	C	2.00	2.00	2.00	200	Kemp & Co.	G	170.00	170.00	171.50
10	J.K. Satoh Agricultural	C	10.00	10.00	10.00	10	Kerala Rubber	M	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	J.K. Steel & Ind	D	7.19	7.62	7.62	100	Kerry Jost	B	25.00	25.00	25.00
10	J.K. Synthetics	B	25.75	29.00	37.50	50	Kesar	M	59.00	59.00	43.00
10	J.K. Synthetics	C	24.75	28.69	37.37	10	Kesco Minerals	M	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	J.K. Synthetics	D	25.25	28.75	37.50	10	Keshav Vanaspati	B	12.52	12.52	12.52
10	J.K. Traders	B	8.25	8.25	8.25	10	Keshav Vanaspati	D	12.25	12.25	12.25
10	J.L. Morison	Bg	8.50	8.25	5.75	10	Kosoran Industries (Hand)	C	26.05	29.10	23.05
10	J.L. Morison	B	5.00	4.80	5.50	100	Kettlewell Bullen	C	83.00	83.00	83.00
10	John Fowler (India)	Bg	14.75	14.75	10.54	100	Keytuo	D	85.00	85.00	85.00
10	John Fowler	B	15.00	15.00	15.00	10	K.P. Patil	B	5.75	6.00	5.50

Note: - Ahmedabad - A. Bombay - B. Bangalore - Bg. Calcutta - C. Delhi - D. Hyderabad - H. Madras - M. Exchange - Ex. and Issue Price - *

EQUITY SHARES (Contd.)

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Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12-75	31-3-76				Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12-75	31-3-76
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
100	Khandelwal Ferro Alloys	B	86.00	86.00	71.00	10	Laxmi Chand Bhagaji	A	10.00	10.00	3.76
10	Khandelwal Herr (New)	B	6.25	5.75	6.50	10	Laxmiratan	B	1.20	1.24	1.60
100	Khandelwal Idyon	B	82.00	81.00	83.00	10	Light Roofings	M	10.06	10.06	10.06
1000	Khandesh Mills	B	1325.00	1325.00	900.00	10	L.G.B. Bros.	M	14.12	14.12	13.85
250	Khandesh Mills	B	325.00	325.00	325.00	2	Lingapur Coffee	M	3.40	3.75	4.10
10	Khardah Jute	C	2.75	2.75	2.75	500	London Rubber	M	500.00	500.00	500.00
100	Khatau Mills	B	162.50	162.50	167.50	10	Longview Tea	C	2.00	2.90	1.44
100	Khodiyar Pottery	B	100.00	100.00	90.00	10	Loobah Tea	C	3.75	3.75	4.25
10	K.T.C.	M	6.25	6.25	6.25	50	Loyal Textile Mills	M	40.00	48.00	48.00
2	Kil Kotagiri Tea	M	2.10	2.07	2.60	10	Lucky Valley Tea	M	20.00	20.60	20.60
100	Killick Nixon	B	62.00	65.00	54.00	10	Lynx Machinery	B	1.70	1.60	1.80
100	Kinnison Jute	C	18.50	19.50	14.00						
100	Kirlampudi Sugar	M	115.00	115.00	115.00						
100	Kirloskar Asea	M	90.00	90.00	90.00						
25	Kirloskar Bros	B	46.00	51.00	49.00	5	Macfarlane & Co.	C	2.00	2.00	2.00
100	Kirloskar Cummins	B	225.00	232.00	285.00	1	Macfarlane Co. Defd.	C	00.50	00.50	00.50
10	Kirloskar Electric	M	14.35	16.00	14.70	10	Machinery Manufacturing	B	5.15	5.25	5.50
10	Kirloskar Electric	Bg	13.70	15.00	14.30	10	Machinery Manufacturing	C	5.00	5.31	5.00
10	Kirloskar Electric	Bg	12.50	15.00	15.00	10	Machinery Polygraph	B	4.76	4.50	3.76
10	Kirloskar Oil Engine	B	18.25	16.00	18.75	100	Macmillan	M	10.00	8.60	8.60
10	Kirloskar Pneumatic	B	22.25	22.25	26.00	100	Macneill & Nagor	C	42.50	41.00	45.00
10	Kirloskar Tractors	B	7.00	6.00	6.00	10	Madan Industries	B	9.80	9.80	9.80
10	Kirloskar Tractors (New)	B	5.50	5.50	5.35	10	Madan Industries	C	3.75	3.75	3.75
100	Kishore Trading	C	68.00	67.00	67.00	10	Madan Industries	D	8.90	8.90	8.90
10	Kohinoor Investment	C	4.37	3.00	3.00	50	Madanapalle Spg.	H	35.00	35.00	35.00
100	Kohinoor Mills	B	150.00	150.00	157.00	50	Madanapalle Spg.	M	50.00	50.00	50.00
10	Konark Investment	C	4.37	4.50	4.50	50	Madhaynagar Cotton	B	67.50	67.50	67.50
10	Kothari Sugar	M	5.70	4.90	5.45	10	Madhusudan	B	4.50	4.50	4.70
10	Kothari (Madras)	M	10.00	10.25	10.75	10	Madhya Pradesh Industries	B	3.24	2.76	2.76
10	Kothari (Madras)	Bg	9.10	10.30	10.30	10	Madhya Pradesh Industries (New)	C	4.12	4.12	4.12
10	Kothari (Madras)	B	9.70	10.90	10.50	100	Madras Aluminium	M	91.50	92.00	90.00
10	Kothari Plantations	C	5.75	7.12	8.25	100	Madras Aluminium	B	92.50	92.50	91.00
10	Kothari Sugar	B	5.25	5.25	5.25	100	Madras Cement	M	65.00	61.00	58.00
10	Kothari Sugar	Bg	6.50	6.50	6.50	100	Madras Forgings	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Kottayam Textile Mills	M	10.00	10.00	10.00	100	Madras Industrial Linings	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Krishna Behari Tea	C	10.16	10.16	10.16	100	Madras Machine Tools	B	40.00	40.00	40.00
50	Krishna Rajendra Textile Mills	M	37.00	37.00	37.00	100	Madras Machine Tools	M	42.00	42.00	42.00
10	Kaurdi Coal	C	5.50	4.00	4.00	100	Madras Oxyden	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Kulkarni Foundries	B	10.00	10.00	10.00	10	Madras Rubber	M	16.50	15.50	14.12
3	Kumardhubi Engineering	C	3.19	3.06	3.40	10	Madras Rubber	B	16.50	15.75	14.00
10	Kumardhubi Fire Clay	C	28.00	28.00	28.00	10	Madras Rubber	Bg	17.25	16.50	14.50
2	Kumar Poda Coffee	M	3.25	3.25	3.25	10	Madras Rubber	C	26.00	26.00	16.00
10	Kumbakonam Electric	M	15.00	15.00	15.00	80	Madras Safe	M	105.00	105.00	105.00
10	Kunal Engineering	B	20.00	20.00	20.00	10	Madras Spindles	M	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Kunal Engineering	M	14.00	14.00	14.00	100	Madras Spinners	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Kurchermal Plantations	M	6.40	6.40	6.40	3	Madras Vanaspathi	M	1.60	1.60	1.60
10	Kusum Products	C	45.00	45.00	45.00	10	Madura Coats	M	8.00	7.40	7.35
10	Kutch Salt	B	2.40	2.40	2.40	10	Madura Coats	M	12.50	12.50	12.50
10	Kyang Tea Seed	C	5.00	5.00	5.00	100	Madura Sunar	B	282.50	301.25	310.00
	'L'					100	Madurai Fine	A	281.25	301.25	310.00
10	Lacktoora Tea	C	8.50	12.00	16.25	125	Madurai Industries	B	340.00	340.00	400.00
10	Lakhanpal National	B	4.24	5.25	6.00	125	Madurai Industries	A	339.00	360.00	400.00
50	Lakshmi Mills	M	65.00	65.00	62.50	10	Mahalakshmi Fibres	C	9.75	9.75	9.75
25	Lakshmi Mills 'A'	M	37.00	32.50	32.50	100	Maharaj Shree Main Mills	C	140.00	140.00	142.00
50	Lakshmi Mills	Bg	69.00	69.00	69.00	2	Maharashtra Apex Corp.	Bg	3.00	3.00	3.00
25	Lakshmi Mills 'A'	Bg	33.50	47.50	47.50	10	Maharashtra Steel	D	6.00	4.00	1.90
100	Lakshmi Machine	Bg	-	-	142.00	10	Maharashtra Steel	B	4.00	4.24	2.76
100	Lakshmi Machine Works	B	156.00	140.00	140.00	5	Mahavir Spg. Mills	D	-	-	5.12
100	Lakshmi Machine Works	M	133.00	136.00	133.00	50	Maharashtra Sunar	B	33.50	42.00	25.00
1000	Lakshmi Sugar	D	900.00	900.00	900.00	100	Mahendra Electricals	A	65.00	67.50	69.50
100	Lakshmi Vishnu Mills	B	105.00	115.00	115.00	100	Mahendra Electricals	B	64.00	67.50	69.50
10	Lalarka Coal	C	1.12	1.00	1.00	100	Mahendra Mills	A	212.00	198.00	188.00
10	Lamp Caps	Bg	6.75	5.00	5.00	100	Maheshwari Mills	A	115.00	115.00	82.50
10	Larsen & Toubro	Bg	25.05	25.75	23.00	125	Mahendra & Mahendra	B	7.50	6.75	9.65
10	Larsen & Toubro	B	24.50	25.50	28.00	10	Mahendra & Mahendra	C	19.50	19.50	6.90
5	Larsen Engineering	B	13.50	16.50	16.50	10	Mahindra & Mahindra	B	15.75	14.50	17.00
10	Larkspur Investments	D	10.00	10.00	3.00	10	Mahindra & Mahindra	C	16.00	16.00	16.87
100	Lawrence Investment	C	55.00	20.00	16.00	10	Mahindra Ugin	C	10.25	10.25	10.25
100	Laxmi Starch	B	112.50	73.00	74.00	10	Mahurakshi Cotton	M	4.57	4.00	4.00
10	Laxmi Chand Bhagaji	F	10.00	10.00	3.76	10	Malabar Agriculture	M	11.50	10.62	11.06
						10	Malabar Industrial	M	3.06	3.76	3.06

Note:— Ahmedabad=A, Bombay=B, Bangalore=Bg, Calcutta=C, Delhi=D, Hyderabad=H, Madras=M, Exchange=Ex, and Issue Price=*

EQUITY SHARES (Contd.)

Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76				Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
100	Nalabar Sp. Mills	N	200.00	200.00	200.00	9	Mirzapore Electric	C	17.50	17.50	17.50
10	Malabar Steam Ship	B	8.75	8.75	8.75	25	Milamally	M	25.00	25.57	25.57
10	Malankara Rubber	M	21.75	22.50	23.00	10	Modella Woollens	B	8.00	9.15	10.00
						10	Modern Home	B	10.15	10.15	3.50
10	Malhati Tea	C	9.50	9.50	9.50						
10	Malva Vanaspathi	MP	8.40	8.00	5.00	10	Modi Industries	B	14.50	9.50	9.75
10	Manabarni Tea	C	40.00	40.00	40.00	10	Modi Industries (Old)	D	10.75	9.87	9.50
1	Manar Tea	"	00.50	00.50	00.50	10	Modi Industries (New)	D	14.00	12.61	12.69
5	Madhya National Paper Mills	Ba	3.05	3.05	3.05	10	Modi Rubber	B	7.50	7.00	6.50
						10	Modi Rubber	D	7.50	7.12	6.12
5	Madhya National Paper Mills	B	3.24	3.00	2.00						
200	Maneklal Marilal	A	232.50	250.00	237.50	10	Modi Spinning Mills	B	13.50	13.50	14.00
10	Mangalore Chemical Fert. (New)	C	10.19	9.19	10.21	10	Modi Spinning & Wvo.	C	15.50	15.50	15.50
10	Mangalore Chemical Fert.	"	11.25	9.75	10.50	10	Modi Spinning & Wvo.	M	9.18	9.18	9.18
10	Mangalore Chemical	D	9.94	9.37	10.41	10	Modi Spinning & Wvg.	D	-	12.06	13.50
						10	Modi Textile Trading Conn.	D	5.50	5.50	5.50
10	Mangalore Chemical & Fert.	Bg	11.30	9.80	11.00						
10	Mangalore Chemical	B	10.00	9.50	10.60	10	Modi Pon	B	74.00	74.00	74.00
2	Manjushree	M	-	3.07	3.16	10	Modi Pon	D	30.25	38.25	38.25
2	Manjushree	C	3.15	3.15	3.15	5	Mohan Meakin Breweries	C	5.19	5.06	4.81
10	Mansinoka Industries	D	-	-	10.25	5	Mohan Meakin Breweries	D	5.12	5.09	4.62
						10	Mohan Steel	B	4.50	4.36	4.00
10	Marathwada Alloys	B	3.76	4.50	4.00						
10	Margarets Hope Tea	C	3.94	3.94	4.00	10	Mohan Steel	C	3.60	3.25	3.60
50	Marikar	M	60.50	60.50	60.50	10	Mohatta & Heckel	B	4.50	4.50	4.50
100	Marsden Spinning Mills	A	61.25	63.75	54.00	10	Mohta Alloys	B	4.50	5.00	4.76
2	Marshall (India)	C	00.50	00.50	00.50	10	Mohta Electrosteel	D	-	-	4.75
						10	Mohta Alloys	D	4.31	4.62	4.50
10	Marshall (Mfg.)	M	9.75	9.75	9.75						
10	Marshall (Mfg.)	C	10.00	10.00	10.00	10	Mohta Ispat	D	4.50	4.50	3.87
10	Martin Burn Ord.	C	2.12	2.06	1.62	10	Moheema Tea	C	5.81	5.81	5.81
10	Maruti Investment	C	4.00	4.00	4.00	10	Molindi Sugar	C	00.25	00.25	00.25
100	Marwar Trading Co.	C	142.00	142.00	142.00	10	Molins of India (New)	C	8.12	8.50	8.69
						100	Monogram Mills	A	58.75	65.00	55.00
10	Maud Tea	C	10.00	10.94	9.50						
100	M.B. Commercial	C	103.00	103.00	84.00	10	Moonstar Investments (New)	B	4.60	4.60	4.60
10	McDowell	M	12.25	8.25	8.10	10	Mopeds India	M	9.25	9.25	9.25
100	McKenzie	B	1.10	1.50	1.50	10	Mopeds India	H	8.00	8.00	8.00
100	McLeod & Co. Ord.	C	25.00	25.00	25.00	10	Moradabad Spinnings	D	5.06	5.06	5.06
						10	Moradabad Water	C	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	McLally Bharat Eng.	C	10.31	10.12	14.75						
10	Meena Steels	D	8.75	8.75	8.75	100	Mararjee Mills	B	205.00	195.00	187.50
10	Meena Steels	B	2.76	2.24	2.86	100	Mothala Tea	C	115.00	115.00	105.00
5	Meena Steels	D	2.75	2.75	2.75	100	Motilal Hirabhai	A	92.00	92.00	92.00
10	Meenakshi Oil	Ba	-	10.00	10.00	100	Motor Industries	B	228.75	255.00	277.50
						10	Motor Sales Ltd.	C	10.10	10.10	9.50
5	Meenakshi Oil	Bg	-	5.00	5.00						
10	Meghalaya Plywood	C	10.50	10.50	10.50	10	Motor and General Finance	D	13.00	13.00	12.75
100	Megna Jute	A	2.81	1.94	2.00	10	Muzafferpore Electric	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
100	Melamine Fibre Board	C	147.50	160.00	170.00	10	M.P. Electrical	B	2.50	3.50	3.76
5	Mercare Rubber	M	7.00	7.25	6.75	10	Mudit Investment & Trading	C	3.25	3.25	3.00
						10	Mukand Iron	D	13.00	13.00	13.00
5	Mercury Investment	C	3.40	3.90	4.10						
5	Mercury Investment	D	2.80	2.60	4.25	10	Mukand Iron	B	13.75	14.00	17.00
10	Metal Box Ord.	C	10.96	9.75	9.56	10	Mukund Iron & Steel	C	20.12	20.12	17.00
10	Metal Corporation	C	4.12	5.62	5.00	10	Muller & Phipps	B	15.50	15.75	17.00
10	Metal Distributors	C	5.37	5.06	5.25						
						10	Multi Metals Ltd.	C	16.56	16.56	15.94
10	Metcalf Properties	D	10.25	10.25	10.25	10	Multist (India)	B	3.76	3.00	3.24
10	Methoni Tea	C	8.37	8.37	8.56						
10	Mettur Chemical	Bg	7.50	8.00	8.00	10	Murphulani Tea	C	11.37	11.37	11.37
10	Mettur Chemical	M	8.25	8.00	8.80	10	Murphulani Tea Preferred	C	9.37	9.75	9.75
100	Mettur Beardsell	M	213.00	175.00	172.00	10	Muttra Electric	C	7.00	7.00	4.50
						10	Muzaffarnagar Steel	C	5.00	5.00	4.00
10	M.G.F.	B	15.24	15.24	15.24	100	Mysore Acetate & Chemical	Ba	57.00	42.00	42.00
100	Micro Farm	M	75.00	75.00	75.00						
100	Micro Tools	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Mysore Acetate & Chemical	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Midland Rubber	B	7.65	7.65	7.65	5	Mysore Ananated Coffee	M	6.50	6.50	6.50
10	Midland Rubber	M	9.40	8.00	7.70	10	Mysore Breweries	Ba	12.25	12.25	12.25
						10	Mysore Breweries	M	10.00	10.00	10.00
85	Midnapur Commercial	C	21.00	20.00	18.00	10	Mysore Breweries	M	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Miles India (New)	B	-	12.50	14.50						
10	Miles India	A	-	-	14.50	10	Mysore Cement	M	16.50	18.50	17.00
10	Milk Food	D	11.00	11.00	11.00	10	Mysore Cement	B	17.00	17.00	16.50
10	Milk Food	B	12.00	10.00	8.00	10	Mysore Cement	Ba	17.00	17.00	16.00
						10	Mysore Chemical Mfg.	M	8.25	4.10	3.10
100	Mim Tea	C	76.00	76.00	76.00	10	Mysore Chemical Mfg.	Ba	8.00	8.00	8.00
5	Mindia Chemical (Fiv)	B	-	4.76	-						
10	Mindia Chemical (New)	B	-	-	10.65	10	Mysore Chrome Tanning Co.	Bg	3.25	2.00	2.00
10	Mint Investment	C	5.06	5.00	5.00	2	Mysore Coffee	M	2.00	1.70	1.70
10	Mirch Mines	B	3.00	3.20	1.50	10	Mysore Coffee	Ba	2.20	2.20	2.20
						10	Mysore Coffee Curino	M	7.42	7.42	7.42
9	Mirzapore Electric	C	17.50	17.50	17.50	10	Mysore Coffee Curino	Ba	8.45	8.45	8.45
25	Milamally	M	25.00	25.57	25.57						

Note: Ahmedabad—A, Bombay—B, Bangalore—Bg, Calcutta—C, Delhi—D, Hyderabad—H, Madras—M, Exchange—Ex, and Issue Price—P.

Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12-75	31-3-76				Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12-75	31-3-76
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
5	Mysore Electro Chemical	M	4.77	4.77	4.77	100	Navabnaji Sunar 'A'	D	65.00	65.00	40.00
10	Mysore Electro Chemical	M	4.90	4.90	4.90	10	Navabnaji Sunar 'B'	D	5.00	5.00	5.00
5	Mysore Electro Chemical	M	4.77	4.77	4.77	5	Neelamalai	M	3.15	3.28	3.22
5	Mysore Electro Chemical	Bg	5.20	5.20	5.20	10	Nepanatham Electric	M	18.60	18.60	18.60
10	Mysore Electro Chemical	Bg	7.25	7.25	7.25	10	Neivelli Ceramics	M	5.15	5.15	4.50
100	Mysore Electrical Industries	M	113.00	113.00	113.00	2	Nellimpathy Tea	B	2.70	2.70	2.70
100	Mysore Electrical Industries	Bg	88.00	88.00	88.00	2	Nellimpathy Tea	M	3.00	3.10	3.35
100	Mysore Kirloskar	B	137.50	131.25	151.25	10	Nelliamaria Jute	C	9.69	9.69	9.00
100	Mysore Kirloskar	Bg	136.00	137.25	137.25	10	Nenmeny Investment	M	15.41	15.41	10.50
100	Mysore Kirloskar	Bg	100.00	100.00	100.00	1000	New Asarwa Mills	A	665.00	665.00	665.00
10	Mysore Lac & Paints	Bg	7.50	7.50	7.50	5	New Bank of India	Bg	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Mysore Lamps	M	13.25	13.25	10.25	5	New Bank of India	D	7.50	8.00	7.87
10	Mysore Lamps	Bg	14.60	14.60	14.60	10	New Bank of India	C	4.25	3.69	3.06
10	Mysore Machinery Mfgs.	Bg	5.00	5.00	5.00	10	New Central Jute	B	4.24	4.00	4.00
10	Mysore Paper	B	20.25	20.25	20.25	10	New Chumtate	C	7.06	7.06	6.31
10	Mysore Paper	M	14.75	14.75	15.50	100	New City Mills	B	65.00	70.00	44.00
10	Mysore Paper Mill	C	19.25	19.25	19.25	50	New Commercial Mills	A	63.00	67.00	58.00
10	Mysore Paper Mill	Bg	18.40	15.00	15.60	25	New Commercial Investment	B	8.00	12.50	12.50
10	Mysore Petro Chemicals (New)	B	6.25	7.00	7.25	100	New Cotton Mills	A	137.50	155.00	153.75
10	Mysore Petro Chemicals	Bg	10.00	10.00	7.25	5	New Delhi Indl. Promoters	C	2.50	2.50	3.50
10	Mysore Petro Chemicals (New)	C	7.62	6.25	6.87	10	New Delhi Indl. Promoters	D	4.75	4.75	4.75
2	Mysore Plantation	M	2.15	2.15	2.15	100	New Great Eastern Mills	B	95.00	159.00	140.00
10	Mysore Stone Ware	M	11.15	11.15	9.75	100	New India Fisheries &	B	77.00	77.00	77.00
10	Mysore Stone Ware	Bg	8.50	8.50	7.44	100	New India Fisheries	B	226.25	225.00	236.25
10	Mysore Sugar	M	11.50	11.00	10.50	75	New India Investment	C	47.00	47.00	47.00
10	Mysore Sunar	Bg	15.25	11.50	11.50	10	New India Sunar	C	9.50	9.50	8.50
10	Mysore Tobacco	M	4.50	4.50	4.50	200	New Jehangir Mills	A	107.50	90.00	90.00
10	Mysore Tobacco	Bg	10.60	10.60	10.60	10	New Look Investment	C	10.00	10.25	7.55
2	Mysore Vegetable Oil	Bg	2.00	2.00	2.00	10	New Monkhooshi Tea	C	8.31	8.31	11.56
	'N'					100	New Raipur Mills	A	125.00	125.00	100.00
50	Nadiad Electric	B	53.50	53.50	53.50	10	New Samanbadi Tea	A	6.50	6.50	6.50
10	Naga Hills Tea	C	12.06	15.50	15.50	10	New Savan Sugar	C	1.37	1.37	1.56
10	Narmal Petro Chemicals	B	8.25	8.00	7.75	100	New Standard Engineering	B	85.00	87.00	94.00
10	Narri Farm Tea	C	9.44	9.44	9.44	100	New Standard Engineering	A	-	-	94.00
500	Nagri Mills	A	850.00	567.50	565.00	100	New Swadeshi Mills	A	105.00	105.00	105.00
100	Naihati Jute	C	17.50	17.50	17.50	100	New Swadeshi Sunar	B	100.00	80.00	80.00
10	Nambure Nadi	C	10.25	10.75	10.75	10	New Teraf Tea	C	16.00	16.00	15.50
10	Nandani Tea (New)	C	11.50	10.44	11.85	10	Nila Products	A	95.00	100.00	90.00
250	Nand Lal Bandari	M.P.	400.00	400.00	400.00	10	Nilambur Rubber	M	22.75	22.75	22.75
100	Narang Industries	D	59.50	20.00	20.00	10	Nilgiri Tea	M	5.60	5.60	5.60
10	Narottam Investments	C	10.00	10.00	5.40	10	Nilgiri Tea	Bg	6.25	5.50	5.50
10	Naskarnara Jute	C	3.50	3.50	3.62	10	Nilhat Shipping	C	8.00	6.31	6.50
1	National Cereals Production	C	1.75	2.00	1.94	100	Nilhat Shipping	B	8.75	8.75	8.75
50	National Electricals	B	27.50	5.00	5.00	25	Nimar Mills	R	30.00	30.00	30.00
10	National Eng.	M.P.	10.50	10.50	10.50	10	Nizam Sunar	H	32.25	26.00	28.00
10	National Eng. Indus.	D	10.50	10.50	10.50	10	Nonsuch Tea	M	10.50	11.00	11.00
10	National Insulated Cables	C	6.62	6.62	6.62	10	Nonsuch Tea	Bg	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	National Iron & Steel	C	2.06	2.06	2.06	100	North Brook Jute	C	7.37	7.37	6.25
10	National Jute	C	3.00	3.45	3.60	10	Northwest Cachar Tea	C	72.50	72.50	72.50
100	National Machinery	B	113.75	110.00	100.00	10	Northwest Coal	C	5.25	5.25	5.25
100	National Organic Chemical	B	303.00	345.50	392.00	10	Northern India Gas	B	4.00	4.00	3.00
100	National Organic Chemical	A	306.00	345.00	391.00	100	Northern India Hotels	D	7.10	7.10	7.10
100	National Organic Chemical	C	309.00	309.00	309.00	10	N.S. Duncan	R	125.00	125.00	125.00
10	National Pipes & Tubes	C	5.00	5.37	3.50	10	Nuhoard Mfn.	D	10.16	10.16	10.16
100	National Radio	B	69.50	68.00	67.00	10	Nuchem Plastics	D	11.00	11.00	11.50
100	National Rayon	A	290.00	284.00	282.00	10	Nuddea Jute	C	4.50	5.56	5.69
100	National Rayon	B	284.00	284.00	283.00	100	Nutan Mills	A	145.00	155.00	146.25
10	National Rolling	C	4.18	3.00	2.12		'O'				
10	National Rubber Mfg (H)	C	3.62	2.25	2.50	5	Onale Glass	B	2.12	2.12	2.20
10	National Rubber	B	7.25	7.25	7.25	5	Onale Glass	M	3.90	3.90	3.90
10	National Rubber	M	4.72	4.72	4.72	5	Onale Glass Works	Bg	2.00	2.00	2.00
10	National Screw Mtre	C	3.50	3.50	3.50	100	Okavti Tea	C	600.00	600.00	600.00
100	National St. Duncan	C	123.00	128.50	140.00	100	Omena Cables	M	45.00	45.00	45.00
100	National St. Duncan	B	-	125.00	125.00	100	Omega Insulated Cables	B	25.00	25.00	25.00
10	National Tannery	C	1.84	1.84	1.84	10	Omega Locks	B	1.50	1.50	1.50
10	National Tobacco	C	7.31	6.44	5.50	10	Ondal Investment	C	14.10	14.10	14.10
10	Navbharat Refrigeration	D	7.50	7.50	7.50	10	Oodlatari Tea	C	6.06	6.02	5.62
10	Navbharat Vanities	C	7.56	7.56	7.56	10	Orient Abrasives (New)	C	8.69	8.00	8.12
100	Navsari Cotton	B	111.00	111.00	112.50	10	Orient Abrasives	B	7.00	8.00	6.50
100	Navabnaji Sunar	C	60.00	60.00	60.00						

Note: — Ahmedabad = A, Bombay = B, Bangalore = Bg, Calcutta = C, Delhi = D, Hyderabad = H, Madras = M, Exchange = Ex, and Issue Price = *

Var: Ahmedabad - A, Bombay - B, Bangalore - Bg, Calcutta - C, Delhi - D, Hyderabad - H, Madras - M, Exchange - Ex, and Issue Price -

EQUITY SHARES (Contd.)

Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divali S.Y. 2032	31-12-75	31-3-76				Divali S.Y. 2032	31-12-75	31-3-76
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Punalur Paper	D	9.75	8.37	7.62	10	Pannur Cane & Sugar	C	4.44	4.06	5.75
10	Punalur Paper Mills	C	8.12	8.44	7.90	10	Ramon & Demm	A	6.50	7.07	5.50
10	Punalur Paper Mills	B	7.75	8.15	6.75	10	Ramon & Demm	B	6.25	7.00	5.50
10	Punalur Paper Mills	M	8.80	8.50	7.25						
10	Punalur Paper Mills	Bm	8.25	8.25	8.50	7.50	Ramon Engineering	B	4.00	4.00	4.00
						10	Pampur Distilleries	D	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Punjab Anand Batteries (N)	D	4.00	4.00	4.00	10	Ranlax Laboratory	D	7.62	6.75	7.37
10	Punjab Anand Batteries (N)	B	4.00	4.76	3.50	10	Ranlax Laboratory	B	7.25	6.75	7.25
10	Punjab Breweries	B	3.70	4.10	4.24	10	Rane Brake	M	14.25	14.25	14.25
10	Punjab Breweries	C	10.87	10.87	10.87						
10	Punjab Breweries	D	5.50	-	4.37	5	Rane (Madras)	M	7.20	7.20	6.10
						10	Ranicherrate	C	4.75	4.75	4.00
5	Punjab Breweries	D	4.12	4.50	-	10	Ranisati Properties	C	10.06	10.06	7.00
50	Punjab & Sindh Bank	D	60.00	60.00	60.00	10	Rathi Alloys	B	3.50	2.62	3.70
10	Punjab & National Bank	C	23.50	33.50	33.50	10	Rathi Alloys & Steel Ltd.	D	4.50	4.50	4.50
10	Punjab & National Bank	D	15.25	15.25	15.25						
100	Punjab Produce	D	111.00	111.00	111.00	5	Rathi Chemicals (New)	B	3.76	3.76	3.70
100	Punjab Sugar	C	50.00	50.00	50.00	10	Rathi Ispat	B	2.50	2.50	2.70
						10	Rathi Ispat	C	4.75	4.75	4.75
100	Punjab Sugar	D	124.00	124.00	124.00	10	Rathi Cases	B	4.00	4.00	2.40
10	Purna Investment	C	3.12	2.81	2.75	10	Rathi Mini Steel	D	8.00	3.50	3.50
10	Purtabour Ord.	C	5.81	5.81	5.81						
10	Pussimbin Tea	C	7.62	7.62	7.62	10	Rathi Cases	D	7.50	7.50	2.50
1	Puthutotam Coffee	M	1.27	1.35	1.38	10	Rathi Udyon	B	2.70	2.70	1.76
						10	Rathi Udyon	D	2.37	2.37	2.37
10	Putinbari Tea	C	10.00	10.00	10.00	10	Ratna Sugar	C	6.65	6.65	6.65
	'P'					10	Ratnakar Shipping	B	11.00	11.30	10.50
10	Quality Investment	C	-	10.12	2.62	10	Ratnakar Shipping	C	12.00	10.87	11.12
	'R'					50	Ravalgaon Sugar	B	54.00	54.00	55.00
						10	Ravindra Steel Ltd.	C	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Rachna Investment	C	-	-	4.50	10	Rav Jute Trading	C	5.31	5.31	5.00
25	Radhakrishna Textile Mills	M	39.75	39.75	14.75	10	Raveendra Textile Mills	M	9.52	9.52	9.52
5	Radio & Electric	M	1.20	1.20	1.25	100	Royalasema Textile Mills	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Radio & Electric Mfg.	Bg	3.35	3.60	3.60	10	Raymond Woollen	B	18.50	18.75	22.25
100	Raghuvanshi Mills	B	128.00	113.75	113.75	10	Raymond Woollen	C	12.15	12.15	12.15
						10	Raymond Woollen	D	12.50	12.50	12.50
10	Raigarh Trading Co.	D	19.75	19.75	20.00	10	Raza Bula Sugar	C	3.62	3.25	3.50
10	Rainbow Steel	D	4.00	4.00	2.30	10	Raza Textile Mills	D	6.37	6.37	4.00
10	Rainbow Steel	D	2.50	3.00	2.50	10	R.B. Rodda & Co.	C	8.00	8.00	8.00
100	Raipur Textile Mills	A	162.50	171.25	141.25	100	R. Choodambikai Mills	M	98.75	98.75	98.75
10	Raiour Wire (New)	B	8.50	8.50	8.50	10	Reckitt & Colman	C	10.00	10.00	11.50
						5	Refrigeration Accessories	C	5.75	5.75	3.20
100	Raja Bahadur Mills	B	88.50	85.00	90.00	10	Regal Paper	B	6.50	6.25	5.65
10	Rajathat Tea	C	5.90	6.19	6.19	10	Regal Paper	D	9.87	9.87	9.87
10	Rajaniri Rubber	M	12.00	9.80	10.00	10	Regent Estate	C	1.00	1.00	1.00
10	Rajaniri Rubber	B	13.24	13.24	13.24	10	Reliance Firetricks	C	3.75	3.75	3.75
50	Raja Lakshmi Textile Mills	M	40.00	41.00	41.00	5	Reliance Firetricks (P. Paid)	C	1.75	1.75	1.75
100	Rajapalayan Textile Mills	M	166.00	166.00	166.00	10	Reliance Jute	C	6.62	6.70	7.00
10	Rajasthan Spg. Mills	B	15.00	14.70	14.70	10	Remington Rand	C	9.56	9.87	12.25
10	Rajasthan Spg. & Wve. Mills	C	15.00	15.69	15.25	10	Rewa Coal Fields	C	7.00	7.00	3.37
10	Rajasthan Spg. & Wve. Mills	D	15.00	15.00	15.00	10	R.G. Ispat Ltd.	C	17.00	17.00	17.00
10	Rajasthan Synthetics	C	1.90	1.90	1.90	10	R.G. Ispat Ltd.	D	16.75	13.12	3.00
10	Rajasthan State Mines	C	9.00	9.00	9.00	10	Richardson Hindustan	B	19.75	20.50	24.00
10	Rajasthan Vanaspathi	D	-	-	10.15						
10	Rajat Investment	C	5.20	5.10	3.00	10	Richardson Hindustan	B	19.75	20.50	24.00
5	Rajendra Coffee	M	22.00	22.00	22.00	100	R.J. Shah	B	80.00	80.00	80.00
100	Rajesh Textiles	A	96.25	90.00	80.00	100	Roberts McLean	C	82.50	82.50	80.00
						75	Rockwell	M	50.05	50.00	70.00
10	Rajgarh (Assam) Tea	C	14.12	14.25	15.75	100	Rockwell	M	35.50	35.00	35.00
50	Rajkumar Mill	Mp	59.00	59.00	40.00						
10	Rajputana Investment	C	-	9.75	9.44	100	Rohit Mills	A	75.00	77.50	82.00
100	Rallis India	M	105.00	175.00	180.00	100	Rohits Pulp & Paper	R	97.50	95.00	90.00
100	Rallis India	B	171.50	215.00	172.50	10	Rohas Industries	B	6.25	5.20	5.30
						10	Rohas Industries (Hand)	C	6.15	5.20	5.30
100	Rallis India Ltd.	C	177.00	174.00	173.00	10	Rohas Industries (Hand)	D	-	6.12	5.00
100	Ralli Machine	B	15.00	15.00	15.00						
10	Rama Cast (Ltd.)	C	7.85	8.25	8.00	100	Rolcon Eng.	B	130.00	130.00	130.00
10	Rama Cast (New)	D	7.87	9.00	8.75	100	Rolcon Eng.	A	130.00	130.00	130.00
10	Rama Cast (Old)	D	8.50	8.50	8.50	10	Rollatainers (New)	B	11.25	11.00	11.00
						10	Rollatainers (Old)	D	11.00	11.75	10.00
100	Ramaraju Surgical Cotton	M	120.00	120.00	120.00	10	Rollatainers (New)	D	10.37	10.37	10.37
10	Rameshvara Jute	C	12.81	13.00	2.75						
10	Ramakrishna Ispat	B	3.76	3.76	4.24	10	Rollatainers (New)	B	11.50	11.25	11.25
250	Ramakrishna Mills	A	200.00	186.25	172.50	10	Rollatainers Ltd.	C	10.50	10.50	10.50
100	Ramakrishna Mills	M	85.83	85.83	85.83	10	Ronno Vickers Ltd.	D	2.12	2.12	2.12
						10	Roopacherra Tea	C	8.50	8.50	8.50
10	Ramakrishna Mills	M	3.51	3.51	3.51	10	Ruby (Bangalore)	M	11.10	11.10	11.10
100	Pannarayan Textile Mills	M	62.40	62.40	62.40						

Note: — Ahmedabad = A, Bombay = B, Bangalore = Bg, Calcutta = C, Delhi = D, Hyderabad = H, Madras = M, Exchange = Ex. and Issue Price = *

EQUITY SHARES (Contd.)

Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76				Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
25	Ruby Mills	B	28.50	28.50	28.50	10	Seshasayee Paper	B	12.00	14.50	13.50
10	Ruby Rubber	M	9.72	9.72	9.72	10	Seshasayee Paper	M	12.00	14.25	13.75
10	Rukmani Metals	D	7.50	7.50	6.50	10	Seshasayee Paper	Bq	13.40	14.30	14.30
10	Runeerunne Coal	C	2.75	1.37	2.37	10	Seven Seas	B	10.00	10.85	9.00
10	Rungamatee Tea	C	8.00	8.00	8.00	10	Seven Seas Transport	D	18.25	18.25	18.25
50	Rustom Jehannir Mills	A	125.00	120.00	112.50	10	S.G. Engineerings	C	7.40	7.40	7.40
10	Ryam Sugar	C	1.00	1.00	1.00	100	Shah Construction	B	49.00	42.00	38.00
10	Rydak Tea	C	8.81	8.31	8.44	100	Shah Construction	A	49.00	42.00	38.00
	'S'					10	Shah Malleable Casting	B	8.00	8.00	8.00
5	Sagar Investment	B	-	4.76	4.76	10	Shahjahanpur Electric	C	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Sadhana Nitro	B	7.50	7.75	7.00	5	Shartigarh Text. Indus.	C	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Saffron Investment	D	10.00	10.00	3.00	10	Shalimar Holdings	D	2.75	2.75	2.75
10	Sahayak Finance	H	7.00	7.00	-	10	Shalimar Paints	C	7.62	7.75	7.50
10	Sahu Jain	D	10.00	10.00	10.00	10	Shalimar Rope	C	15.00	15.12	15.12
5	Sahu Properties	C	1.81	1.94	1.87	10	Shalimar Wire	C	10.00	10.12	10.50
100	Sayvan Mills	M.P.	65.00	65.00	65.00	10	Shama Engine Valves	D	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Sakamari Steel	B	9.50	9.50	9.50	10	Shama Engine Valves	B	2.94	2.84	3.60
100	Sakthi Pipes	M	85.00	85.00	85.00	100	Shambhunath & Sons	D	30.00	30.00	30.00
10	Sakthi Sugar	H	6.70	6.20	5.80	10	Shantnu Investment	D	8.00	6.00	5.00
10	Sakthi Sugar	B	15.50	15.50	15.50	10	Shaw Wallace	C	21.75	18.75	18.31
10	Salem Erode Electric	M	25.00	25.00	25.00	100	Shethia Mining	B	7.50	7.50	5.76
10	Samastipur Sugar	C	5.62	5.62	2.00	2	Sheveroy's Coffee	M	1.90	1.90	1.25
10	Sandeep Investment	C	4.00	5.10	5.50	10	Shiv Investment Ltd.	C	6.25	6.25	4.00
10	Sonai River	C	-	2.75	2.75	10	Shivaji Works	B	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	Sandoz	B	17.25	17.25	19.00	10	Shivamoni Steel	Bq	10.75	8.00	8.00
100	Sandur Manganese	Bq	100.00	100.00	100.00	10	Shivamoni Steel	B	9.50	7.00	4.00
10	Sandur Manganese	Bq	10.00	10.00	10.00	10	Sh. Porka & Foods	B	-	-	6.75
100	Sandvik Asia	B	360.00	406.25	450.00	10	Sh. Protein & Foods (N)	B	2.00	2.00	4.50
10	Sangam Investment	C	5.60	5.80	5.80	10	Shri Ambica Jute	C	5.62	4.75	4.75
2	Sangameshwar Coffee	M	2.80	2.80	2.20	10	Shri Bhawani Textile	C	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Sanjoy Investment	C	3.80	3.80	3.00	10	Shri Chamundeswari	M	5.50	5.50	5.50
10	Sanjay Wheels	B	7.25	6.35	5.50	10	Shri Chamundeswari Sugar	Bq	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Sankey Wheels	C	7.00	6.50	5.75	12.50	Shri Chaudoo Sugar	B	8.00	8.00	8.00
10	Sanoi Tea	C	9.62	9.62	9.62	100	Shri Dinesh Mills	B	235.00	237.50	133.00
8	Saran Engineering	C	12.00	12.00	11.94	100	Shri Dinvijay Cement	D	130.50	130.50	130.50
200	Sarangpur Cotton Mills	A	195.00	192.50	176.25	100	Shri Dinvijay Cement	B	104.00	113.50	115.00
100	Saraspur Mills	A	140.00	155.00	133.75	10	Shri Dinvijay Woollen	D	11.62	11.62	11.62
10	Saraswati Textile Mills	M	4.50	4.50	4.50	10	Shri Dinvijay Woollen	B	14.50	14.50	14.50
100	Saraswati Industrial Syndicate	D	135.00	135.00	135.00	10	Shri Durgo Agency	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
100	Saraswati Steel	B	2.76	3.00	1.50	100	Shri Ganga Cold Storage	C	5.06	5.06	5.00
100	Saraswati Insurance	D	25.50	25.50	25.50	10	Shri Gopal Industries	B	101.00	101.00	101.00
5	Saraswati Steel	D	4.50	4.50	4.50	10	Shri Gopal Investment	C	5.00	5.00	5.00
7.50	Saraya Steel	B	3.00	3.00	2.50	10	Shri Hanuman Sugar	C	10.06	10.00	10.00
10	Saraj Alloys	Bq	10.00	9.00	2.65	10	Shri Krishna Gvadodaya	C	4.00	2.56	2.06
10	Saraj Alloys	P	2.00	2.00	1.60	10	Shri Krishna Gvadodaya	B	6.36	6.36	6.36
10	Saroja Textiles	M	8.25	8.25	10.00	10	Shri Krishna Gvadodaya	D	6.50	6.50	6.50
10	Saru Engineering	D	10.75	10.75	10.75	50	Shri Krishna Rajendra Mills	Bq	37.50	31.00	33.50
10	Sarugaon Tea	C	10.00	10.00	10.00	10	Shri Madhusudan Mills	C	13.00	13.00	13.00
10	Sarvaraya Textile Mills	M	5.25	5.25	5.25	10	Shri Mahavir Ispat	B	9.00	9.00	9.00
100	Sathe Biscuits	B	105.00	105.00	105.00	20	Shri Mahasingka Oil	D	-	-	10.00
100	Saurashtra Cement	B	200.00	200.00	207.50	100	Shri Meenakshi Mills	M	14.25	14.25	14.25
100	Sathe Biscuits	B	105.00	105.00	105.00	100	Shri Niwas Cotton Mills	C	225.00	225.00	225.00
100	Saurashtra Cement	B	200.00	200.00	207.50	100	Shri Niwas Cotton Mills	B	110.00	112.50	104.00
2	Savamal Coffee	M	5.10	5.10	5.75	10	Shri Rajendra Mills	M	10.00	10.00	10.00
100	Sayaji Mills	A	76.25	70.00	70.00	100	Shri Niwas Cotton Mills	B	110.00	112.50	104.00
10	Schrader Scoull Dum	C	30.87	37.25	22.12	10	Shri Rajendra Mills	M	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Schrader Scoull Dum	D	34.00	34.00	34.00	10	Shri Ram Bearings	D	19.50	19.50	19.50
100	Scientific Instruments	C	90.00	90.00	90.00	10	Shri Ram Bearings	C	21.81	20.06	20.06
20	Scindia Steam Navigation	B	30.10	24.70	27.75	10	Shri Ram Bearings	B	20.50	21.50	19.50
10	Scoters India (New)	B	9.50	9.50	8.75	100	Shri Ram Cotton	B	-	50.00	55.00
10	Searle (India)	B	14.75	13.50	15.85	10	Shri Ram Fibres	B	13.75	14.15	12.75
10	Searsale Chemicals	B	4.24	4.00	4.00	10	Shri Ram Fibres	M	13.75	14.25	14.50
10	Searsale Chemicals	D	4.00	4.00	4.00	10	Shri Ram Fibres	C	13.62	14.37	12.69
10	Secals	B	5.50	5.50	3.76	100	Shri Ram Mills	B	60.50	60.50	60.50
10	Seeyok Tea	C	3.00	3.00	3.00	10	Shri Ram Piston	D	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Sendra Investment	C	5.06	5.06	5.06	10	Shri Ram Refrigeration	D	12.25	10.25	10.12
10	Seni Raleigh Ltd.	C	2.60	2.60	2.60	100	Shri Ramkrishan Steel	M	143.00	143.00	143.00
10	Seshasayee Industries	M	3.10	2.75	2.75	100	Shri Rameshwar P. Indus.	C	110.00	110.00	110.00
10	Seshasayee Paper	C	12.00	14.12	13.75	10	Shri Pishab Investment	D	00.25	00.25	00.25

EQUITY SHARES (Contd.)

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Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divali S.Y. 2032	31-12-75	31-3-76				Divali S.Y. 2032	31-12-75	31-3-76
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Shri Sadul Textile	D	8.50	8.50	8.50	10	Southern Nitro	M	11.75	11.75	11.75
10	Shri Saraswati Press	C	3.50	3.50	3.50	10	Southern Petro Chemicals	B	12.00	11.75	12.50
10	Shri Sarvaraya Sugar	M	7.18	7.18	7.18	10	Southern Petro Chemicals	C	12.12	11.87	12.62
10	Shri Satvanaravana	P	10.00	10.00	10.00	10	S.P.I.C.	Bn	11.50	12.35	13.55
10	Shri Sitaran Sugar	C	4.50	4.50	4.50	10	S.P.I.C.	P	11.80	11.85	12.40
10	Shri Synthetics	B	22.50	24.75	28.15	10	Southern Petro Chemical	C	12.25	11.37	12.62
10	Shri Synthetics	C	22.31	24.31	27.50	10	Southern Steel	H	20.00	20.00	-
100	Shrivallappa Textiles	M	85.00	85.00	85.00	10	Southern Steel	B	9.75	9.75	8.50
100	Shrivallappa Textiles	Bn	107.50	107.50	107.50	10	Southern Steel	C	13.50	9.00	8.00
7.50	Sica Breweries	B	4.00	4.24	3.76	10	Southern Steelnet	Bn	-	-	10.00
10	Siddhartha Ferro Alloys	C	6.00	6.00	2.50	100	Southern Travelling	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
100	Sidhnur Mills	A	100.00	100.00	75.00	100	Southern Travelling	Bn	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Siemens India	B	25.35	30.25	30.30	100	Special Steels	B	101.50	98.50	99.50
10	S.I.F. Steel	B	2.76	2.50	1.50	10	Speciality Paper	B	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Sijua (Jheriah) Elect.	C	6.75	7.06	7.50	10	Spencer & Co.	M	24.75	22.50	23.25
100	Silver Cotton Mills	A	150.00	130.00	140.00	100	Spun Pipe	B	85.00	85.00	65.00
10	Silvertone Investment	C	5.47	3.00	2.75	10	S.P. Tools	M	12.00	8.00	8.00
10	Simco Metals	Bn	10.05	10.00	10.00	10	S.S. Malt	B	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Simco Metals	B	9.84	9.84	9.84	100	Standard Batteries	B	85.00	87.00	78.00
10	Simco Metals	M	11.00	11.00	11.00	10	S.S. Duncan	B	37.50	38.50	23.00
10	Simon Carves India	C	16.00	15.44	13.19	10	Standard Motors	M	5.20	5.20	5.20
50	Simplex Mills	B	59.00	59.00	52.50	100	Standard Mill	A	534.00	558.00	491.00
10	Singer	C	30.00	30.00	30.00	100	Standard Mills	B	530.50	558.00	491.00
10	Singtom Tea	C	2.19	2.06	2.06	10	Stanes Amalgamated	M	11.25	11.75	12.00
100	Sipores	B	108.00	108.00	108.00	100	Star Company	C	75.00	75.00	68.00
100	Sirdar Carbonic Gas	B	130.00	130.00	110.00	50	Star Investment	C	39.50	41.20	42.05
10	Sirpur Paper	H	16.50	16.50	16.50	10	Star Paper Mill	D	14.75	14.75	14.75
10	Sirpur Paper	B	16.25	15.80	13.15	10	Star Paper Mill	C	10.06	10.31	10.37
10	Sirpur Paper	C	16.06	15.81	13.75	10	Star Paper Mill	B	11.85	10.50	9.50
10	Strsilk Limited	H	5.00	4.50	4.50	10	Stat Paper Mill	B	11.85	10.50	9.50
10	Sinsilk Limited Ord.	C	4.75	4.56	5.06	10	Star Text. Engineering	B	7.60	8.35	7.50
10	Sita Investment	C	6.00	5.00	5.00	25	Star Trading Investment	C	7.00	7.00	7.50
100	Shivnandha Steel	M	87.00	87.00	37.00	100	State Bank	B	280.00	280.00	264.00
10	Shivnandha Textile Mills	M	17.50	17.50	11.00	100	State Bank of Bikaner	B	50.00	50.00	50.00
10	Skol Hreveries	B	8.00	6.65	6.50	100	State Bank of Indore	M.P.	70.00	70.00	61.50
100	S.L.M. Maneklal	A	216.75	240.00	230.00	100	State Bank of Mysore	M	86.00	86.00	86.00
100	S.L.M. Maneklal	B	216.25	140.00	220.00	100	State Bank of Mysore	Bg	94.25	94.00	95.00
5	Smith Stanistreet	C	2.05	2.06	2.06	100	State Bank of Travancore	M	65.00	65.00	64.00
10	Snowtem. Ennn.	C	-	3.85	3.85	10	Steel & Allied Products	C	7.06	7.06	7.06
100	Snail Spanners	B	101.00	101.00	101.00	10	Steel Complex	M	6.50	5.00	5.00
10	Snowtemens Co.	D	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	Steel Complex	B	8.90	8.90	8.90
10	Sonic Containers	B	8.00	8.00	8.00	10	Steel Complex	Bn	4.50	4.00	3.50
10	Sono Investments	C	6.50	6.50	6.50	10	Steel Containers	C	9.00	9.00	9.00
100	Somaiya Organic	B	111.00	111.00	111.00	10	Steel & Fasteners	C	24.50	12.50	10.31
10	Somani Steels	B	3.76	4.50	3.00	10	Steel Products	C	-	9.90	9.90
10	Somani Ferro Alloys	C	10.00	10.00	10.00	3.50	Steelcrete Consultant	Bn	00.00	00.65	1.00
10	Somani Steel	D	3.25	3.25	3.25	10	Stewards & Lloyds	C	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Somani Pilkington	C	25.37	23.12	26.50	10	Stove Screens	A	9.50	9.19	10.75
7.50	Somany Pilkington	D	26.00	26.00	26.00	10	Stove Screens	B	7.50	7.50	6.15
10	Sonai Diver Tea	C	2.75	2.75	2.75	10	Steel & Allied Products	B	7.50	7.50	6.15
5	Sone Valley Cement	B	2.06	2.06	2.06	100	Straw Board	D	154.00	154.00	154.00
5	Sone Valley Port.	C	1.25	1.31	1.19	10	Straw Broad Products	D	17.75	17.75	17.75
10	Soorai Steel Ltd.	C	-	-	6.00	10	Straw Products	C	18.00	18.00	16.95
100	South India Shipping	B	-	165.00	157.00	10	Straw Products	D	18.25	18.00	19.50
100	South India Shipping	M	153.00	165.00	153.00	10	Stretch Fibres	B	6.75	6.65	6.25
10	South India Steel	M	-	5.50	5.50	10	Suessen Text. Bearings	B	18.25	18.40	19.25
5	South India Steel	P	-	5.00	5.00	10	Suessen Text. Bearings	A	18.25	18.40	19.25
100	South India Viscose	B	147.50	225.00	215.00	10	Suiata Investment	C	3.10	3.10	3.25
100	South India Viscose	P	311.00	338.00	213.50	10	Sukhjit Starch & Chem.	D	12.97	12.87	12.87
10	South India Wire Rope	M	4.00	4.00	4.00	10	Sumanala Investment Co.	C	4.75	4.75	4.75
10	South Karanpura Coal	C	1.62	1.19	1.19	10	Sundaram Finance	M	14.75	15.25	16.37
10	South Madras Electric	M	12.80	12.90	13.88	50	Sundatta Foods	B	54.00	51.90	48.00
10	Southern Agrifumac	C	7.50	7.44	8.12	10	Sungia Tea	C	4.94	4.94	4.94
10	Southern Agrifumac	M	8.75	8.75	8.75	10	Sun Paper	M	10.00	10.00	10.00
100	Southern Asbestons	M	125.00	125.00	125.00	10	Super Con. Inv.	C	7.00	6.50	4.05
100	Southern Brick Works	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Super Spinning	H	100.00	100.00	100.00
100	Southern Gas	B	70.00	70.00	70.00	100	Super Spinning	M	162.00	168.00	165.00
10	Southern Industrial Coron.	B	2.00	2.00	2.00	10	Superior Air	B	3.50	3.76	3.76
10	Southern Industrial Corp.	M	6.30	6.30	6.30	10	Superior Air Products	D	5.00	3.50	4.75
10	Southern Nitro	B	7.00	7.25	7.85	10	Supreme Credit Corp.	C	4.40	4.40	5.06

Note: — Ahmedabad = A, Bombay = B, Bangalore = Bg, Calcutta = C, Delhi = D, Hyderabad = H, Madras = M, Exchange = Ex, and Issue Price = °

EQUITY SHARES (Contd.)

Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divali S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76				Divali S.Y. 2032	31-12 75	31-3-76
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
100	Supreme Industries	A	115.00	125.00	125.00	10	Termine Industries	B	11.75	12.75	12.25
100	Supreme Industries	B	115.00	125.00	125.00	100	Testeels Ltd.	A	85.00	80.00	75.00
100	Surat Electricity	B	27.00	24.00	20.00	10	Textile Machinery Corpn.	D	10.05	10.65	10.65
100	Surat Textile Mills	A	59.00	59.00	59.00	10	Textile Machinery Corpn.	B	11.25	11.25	11.75
10	Surf & Nayer	B	10.00	10.00	9.25	10	Textile Machinery Corpn.	C	10.50	10.37	13.87
10	Surf & Navar	Ba	10.10	10.10	10.10	100	Textool	M	49.00	49.00	49.00
10	Surrendra Steinhalt	D	8.75	8.75	8.75	10	Tezporo Tea	C	14.50	14.62	14.61
10	Sutlaj Cotton	C	17.12	17.44	20.00	50	Thacker & Company	B	45.00	45.00	45.00
10	Sutra Stone Line	C	8.81	8.81	8.81	10	Thamarpally Rubber	M	13.25	13.25	13.25
10	Surya Laxmi Mills	H	4.00	4.00	4.00	10	Thamarpally Rubber	Ba	12.50	12.50	12.50
100	Swadeshi Mills	B	137.00	136.00	151.50	100	Thana Electric	B	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Swadeshi Cotton (Kan r)	B	12.00	12.00	12.00	10	Thanjavur Textile Mill	M	9.75	9.75	9.75
10	Swadeshi Cotton	D	10.00	10.00	10.00	7.50	The Tinplate Company	C	-	-	4.21
10	Swadeshi Cotton	C	11.50	11.50	11.50	10	Thirumalai Chemicals	M	10.20	10.20	10.20
10	Swadeshi Cotton	D	6.00	6.00	6.00	10	Thirumalai Chemicals	D	7.50	8.50	9.65
10	Swadeshi Cotton	C	5.00	4.12	4.00	1	Thirumbadi Rubber	M	2.35	1.75	1.75
100	Swadeshi Commercial	C	80.00	80.00	83.00	60	Thomas Steaphen	M	53.76	53.76	53.76
10	Swadeshi Polytex	A	12.50	13.25	15.25	10	Tide Water Oil Company	C	16.25	16.25	12.00
10	Swadeshi Polytex	C	12.87	13.25	15.25	10	Tiffin's Barytes	M	3.75	3.75	3.75
10	Swadeshi Polytex	M	12.50	13.25	16.60	10	Tiger Locks	D	8.25	8.25	8.25
10	Swadeshi Polytex	M.P.	-	-	16.25	10	Tinnevely Tuticorin Electric	M	15.00	15.00	15.00
10	Swadeshi Polytex	Ba	12.85	14.25	16.75	5	Tinplate	B	-	4.00	4.00
10	Swadeshi Polytex	D	12.50	13.56	15.75	7.50	Tinplate	B	-	-	6.50
10	Swadeshi Polytex	B	12.50	13.15	15.00	10	Tinsukia Dev. Corporation	C	6.00	6.00	5.50
100	Swamiji Textile Mills	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	10	Tirrihannah Tea	C	30.00	30.00	30.00
100	Swan Mills	B	90.00	85.00	75.00	100	Tirumurti Textile Mills	M	108.00	40.00	40.00
10	Swarup Vegetable Products	D	6.56	6.56	6.56	1	Titachur Jute	C	5.44	5.45	5.00
10	Swastik Rubber	B	5.50	5.75	5.50	2.50	Titanhur Paper P.O.	C	3.19	2.25	2.00
10	Swastik Safe	B	5.00	5.00	5.25	10	Titanhur Paper Ord.	C	10.12	10.44	8.75
100	Swastik Textile Mills	B	40.00	40.00	40.00	100	Tivac Industries	Ba	100.00	100.00	100.00
20	Swastik Textile (Defd.)	B	6.00	6.00	6.00	10	T. Malleables	M	4.75	4.75	4.75
10	Sylvania & Laxman	B	5.25	5.25	4.00	100	T. Maneklal Mfg.	A	260.00	270.00	250.00
10	Sylvania & Laxman (New)	D	5.25	4.75	4.00	100	T. Maneklal Mfg.	B	260.00	270.00	250.00
100	Synthetics & Chemicals	B	90.50	106.00	119.00	10	T. Nad Chromates	M	10.35	10.35	10.35
	'T'					10	Toshiba Anand Batteries	M	10.00	10.00	10.00
100	Tak Machinery	A	114.00	113.00	103.50	10	Toshiba Anand Batteries (New)	M	10.00	10.00	10.00
100	Tak Machinery	B	114.00	113.00	103.50	10	Toshiba Anand Batteries	B	16.50	16.50	16.50
2	Talayar Tea	M	1.05	1.05	1.00	10	Toshiba Anand Lamps	M	12.40	12.40	12.40
100	Tamilnad Card Board	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	10	Toshiba Anand Lamps	D	17.00	17.00	17.00
10	Tamilnad Chromates (New)	M	-	10.35	10.35	10	T.R. & Tea	M	6.90	6.80	6.60
100	Tan India Wattle	M	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	Trac Industries	M	85.00	85.00	85.00
10	Tanfort Tyres	B	4.50	4.50	4.50	10	Tractor (India)	B	12.15	11.00	11.15
10	Tanfort Tyres	C	10.00	10.00	10.00	10	Trade Wings	B	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Tanfort Tyres	Md	10.00	10.00	10.00	7.50	Trade Wings (F.10)	B	5.00	5.25	-
10	Tanfort Tyres	Ba	8.00	8.00	8.00	10	Transformers	M	6.00	6.00	6.00
10	Taranagar Investment	C	5.50	5.50	5.50	10	Transport Corporation	M	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Tarun Commercial Mills	A	85.00	86.25	80.00	5	Transport Corporation	H	5.00	5.00	5.00
10	Tata Chemicals	A	28.00	28.25	31.00	10	Transport Corporation	B	-	-	15.25
10	Tata Chemicals	B	27.25	28.25	31.00	5	Transport Corporation (F.10)	B	-	-	7.25
100	Tata Eng. & Locomotive	B	171.00	178.50	201.00	10	Travancore Cement	M	4.25	4.25	5.90
100	Tata Hydro Electric	B	85.00	90.00	96.50	10	Travancore Chemical Mfg.	M	14.25	14.00	13.12
75	Tata Iron & Steel	A	75.90	79.00	86.20	100	Travancore Electro Chemical	M	100.51	100.51	100.51
75	Tata Iron & Steel	B	75.00	79.75	86.50	100	Travancore Electro Chemical	B	143.75	126.25	145.50
100	Tata Merlin	B	60.50	61.00	56.00	10	Travancore Ogale (New)	M	-	-	10.00
25	Tata Oil Mills	B	47.25	48.50	50.50	10	Travancore Ogale	M	3.10	3.10	3.10
100	Tata Power	B	93.50	94.50	100.00	8	Travancore Ogale	M	8.00	8.00	8.00
25	Tata Textile Mills	B	30.50	31.50	30.00	10	Travancore Rayons	B	11.50	11.50	10.25
100	Tata Yodocawa	B	92.00	82.50	80.00	10	Travancore Rayons	M	11.50	10.12	9.80
10	Tecalemit (India)	C	8.50	8.50	8.50	10	Travancore Rubber	M	9.87	9.87	9.87
10	Teekoy Rubber	M	9.00	9.00	9.00	10	Travancore Sugar	M	9.10	9.10	4.90
10	Teesta Valley Tea	C	7.75	7.69	7.25	10	Tribeni Sheet Glass	C	4.87	4.87	4.87
10	Telangana Spn.	H	7.00	7.00	7.00	10	Tribeni Tissues	C	13.12	13.87	12.62
10	Telangana Spn. Mills	M	5.00	5.00	5.00	10	Tribeni Tissues (New)	C	-	-	12.87
10	Telesound India	D	1.50	1.50	1.50	10	Tribeni Engineering	B	-	11.50	11.50
10	Telesound	B	1.50	1.50	1.50	10	Trichinopoly Textile Mills	M	11.00	11.00	11.00
100	Teliapara Tea	C	18.25	18.25	18.25	100	Trichur Cotton	M	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Telollian Tea	C	7.94	7.94	8.19	100	Trichy Distilleries	M	155.00	155.00	103.00
10	Tenpani Tea	C	15.56	15.56	13.50	10	Trichy Steel Rolling	M	13.25	13.25	13.25
100	Tensile Steel	A	70.00	68.50	66.00	10	Triburty Anro (New)	B	6.25	6.65	6.25
100	Tensile Steel	B	70.00	68.50	66.00	10	Tri-Sure India Public	B	19.50	20.75	18.35

EQUITY SHARES (Contd.)

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Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12-75	31-3-76				Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12-75	31-3-76
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Triveny Engineering	D	10.62	10.37	11.25	10	Usha Alloys	B	7.50	9.50	8.25
10	Triveny Engineering	B	11.50	11.50	11.50	10	Usha Alloys & Steels	C	9.44	9.00	8.87
25	Tropical Rubber	M	18.75	18.75	18.75	10	Usha Alloys & Steels	D	12.25	12.25	12.25
10	T. Stanes	M	12.25	12.25	8.17	10	Usha Flour	H	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Tubes & Malleables	M	-	4.65	5.50	10	Usha Forgings & Stampings	D	8.00	8.00	8.00
100	Tube Investment	M	110.00	108.00	93.00	10	Usha Martin Black	C	21.62	21.00	24.25
10	Tube Suppliers	B	5.00	5.00	5.00	10	Usha Spg. Mills	D	5.00	3.75	3.75
10	Tube Suppliers	M	10.00	10.00	10.00	10	Usha Spg.	B	2.90	2.90	2.90
5	Tulsipur Sugar	C	4.25	4.25	4.00	10	Usha Telehoist	C	15.00	15.00	15.00
10	Tungbhadra Industries	H	9.75	9.75	10.00	10	Uttar Pradesh Hotels	D	10.75	10.75	10.75
10	Tungbhadra Industries	B	8.25	9.25	8.25	10	Uttar Pradesh Hotels	B	4.00	4.00	4.00
10	Tungbhadra Industries	C	8.25	8.25	8.25	10	Uttar Pradesh Hotels	C	12.12	12.12	12.12
100	Tuticorin Spg. Mills, 'A'	M	90.64	90.64	90.64	10	'V'				
40	Tuticorin Spg. Mills 'B'	M	40.00	40.00	40.00	10	Vaikundam Rubber	M	20.00	20.00	20.50
10	Twyford Tea	B	4.52	4.52	4.52	100	Vallabh Glass Works	A	95.00	101.00	94.00
10	Twyford Tea	m	4.00	4.00	3.90	10	Vankatesa Investment	D	8.37	8.37	7.12
10	Twyroon Tea	C	20.75	20.75	20.31	10	Vardhaman Spg.	B	18.50	24.00	24.50
	'U'					10	Vardhaman Spg. & Ginning Mills	D	19.00	24.00	24.00
10	Udayagiri Tea	M	10.25	10.25	10.25	100	Vasanta Textile Mills	M	65.00	65.00	30.00
100	Ugar Sugar Works	M	120.00	120.00	120.00	2	Vayitri Tea	M	00.97	00.97	00.97
100	Ugar Sugar Works	Bn	134.00	115.00	115.00	10	Vazir Sultan Tobacco	C	16.00	16.00	16.00
100	Ultra Marine & Pigments	B	137.50	137.50	147.50	10	Vazir Sultan Tobacco	B	16.35	18.00	20.50
10	Uni Abex	B	15.25	13.75	13.25	10	Vazir Sultan Tobacco	C	-	17.56	20.25
10	Uni Abex Alloy	D	15.50	15.50	14.00	10	Vazir Sultan Tobacco	H	17.75	17.75	19.50
100	Unichem Laboratories	B	94.00	93.00	95.00	10	Vazir Sultan (Nev)	H	17.00	17.00	-
10	Unicorn Tyres	B	7.25	6.50	4.12	10	Venal Engines	C	2.44	2.44	2.44
10	Union Carbide	C	26.50	26.40	28.70	5	Venemalai Rubber	M	9.55	9.55	9.50
100	Union Company	C	75.00	75.00	73.00	10	Vellore Electric	M	16.25	16.25	16.25
100	Union Jute	C	19.00	18.00	10.00	50	Venkatesa Textile Mills	M	55.00	55.00	55.00
10	United Breweries	M	9.25	9.30	9.30	10	Venus Paper Mills	D	9.50	9.50	7.00
10	United Breweries	Bn	12.40	12.40	11.00	10	Venus Paper Mills	B	10.50	9.50	8.50
100	United Carbon	B	182.50	178.75	217.50	10	Vickers Sperry (New)	B	19.25	19.15	16.00
10	United Collieries	C	2.37	2.37	2.37	10	Vickers Sperry	B	19.15	15.25	16.00
50	United Commercial Bank	C	22.50	21.00	21.50	10	Vicky Investments	C	5.00	3.25	3.00
10	United Electrical	M	7.82	7.82	7.82	10	Vicon Limited	Bn	3.00	3.00	3.00
10	United Flour	C	11.50	11.50	12.50	100	Victoria Mills	B	131.25	133.75	118.50
20	United Motors	B	35.00	35.00	35.00	10	Vidarbha Iron	B	3.36	3.76	3.00
10	United Nilgiri Tea	M	16.00	15.00	16.12	10	Vidarbha Org.	B	2.50	5.75	4.24
10	United Provinces Sugar	C	2.19	2.19	2.19	10	Vidarbha Paper	B	5.00	5.00	5.00
100	United Wire Ropes	B	60.00	71.00	68.00	100	Vigman Industries	Bn	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Universal Cables	C	19.94	20.00	25.50	10	Vijay Spg.	H	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Universal Cables	B	18.00	20.00	25.50	10	Vijay Spg. Mills	M	8.25	8.25	8.25
10	Universal Cans	B	8.50	8.50	8.00	250	Vijaya Textile Mills	A	172.50	151.25	162.50
25	Universal Dyestuff	B	32.00	34.00	38.00	100	Vijaykumar Textile Mills	M	67.50	67.50	67.50
25	Universal Dyestuff	A	32.50	34.50	40.00	100	Vijaylakshmi Textile Mills	M	122.00	122.00	75.00
10	Universal Electric	C	13.69	13.69	14.04	100	Vijayeshwari Textile Mills	M	101.00	101.00	101.00
10	Universal Glass	D	7.00	7.00	7.00	10	Vijayawada Bottling Co.	H	10.00	10.00	10.00
10	Universal Industries	C	4.75	5.37	5.12	10	Vikram Investment	D	4.90	4.90	9.25
10	Universal Investment Trust	D	4.00	4.00	4.00	10	Vikram Investment Co.	C	9.50	9.00	9.25
10	Universal Plast	C	5.37	7.06	7.06	200	Vikram Mills	A	80.00	76.25	88.75
10	Universal Steel	B	6.50	5.00	5.00	5	Vikrant Tyres (F.10)	B	-	2.50	2.50
10	Universal Investment Trust	D	4.00	4.00	4.00	10	Vinit Trades & Invest.	C	10.06	10.06	10.00
10	Universal Plast	C	5.37	7.06	7.06	5	Vinod Investment	D	7.00	7.00	7.00
10	Universal Steel	B	6.50	5.00	5.00	50	Virudhunagar Textile Mills	M	40.00	40.00	40.00
10	Universal Plast	D	10.37	10.37	10.37	50	Virudhunagar Textile Mills	M	40.00	40.00	40.00
10	Universal Steel & Alloys	D	5.37	5.50	5.00	100	Vishnu Sugar	B	120.00	120.00	120.00
10	Universal Tobacco	H	10.00	10.00	10.00	250	Vivekananda Mills	A	237.50	237.50	236.25
10	Universal Tyres	C	6.19	6.06	6.50	100	Voltas Ltd.	B	125.50	134.50	141.00
10	Universal Tyres	D	16.00	16.00	16.00	100	V.S.T. Tillers Tractors	Bn	48.00	48.00	48.00
10	Universal Wires Ltd.	C	6.19	5.00	5.00	100	V.S.T. Tillers Tractors	M	35.00	35.00	35.00
10	Universal Wires	B	7.00	4.50	4.80	100	Vulcan Laval	B	15.75	16.00	16.75
10	Universal Wires	H	10.00	10.00	10.00	40	Vyasya Bank	Bn	41.20	41.20	41.20
100	Upper Doab Sugar	B	125.00	79.00	79.00		'W'				
100	Upper Doab Sugar	D	82.00	82.00	75.00	100	Walchandnagar Industries	B	103.00	115.50	101.00
10	Upper Ganges Sugar	C	14.06	13.00	12.12	1	Walford Transport	C	00.45	00.45	00.45
50	Upper India Couper	C	20.00	20.00	20.00	100	Wandelside National Cond.	B	50.00	55.00	54.00
10	Urvi Investment	B	5.00	5.25	5.25						
10	Urvi Investment	A	5.00	5.25	5.25						

Note: — Ahmedabad = A, Bombay = B, Bangalore = Bg, Calcutta = C, Delhi = D, Hyderabad = H, Madras = M, Exchange = Ex, and Issue Price =

EQUITY SHARES (Contd.)

Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE			Paid up per share	NAME OF SCRIPT	Ex.	FOR VALUATION DATE		
			Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12-75	31-3-76				Divall S.Y. 2032	31-12-75	31-3-76
			Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.				Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
10	Warner Hindustan	B	17.75	19.85	24.00	100	Widia (India) 'C' Series	M	300.00	300.00	189.00
10	Warner Hindustan	H	17.75	17.75	24.25	100	Widia (India)	B	310.00	362.50	362.50
2	Wartyhully Coffee	M	3.10	3.00	3.55	10	Willard (India)	B	9.50	9.25	9.25
1	Waverley Investment Ord.	C	1.00	1.00	1.00	10	Willard (India)	D	10.75	9.62	9.31
10	Wavin (India)	M	11.87	11.87	11.87	100	Wimco	B	134.50	131.50	137.00
10	Ways Enterprises	C	1.20	1.20	1.20	10	Window Glass Ltd.	C	3.06	2.44	2.50
10	Welcast Steels	Bq	7.50	7.50	7.50	10	Wood Pand	M	6.50	6.50	6.50
10	Welcast Steels	B	5.15	5.50	5.75	10	Wood Polymer	B	4.16	4.16	4.16
10	Welman Incandescent	C	8.06	8.15	9.00	10	Wood Polymer	A	4.16	4.16	4.16
10	West Coast Electric	M	10.50	10.50	9.75	10	Wool Combers of India	C	10.44	11.44	15.94
100	West Coast Paper	C	192.00	192.00	192.00	10	Wool Combers	B	8.80	11.00	12.75
100	West Coast Paper Mills	Bq	218.00	204.00	204.00	10	W.S. Insulator	M	6.00	6.00	5.75
100	West Coast Paper	B	187.50	190.00	165.00	10	W.S. Insulator	B	9.00	9.00	9.00
10	West Bengal Coal	C	3.19	2.69	2.25		'Y'				
100	Western India Commercial	C	76.00	76.00	76.00	10	Yamuna Gases	D	8.50	8.50	2.75
10	Western India Glass	B	-	-	3.50	50	Yamuna Sundicate	D	75.00	83.00	83.00
10	Western India Industries	Bq	8.15	8.15	8.15	10	Yeshman Deepak Ltd.	C	5.19	3.06	3.06
250	Western India Mills	B	182.00	161.50	60.00	10	Yeast Alco Eng. (New)	B	4.24	3.00	3.00
100	Western India Plywood	M	160.00	160.00	133.33	100	Yemmiganur Spg.	H	85.00	85.00	85.00
100	Western India Plywood	Bq	180.00	180.00	150.00	10	Yeast Alco Eng. (New)	A	4.24	3.00	3.00
100	Western India Plywood	B	200.00	200.00	200.00		'Z'				
100	Western India Vegetable	B	103.00	103.00	103.00	100	Zandu Pharmaceuticals	B	55.00	55.00	77.50
10	Western Ministeel	D	3.24	3.76	1.76	100	Zell-Ale	B	55.00	55.00	55.00
10	Western U.P. Electricity	D	4.90	4.90	3.00	10	Zenith Steel Pipes	B	16.00	13.75	13.50
10	WG Forge	B	16.15	16.75	14.50	10	Zuari Agro	C	20.75	19.00	21.31
150	W.H. Brady	B	36.00	36.00	36.00	10	Zuari Agro	M	19.75	18.25	21.75
10	W.H. Harton Co.	D	11.25	11.25	11.25	10	Zuari Agro	B	18.25	19.00	21.50
100	Wheel Abrator	B	63.00	63.00	37.50	10	Zuari Agro Chemical	D	18.75	18.75	18.75
10	Wheel India New	M	11.65	11.65	10.00						
10	Whitco	A	10.50	10.50	9.25						
100	Widia India 'C' Series	Bq	320.00	320.00	160.00						
10	Whitco	B	10.50	10.50	9.25						

Note:— Ahmedabad—A, Bombay—B, Bangalore—Bg, Calcutta—C, Delhi—D, Hyderabad—H, Madras—M, Exchange—Ex, and Issue Price=°

THE FINANCE ACT, 1976

to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1976-77.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-seventh Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

CHAPTER I*Preliminary*

1. Short title and commencement. (1) This Act may be called the Finance Act, 1976.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, sections 2 to 30 and section 43 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of April, 1976.

CHAPTER II*Rates of Income-tax*

2. Income-tax. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2), (3) and (4), for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976, income-tax shall be charged at the rates specified in Part I of the First Schedule and shall be increased,—

(a) in the cases to which Paragraphs A, B, C and D of that Part apply, by a surcharge for purposes of the Union ; and

(b) in the cases to which Paragraphs E and F of that Part apply, by a surcharge, calculated in each case in the manner provided therein.

(2) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part I of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year, any net agricultural income, in addition to total income, and the total income exceeds eight thousand rupees, then,—

(a) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (b) (that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after the first eight thousand rupees of the total income but without being liable to tax), only for the purpose of charging income-tax in respect of the total income ; and

(b) the income-tax chargeable shall be calculated as follows :—

(i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income ;

(ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased by a sum of eight thousand rupees and the amount of income-tax shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income ;

(iii) the amount by which income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause (i) exceeds the amount of income-tax determined in accordance with sub-clause (ii) shall be the income-tax chargeable in respect of the total income.

(3) Where in the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, the total income includes any profits and gains from life insurance business, the income-tax payable by it shall be the aggregate of the income-tax calculated—

- (i) on the amount of profits and gains from life insurance business so included at the rate applicable in the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, in accordance with Paragraph E of Part I of the First Schedule, to that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business ; and
 - (ii) on the remaining part of its total income, at the rate applicable to the company on its total income.
- (4) In cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or section 164 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax Act) apply, the tax chargeable shall be determined as provided in that Chapter or that section, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section (1) or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be.
- (5) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act at the rates in force, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in part II of the First Schedule.
- (6) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (7), in cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section (9) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (9) or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the rate or rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule :

Provided that in cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or section 164 of the Income-tax Act apply, "advance tax" shall be computed with reference to the rates imposed by this sub-section or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be :

Provided further that an assessee, being a company, may, in lieu of payment of surcharge on income-tax at the rate specified in Paragraph E of Part III of the First Schedule, make a deposit under the scheme framed under sub-section (8) before the last instalment of advance tax is due in its case, and where it does so,—

- (i) in a case where the amount of the deposit so made is equal to or exceeds the amount of surcharge on income-tax payable by it, the amount of surcharge on income-tax payable by it shall be *nil*;
 - (ii) in a case where the amount of the deposit so made falls short of the amount of surcharge on income-tax payable by it, the amount of surcharge on income-tax payable by it shall stand reduced by the amount of the deposit; and
 - (iii) any order made by the Income tax Officer under section 210 of the Income-tax Act and the notice of demand issued in pursuance thereof shall have effect as if the amount of surcharge on income-tax specified therein had been reduced to *nil* or, as the case may be, by the amount of the deposit.
- (7) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than the previous year, in such other period, any net agricultural income, in addition to total income, and the total income exceeds eight thousand rupees, then, in calculating income-tax under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or in charging income-tax under sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or in computing the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act, at the rate or rates in force,—

- (a) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (b) (that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after the first eight thousand rupees of the total income but without being liable to tax), only for the purpose of calculating, charging or computing such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income; and
- (b) such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged or computed as follows :—
 - (i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated income and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I, or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;
 - (ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased by a sum of eight thousand rupees and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;
 - (iii) the amount by which income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (i) exceeds the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (ii) shall be the income-tax or "advance tax" in respect of the total income.
- (8) Where an assessee, being a company, makes, during the financial year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976, any deposit with the Industrial Development Bank of India established under the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964 under any such scheme as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, frame in this behalf, then, the surcharge on income-tax payable by the company for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977,—
 - (i) in a case where the amount of deposit so made is equal to or exceeds the amount of surcharge on income-tax payable by it, shall be *nil* ; and
 - (ii) in a case where the amount of the deposit so made falls short of the amount of surcharge on income-tax payable by it, shall be reduced by the amount of the deposit.
- (9) For the purposes of this section and the First Schedule,—
 - (a) "company in which the public are substantially interested" means a company which is such a company as is referred to in section 108 of the Income-tax Act ;
 - (b) "domestic company" means an Indian company, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of that Act ;
 - (c) "industrial company" means a company which is mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining.

Explanation. For the purposes of this clause, a company shall be deemed to be mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining, if the income attributable to any one or

- (i) on the amount of profits and gains from life insurance business so included at the rate applicable in the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, in accordance with Paragraph E of Part I of the First Schedule, to that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business ; and
 - (ii) on the remaining part of its total income, at the rate applicable to the company on its total income.
- (4) In cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or section 164 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as the Income-tax Act) apply, the tax chargeable shall be determined as provided in that Chapter or that section, and with reference to the rates imposed by sub-section (1) or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be.
- (5) In cases in which tax has to be deducted under sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act at the rates in force, the deduction shall be made at the rates specified in part II of the First Schedule.
- (6) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (7), in cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section (9) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (9) or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the rate or rates specified in Part III of the First Schedule :

Provided that in cases to which the provisions of Chapter XII or section 164 of the Income-tax Act apply, "advance tax" shall be computed with reference to the rates imposed by this sub-section or the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, as the case may be :

Provided further that an assessee, being a company, may, in lieu of payment of surcharge on income-tax at the rate specified in Paragraph E of Part III of the First Schedule, make a deposit under the scheme framed under sub-section (8) before the last instalment of advance tax is due in its case, and where it does so,—

- (i) in a case where the amount of the deposit so made is equal to or exceeds the amount of surcharge on income-tax payable by it, the amount of surcharge on income-tax payable by it shall be *nil*;
 - (ii) in a case where the amount of the deposit so made falls short of the amount of surcharge on income-tax payable by it, the amount of surcharge on income-tax payable by it shall stand reduced by the amount of the deposit; and
 - (iii) any order made by the Income tax Officer under section 210 of the Income-tax Act and the notice of demand issued in pursuance thereof shall have effect as if the amount of surcharge on income-tax specified therein had been reduced to *nil* or, as the case may be, by the amount of the deposit.
- (7) In the cases to which Sub-Paragraph I or Sub-Paragraph II of Paragraph A of Part III of the First Schedule applies, where the assessee has, in the previous year or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than the previous year, in such other period, any net agricultural income, in addition to total income, and the total income exceeds eight thousand rupees, then, in calculating income-tax under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or in charging income-tax under sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or in computing the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act, at the rate or rates in force,—

- (a) the net agricultural income shall be taken into account, in the manner provided in clause (b) (that is to say, as if the net agricultural income were comprised in the total income after the first eight thousand rupees of the total income but without being liable to tax), only for the purpose of calculating, charging or computing such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" in respect of the total income; and
- (b) such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" shall be so calculated, charged or computed as follows :—
 - (i) the total income and the net agricultural income shall be aggregated income and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the aggregate income at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I, or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if such aggregate income were the total income;
 - (ii) the net agricultural income shall be increased by a sum of eight thousand rupees and the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" shall be determined in respect of the net agricultural income as so increased at the rates specified in Sub-Paragraph I or, as the case may be, Sub-Paragraph II of the said Paragraph A, as if the net agricultural income as so increased were the total income;
 - (iii) the amount by which income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (i) exceeds the amount of income-tax or "advance tax" determined in accordance with sub-clause (ii) shall be the income-tax or "advance tax" in respect of the total income.
- (8) Where an assessee, being a company, makes, during the financial year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976, any deposit with the Industrial Development Bank of India established under the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964 under any such scheme as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, frame in this behalf, then, the surcharge on income-tax payable by the company for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977,—
 - (i) in a case where the amount of deposit so made is equal to or exceeds the amount of surcharge on income-tax payable by it, shall be *nil* ; and
 - (ii) in a case where the amount of the deposit so made falls short of the amount of surcharge on income-tax payable by it, shall be reduced by the amount of the deposit.
- (9) For the purposes of this section and the First Schedule,—
 - (a) "company in which the public are substantially interested" means a company which is such a company as is referred to in section 108 of the Income-tax Act ;
 - (b) "domestic company" means an Indian company, or any other company which, in respect of its income liable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends (including dividends on preference shares) payable out of such income in accordance with the provisions of section 194 of that Act ;
 - (c) "industrial company" means a company which is mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining.

Explanation. For the purposes of this clause, a company shall be deemed to be mainly engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining, if the income attributable to any one or

more of the aforesaid activities included in its total income of the previous year (as computed before making any deduction under Chapter VIA of the Income-tax Act) is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income ;

- (d) "insurance commission" means any remuneration or reward, whether by way of commission or otherwise, for soliciting or procuring insurance business (including business relating to the continuance, renewal or revival of policies of insurance) ;
- (e) "net agricultural income", in relation to a person, means the total amount of agricultural income, from whatever source derived, of that person computed in accordance with the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule ;
- (f) "tax-free security" means any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free, or any security of a State Government issued income-tax free, the income-tax whereon is payable by the State Government ;
- (g) all other words and expressions used in this section or in the First Schedule but not defined in this sub-section and defined in the Income-tax Act shall have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in that Act.

CHAPTER III

DIRECT TAXES

Income-tax

3. Amendment of section 2. In the Income-tax Act, in section 2, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1976,—

(a) after clause (28), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

'(28A) "interest" means interest payable in any manner in respect of any moneys borrowed or debt incurred (including a deposit, claim or other similar right or obligation) and includes any service fee or other charge in respect of the moneys borrowed or debt incurred or in respect of any credit facility which has not been utilised ;'

(b) in clause (37A), in sub-clause (i),—

- (i) for the words and figures "in a case not falling under section 164", the words, figures and letters "in a case not falling under section 115A or section 115B or section 164" shall be substituted ;
- (ii) for the words and figures "in a case falling under section 164, the rate specified in that section", the words, figures and letters "in a case falling under section 115A or section 115B or section 164, the rate or rates specified in section 115A or section 115B or, as the case may be, section 164" shall be substituted.

4. Amendment of section 9. In the Income-tax Act, in section 9, in sub-section (1), with effect from the 1st day of June, 1976,—

(a) in clause (i), the words "or through or from any money lent at interest and brought into India in cash or in kind" shall be omitted ;

(b) after clause (iv), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely :—

'(v) income by way of interest payable by—

(a) the Government ; or

(b) a person who is a resident, except where the interest is payable in respect of any debt incurred, or moneys borrowed and used, for the purposes of a business or profession carried on by such person outside India or for the purposes of making or earning any income from any source outside India ; or

(c) a person who is a non-resident, where the interest is payable in respect of any debt incurred, or moneys borrowed and used, for the

purposes of a business or profession carried on by such person in India,

(vi) income by way of royalty payable by—

- (a) the Government ; or
- (b) a person who is a resident, except where the royalty is payable in respect of any right, property or information used or services utilised for the purposes of a business or profession carried on by such person outside India or for the purposes of making or earning any income from any source outside India ; or
- (c) a person who is a non-resident, where the royalty is payable in respect of any right, property or information used or services utilised for the purposes of a business or profession carried on by such person in India or for the purposes of making or earning any income from any source in India:

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall apply in relation to so much of the income by way of royalty as consists of lump sum consideration for the transfer outside India of, or the imparting of information outside India in respect of any data, documentation, drawing or specification relating to any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process or trade mark or similar property, if such income is payable in pursuance of an agreement made before the 1st day of April, 1976 and the agreement is approved by the Central Government.

Explanation 1.—For the purposes of the foregoing proviso, an agreement made on or after the 1st day of April, 1976 shall be deemed to have been made before that date if the agreement is made in accordance with proposals approved by the Central Government before that date; so, however, that, where the recipient of the income by way of royalty is a foreign company, the agreement shall not be deemed to have been made before that date unless, before the expiry of the time allowed under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 139 (whether fixed originally or on extension) for furnishing the return of income for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977, or the assessment year in respect of which such income first becomes chargeable to tax under this Act, whichever assessment year is later, the company exercises an option by furnishing a declaration in writing to the Income-tax Officer (such option being final for that assessment year and for every subsequent assessment year) that the agreement may be regarded as an agreement made before the 1st day of April, 1976.

Explanation 2.—For the purposes of this clause, "royalty" means consideration (including any lump sum consideration but excluding any consideration which would be the income of the recipient chargeable under the head "Capital gains") for—

- (i) the transfer of all or any rights (including the granting of a licence) in respect of a patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process or trade mark or similar property ;
- (ii) the imparting of any information concerning the working of, or the use of, a patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process or trade mark or similar property ;
- (iii) the use of any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula, or process or trade mark or similar property ;
- (iv) the imparting of any information concerning technical, industrial, commercial or scientific knowledge, experience or skill ;
- (v) the transfer of all or any rights (including the granting of a licence) in respect of any copy-right, literary, artistic or scientific work including films or video tapes for use in connection with television or tapes for use in connection with radio broadcasting, but not including consideration for the sale, distribution or exhibition of cinematographic films ; or
- (vi) the rendering of any services in connection with the activities referred to in sub-clauses (i) to (v);
- (vii) income by way of fees for technical services payable by—
 - (a) the Government ; or
 - (b) a person who is a resident, except where the fees are payable in respect of services utilised in a business or profession carried on by such person outside India or for the purposes of making or earning any income from any source outside India ; or
 - (c) a person who is a non-resident, where the fees are payable in res-

pect of services utilised in a business or profession carried on by such person in India;

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, "fees for technical services" means any consideration (including any lump sum consideration) for the rendering of any managerial, technical or consultancy services (including the provision of services of technical or other personnel) but does not include consideration for any construction, assembly, mining or like project undertaken by the recipient or consideration which would be income of the recipient chargeable under the head "Salaries".

5. Amendment of section 10. In section 10 of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in clause (6), after sub-clause (x), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(xi) the remuneration received by him as an employee of the Government of a foreign State during his stay in India in connection with his training in any establishment or office of, or in any undertaking owned by,—

(i) the Government ; or

(ii) any company in which the entire paid-up share capital is held by the Central Government, or any State Government, or Governments, or partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments; or

(iii) any company which is a subsidiary of a company referred to in item (ii) ; or

(iv) any corporation established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act ; or

(v) any society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or under any other corresponding law for the time being in force and wholly financed by the Central Government, or any State Government or State Governments, or partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments;";

(b) in clause (15), after item (e) of sub-clause (iv), the following item shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1976, namely :—

(f) by an industrial undertaking in India on any moneys borrowed by it in foreign currency from sources outside India under a loan agreement approved by the Central Government having regard to the need for industrial development in India, to the extent to which such interest does not exceed the amount of interest calculated at the rate approved by the Central Government in this behalf, having regard to the terms of the loan and its re-payment.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this item, the expression "foreign currency" shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973;.

(c) in clause (17), for the words "any committee thereof," the words "any committee thereof or any allowance received by a member of either House of Parliament under the Members of Parliament (Additional Facilities) Rules, 1975," shall be substituted'.

6. Amendment of section 13. In section 13 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (5) [as directed to be inserted by clause (iii) of section 5 of the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975], for clause (iii), the following clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977, namely :—

"(iii) deposit in any account with the State Bank of India constituted under State Bank of India Act, 1955 or any subsidiary bank as defined in the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 or any nationalised bank that is to say, any corresponding new bank constituted under section 3 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970;".

7. Amendment of section 32. In section 32 of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1),—

(1) in clause (iv), for the words "seven thousand five hundred rupees", the words "ten thousand rupees" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977;

(2) in clause (vi), —

(a) for the words "any one or more of the articles or things specified in the list in the Ninth Schedule", the words, figures and brackets "any one or more of the articles or things specified in items 1 to 24 (both inclusive) in the list in the Ninth Schedule" shall be substituted;

(b) in the second proviso,—

(i) in clause (a), the word "and" shall be omitted;

(ii) in clause (b), the word "and" shall be inserted at the and;

(iii) after clause (b), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(c) any ship or aircraft acquired after the 31st day of March, 1976 or any machinery or plant installed after that date."

8. Insertion of new section 32A. After section 32 of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

32A. Investment allowance. (1) In respect of a ship or an aircraft or machinery or plant specified in sub-section (2), which is owned by the assessee and is wholly used for the purposes of the business carried on by him, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed a deduction, in respect of the previous year in which the ship or aircraft was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed or, if the ship, aircraft, machinery or plant is first put to use in the immediately succeeding previous year, then, in respect of that previous year, of a sum by way of investment allowance equal to twenty-five per cent. of the actual cost of the ship, aircraft, machinery or plant to the assessee:

Provided that no deduction shall be allowed under this section in respect of—

(a) any machinery or plant installed in any office premises or any residential accommodation, including any accommodation in the nature of a guest-house;

(b) any office appliances or road transport vehicles;

(c) any ship, machinery or plant in respect of which the deduction by way of development rebate is allowable under section 33; and

(d) any machinery or plant, the whole of the actual cost of which is allowed as a deduction (whether by way of depreciation or otherwise) in computing the income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" of any one previous year.

(2) The ship or aircraft or machinery or plant referred to in sub-section (1) shall be the following, namely:—

(a) a new ship or new aircraft acquired after the 31st day of March, 1976 by an assessee engaged in the business of operation of ships or aircraft;

(b) any new machinery or plant installed after the 31st day of March, 1976—

(i) for the purposes of business of generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power; or

(ii) for the purposes of business of construction, manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles or things specified in the list in the Ninth Schedule; or

(iii) in a small-scale industrial undertaking for the purposes of business of manufacture or production of any other articles or things.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section and sub-section (4),—

(1) "new ship" or "new aircraft" or "new machinery or plant" shall have the same meanings as in the *Explanation* to clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of section 32;

- (2) an industrial undertaking shall be deemed to be a small-scale industrial undertaking, if the aggregate value of the machinery and plant (other than tools, jigs, dies and moulds) installed, as on the last day of the previous year, for the purposes of the business of the undertaking does not exceed ten lakh rupees; and for this purpose the value of any machinery or plant shall be,—
- (a) in the case of any machinery or plant owned by the assessee, the actual cost thereof to the assessee; and
- (b) in the case of any machinery or plant hired by the assessee, the actual cost thereof as in the case of the owner of such machinery or plant.
- (3) Where the total income of the assessee assessable for the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the ship or aircraft was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed, or, as the case may be, the immediately succeeding previous year [the total income for this purpose being computed after deduction of the allowances under section 33 and section 33A, but without making any deduction under sub-section (1) of this section or any deduction under Chapter VIA] is *nil* or is less than the full amount of the investment allowance,—
- (i) the sum to be allowed by way of investment allowance for that assessment year under sub-section (1) shall be only such amount as is sufficient to reduce the said total income to *nil*; and
- (ii) the amount of the investment allowance, to the extent to which it has not been allowed as aforesaid, shall be carried forward to the following assessment year, and the investment allowance to be allowed for the following assessment year shall be such amount as is sufficient to reduce the total income of the assessee assessable for that assessment year, computed in the manner aforesaid, to *nil*, and the balance of the investment allowance, if any, still outstanding shall be carried forward to the following assessment year and so on, so, however, that no portion of the investment allowance shall be carried forward for more than eight assessment years immediately succeeding the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the ship or aircraft was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed or, as the case may be, the immediately succeeding previous year.

Explanation. Where for any assessment year, investment allowance is to be allowed in accordance with the provisions of this sub-section in respect of any ship or aircraft acquired or any machinery or plant installed in more than one previous year, and the total income of the assessee assessable for that assessment year [the total income for this purpose being computed after deduction of the allowances under section 33 and section 33A, but without making any deduction under sub-section (1) of this section or any deduction under Chapter VIA] is less than the aggregate of the amounts due to be allowed in respect of the assets aforesaid for that assessment year, the following procedure shall be followed, namely :—

- (a) the allowance under clause (ii) shall be made before any allowance under clause (i) is made; and
- (b) where an allowance has to be made under clause (ii) in respect of amounts carried forward from more than one assessment year, the amount carried forward from an earlier assessment year shall be allowed before any amount carried forward from a later assessment year.
- (4) The deduction under sub-section (1) shall be allowed only if the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—
- (i) the particulars prescribed in this behalf have been furnished by the assessee in respect of the ship or aircraft or machinery or plant.
- (ii) an amount equal to seventy-five per cent. of the investment allowance to be actually allowed is debited to the profit and loss account of the previous year

in respect of which the deduction is to be allowed and credited to a reserve account (to be called the "Investment Allowance Reserve Account") to be utilised—

- (a) for the purposes of acquiring, before the expiry of a period of ten years next following the previous year in which the ship or aircraft was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed, a new ship or a new aircraft or new machinery or plant [other than machinery or plant of the nature referred to in clauses (a), (b) and (d) of the proviso to sub-section (1)] for the purposes of the business of the undertaking; and
- (b) until the acquisition of a new ship or a new aircraft or new machinery or plant as aforesaid, for the purposes of the business of the undertaking other than for distribution by way of dividends or profits or for remittance outside India as profits or for the creation of any asset outside India:

Provided that this clause shall have effect in respect of a ship as if for the word "seventy-five", the word "fifty" had been substituted.

Explanation.— Where the amount debited to the profit and loss account and credited to the Investment Allowance Reserve Account under this sub-section is not less than the amount required to be so credited on the basis of the amount of deduction in respect of investment allowance claimed in the return made by the assessee under section 139, but a higher deduction in respect of the investment allowance is admissible on the basis of the total income as proposed to be computed by the Income-tax Officer under section 143, the Income-tax Officer shall, by notice in writing in this behalf, allow the assessee an opportunity to credit within the time specified in the notice or within such further time as the Income-tax Officer may allow, a further amount to the Investment Allowance Reserve Account out of the profits and gains of the previous year in which such notice is served on the assessee or in the immediately preceding previous year, if the accounts for that year have not been made up; and, if the assessee credits any further amount to such account within the time aforesaid, the amount so credited shall be deemed to have been credited to the Investment Allowance Reserve Account of the previous year in which the deduction is admissible and such amount shall not be taken into account in determining the adequacy of the reserve required to be created by the assessee in respect of the previous year in which such further credit is made:

Provided that such opportunity shall not be allowed by the Income-tax Officer in a case where the difference in the total income as proposed to be computed by him and the total income as returned by the assessee arises out of the application of the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 145 or sub-section (2) of that section or the omission by the assessee to disclose his income fully and truly.

- (5) Any allowance made under this section in respect of any ship, aircraft, machinery or plant shall be deemed to have been wrongly made for the purposes of this Act—

- (a) if the ship, aircraft, machinery or plant is sold or otherwise transferred by the assessee to any person at any time before the expiry of eight years from the end of the previous year in which it was acquired or installed; or
- (b) if at any time before the expiry of ten years from the end of the previous year in which the ship or aircraft was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed, the assessee does not utilise the amount credited to the reserve account under sub-section (4) for the purposes of acquiring a new ship or a new aircraft or new machinery or plant [other than machinery or plant of the nature referred to in clauses (a), (b) and (d) of the proviso to sub-section (1)] for the purposes of the business of the undertaking; or

- (c) if at any time before the expiry of the ten years aforesaid, the assessee utilises the amount credited to the reserve account under sub-section (4) for distribution by way of dividends or profits or for remittance outside India as profits or for the creation of any assets outside India or for any other purpose which is not a purpose of the business of the undertaking,

and the provisions of sub-section (4A) of section 155 shall apply accordingly:

Provided that nothing in clause (a) shall apply—

- (i) where the ship, aircraft, machinery or plant is sold or otherwise transferred by the assessee to the Government, a local authority, a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act or a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956; or
 - (ii) where the sale or transfer of the ship, aircraft, machinery or plant is made in connection with the amalgamation or succession, referred to in sub-section (6) or sub-section (7).
- (6) Where, in a scheme of amalgamation, the amalgamating company sells or otherwise transfers to the amalgamated company any ship, aircraft, machinery or plant, in respect of which investment allowance has been allowed to the amalgamating company under sub-section (1),—
- (a) the amalgamated company shall continue to fulfil the conditions mentioned in sub-section (4) in respect of the reserve created by the amalgamating company and in respect of the period within which such ship, aircraft, machinery or plant shall not be sold or otherwise transferred and in default of any of these conditions, the provisions of sub-section (4A) of section 155, shall apply to the amalgamated company as they would have applied to the amalgamating company had it committed the default; and
 - (b) the balance of investment allowance, if any, still outstanding to the amalgamating company in respect of such ship, aircraft, machinery or plant, shall be allowed to the amalgamated company in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3), so, however, that the total period for which the balance of investment allowance shall be carried forward in the assessments of the amalgamating company and the amalgamated company shall not exceed the period of eight years specified in sub-section (3) and the amalgamated company shall be treated as the assessee in respect of such ship, aircraft, machinery or plant for the purposes of this section.
- (7) Where a firm is succeeded to by a company in the business carried on by it as a result of which the firm sells or otherwise transfers to the company any ship, aircraft, machinery or plant, the provisions of clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (6) shall, so far as may be, apply to the firm and the company.

Explanation.—The provisions of this sub-section shall apply only where—

- (i) all the property of the firm relating to the business immediately before the succession becomes the property of the company ;
 - (ii) all the liabilities of the firm relating to the business immediately before the succession become the liabilities of the company; and
 - (iii) all the shareholders of the company were partners of the firm immediately before the succession.
- (8) The Central Government, if it considers necessary or expedient so to do, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that the deduction allowable under this section shall not be allowed in respect of any ship or aircraft acquired or any

machinery or plant installed after such date, not being earlier than three years from the date of such notification, as may be specified therein.

- (9) For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that the deduction under sub-section (1) shall not be denied by reason only that the amount debited to the profit and loss account of the relevant previous year and credited to the Investment Allowance Reserve Account exceeds the amount of the profit of such previous year (as arrived at without making the debit aforesaid), in accordance with the profit and loss account.'

9. Amendment of section 37. In section 37 of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in sub-section (2A),—

(i) in clause (i), for the words, figures and letter "section 33 or section 33A", the words, figures and letters "section 32A or section 33 or section 33A" shall be substituted;

(ii) in the *Explanation*, the words, brackets, figure and letter "and sub-section (2B)" shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977;

(b) sub-section (2B) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977.

10. Insertion of new sections 44C and 44D. In the Income-tax Act, in Chapter IV-D, after section 44B, the following sections shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1976, namely:—

44C. Deduction of head office expenditure in the case of non-residents. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in sections 28 to 43A, in the case of an assessee, being a non-resident, no allowance shall be made, in computing the income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession", in respect of so much of the expenditure in the nature of head office expenditure as is in excess of the amount computed as hereunder, namely:—

- (a) an amount equal to five per cent. of the adjusted total income; or
- (b) an amount equal to the average head office expenditure; or
- (c) the amount of so much of the expenditure in the nature of head office expenditure incurred by the assessee as is attributable to the business or profession of the assessee in India,

whichever is the least :

Provided that in a case where the adjusted total income of the assessee is a loss, the amount under clause (a) shall be computed at the rate of five per cent. of the average adjusted total income of the assessee.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

(i) "adjusted total income" means the total income computed in accordance with the provisions of this Act, without giving effect to the allowance referred to in this section or in sub-section (2) of section 32 or the deduction referred to in section 32A or section 33 or section 33A or the first proviso to clause (ix) of sub-section (1) of section 36 or any loss carried forward under sub-section (1) of section 72 or sub-section (2) of section 73 or sub-section (1) of section 74 or sub-section (3) of section 74A or the deductions under Chapter VIA;

(ii) "average adjusted total income" means,—

(a) in a case where the total income of the assessee is assessable for each of the three assessment years immediately preceding the relevant assessment year, one-third of the aggregate amount of the adjusted total income in respect of the previous years relevant to the

aforesaid three assessment years ;

- (b) in a case where the total income of the assessee is assessable only for two of the aforesaid three assessment years, one-half of the aggregate amount of the adjusted total income in respect of the previous years relevant to the aforesaid two assessment years ;
- (c) in a case where the total income of the assessee is assessable only for one of the aforesaid three assessment years, the amount of the adjusted total income in respect of the previous year relevant to that assessment year ;

(iii) "average head office expenditure" means,—

- (a) in a case where any expenditure in the nature of head office expenditure has been allowed as a deduction in computing the income of the assessee chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" in respect of each of the three previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974, the 1st day of April, 1975 and the 1st day of April, 1976, one-third of the aggregate amount of the expenditure so allowed ;
- (b) in a case where such expenditure has been so allowed only in respect of two of the aforesaid three previous years, one-half of the aggregate amount of the expenditure so allowed ;
- (c) in a case where such expenditure has been so allowed only in respect of one of the aforesaid three previous years, the amount of the expenditure so allowed ;

(iv) "head office expenditure" means executive and general administration expenditure incurred by the assessee outside India, including expenditure incurred in respect of—

- (a) rent, rates, taxes, repairs or insurance of any premises outside India used for the purposes of the business or profession ;
- (b) salary, wages, annuity, pension, fees, bonus, commission, gratuity, perquisites or profits in lieu of or in addition to salary, whether paid or allowed to any employee or other person employed in, or managing the affairs of, any office outside India ;
- (c) travelling by any employee or other person employed in, or managing the affairs of, any office outside India ; and
- (d) such other matters connected with executive and general administration as may be prescribed.

44D. Special provisions for computing income by way of royalties, etc., in the case of foreign companies. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in sections 28 to 44C, in the case of an assessee, being a foreign company,—

- (a) the deduction admissible under the said section in computing the income by way of royalty or fees for technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by the foreign company with the Indian concern before the 1st day of April, 1976, shall not exceed in the aggregate twenty per cent. of the gross amount of such royalty or fees as reduced by so much of the gross amount of such royalty as consists of lump sum consideration for the transfer outside India of, or the imparting of information outside India in respect of, any data, documentation, drawing or specification relating to any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process or trade mark or similar property;
- (b) no deduction in respect of any expenditure or allowance shall be allowed under any of the said sections in computing the income by way of royalty or fees for technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by the foreign company with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

- (a) "fees for technical services" shall have the same meaning as in the *Explanation* to clause (vii) of sub-section (1) of section 9;
- (b) "foreign company" shall have the same meaning as in section 80B;
- (c) "royalty" shall have the same meaning as in the *Explanation* to clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of section 9;
- (d) royalty received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by a foreign company with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976 shall be deemed to have been received in pursuance of an agreement made before the 1st day of April, 1976 if such agreement is deemed for the purposes of the proviso to clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of section 9, to have been made before the 1st day of April, 1976.'

11. Amendment of section 47. In section 47 of the Income-tax Act, after clause (viii), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977, namely :—

'(ix) any transfer of a capital asset, being any work of art, archaeological, scientific or art collection, book, manuscript, drawing, painting, photograph or print, to the Government or a University or the National Museum, National Art Gallery, National Archives or any such other public museum or institution as may be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette to be of national importance or to be renown throughout any State or States.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, "University" means a University established or incorporated by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act and includes an institution declared under section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 to be a University for the purposes of that Act.'

12. Omission of section 54C. Section 54C of the Income-tax Act shall be omitted.

13. Amendment of section 57. In section 57 of the Income-tax Act, the following proviso and *Explanation* shall be inserted at the end, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1976, namely :—

'Provided that nothing contained in clause (i) or clause (iii) shall apply in computing the income by way of dividends in the case of an assessee, being a foreign company.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section and section 58, "foreign company" shall have the same meaning as in section 80B.'

14. Amendment of section 58. In section 58 of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1976, namely :—

'(3) In the case of an assessee, being a foreign company, the provisions of section 44D shall, so far as may be, apply in computing the income chargeable under the head "Income from other sources" as they apply in computing the income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession".'

15. Amendment of section 80A. In section 80A of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977, namely :—

"(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), no deduction under section 80G or section 80GG or section 80HH or section 80J or section 80L or section 80QQ shall be allowed in computing the total income of an assessee, being a Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to tax."

16. Amendment of section 80C. In section 80C of the Income-tax Act, in clause (d) of sub-section (2), for the words "eight thousand rupees", the words "ten thou-

sand rupees" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977.

17. Amendment of section 80G. In section 80G of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977, namely:—

(1) In computing the total income of an assessee, there shall be deducted, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section,—

(i) in a case where the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (2) includes any sum specified in sub-clause (vii) of clause (a) thereof, an amount equal to the whole of such sum plus fifty per cent. of the balance of such aggregate ; and

(ii) in any other case, an amount equal to fifty per cent. of the aggregate of the sums specified in sub-section (2) ;

(b) in clause (a) of sub-section (2), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977,—

(i) in sub-clause (v), for the words, "for any charitable purpose", the words "for any charitable purpose other than the purpose of promoting family planning ; or" shall be substituted ;

(ii) after sub-clause (v), the following sub-clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

(vi) any authority referred to in clause (20A) of section 10; or

(vii) the Government or to any such local authority, institution or association as may be approved in this behalf by the Central Government, to be utilised for the purpose of promoting family planning ;

(c) in sub-section (4), for the words, brackets and figures "sub-clauses (iv) and (v)", the words, brackets and figures "sub-clauses (iv), (v), (vi) and (vii)" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977 ;

(d) after *Explanation 4*, the following *Explanation* shall be inserted, namely:—

"*Explanation 5*.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that no deduction shall be allowed under this section in respect of any donation unless such donation is of a sum of money."

18. Amendment of section 80M. In section 80M of the Income-tax Act, for sub-section (1), the following sub-section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977, namely:—

"(1) Where the gross total income of an assessee, being a domestic company, includes any income by way of dividends from a domestic company, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such income by way of dividends of an amount equal to—

(a) in respect of such income by way of dividends from a company formed and registered under the Companies Act, 1956 after the 28th day of February, 1975 and engaged exclusively in the manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles or things specified in items 2 and 3, item 4 (excluding alloy, malleable and S. G. iron castings), items 7 to 15 (both inclusive), items 17 and 18, item 23 (excluding refractories) and items 24, 26, 27 and 29 in the list in the Ninth Schedule.	the whole of such income;
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(b) in respect of such income by way of dividends other than the dividends referred to in clause (a)	sixty per cent. of such income."
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19. Amendment of section 115. In section 115 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (i) with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977,—

(a) in sub-clause (a)(1), for the words "forty-seven per cent.", the words "forty per cent." shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-clause (a)(2), for the words "fifty-five per cent.", the words "fifty per cent." shall be substituted; and

(c) in sub-clause (b), for the words "forty-five per cent.", the words "forty per cent." shall be substituted.

20. Insertion of new sections 115A and 115B. In the Income-tax Act, after section 115, the following sections shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1976, namely:—

'115A. Tax on dividends, royalty and technical service fees in the case of foreign companies. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), where the total income of an assessee, being a foreign company, includes any income by way of—

(a) dividends; or

(b) royalty or fees for technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by the foreign company with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976 and approved by the Central Government,

the income-tax payable shall be the aggregate of—

(i) the amount of income-tax calculated on the amount of income by way of dividends, if any, included in the total income, at the rate of twenty-five per cent.;

(ii) the amount of income-tax calculated on the income by way of royalty, if any, included in the total income—

(1) on so much of the amount of such income as consists of lump sum consideration for the transfer outside India of, or the imparting of information outside India in respect of, any data, documentation, drawing or specification relating to any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process or trade mark or similar property, at the rate of twenty per cent.;

(2) on the balance of such income, if any, at the rate of forty per cent.;

(iii) the amount of income-tax calculated on the income by way of fees for technical services, if any, included in the total income, at the rate of forty per cent; and

(iv) the amount of income-tax with which it would have been chargeable had its total income been reduced by the amount of income referred to in clause (a) and clause (b).

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

(a) "fees for technical services" shall have the same meaning as in the *Explanation* to clause (vii) of sub-section (1) of section 9;

(b) "foreign company" shall have the same meaning as in section 80B;

(c) "royalty" shall have the same meaning as in the *Explanation* to clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of section 9.

(2) Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall apply in relation to any income by way of royalty received by a foreign company from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1976 if such agreement is deemed, for the purposes of the proviso to clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of section 9, to have been made before the 1st day of April, 1976; and the provisions of the annual Finance Act for calculating, charging, deducting or computing income-tax shall apply in relation to such income as if such income had been received in pursuance of an agreement made before the 1st day of April, 1976.'

'115B. Tax on profits and gains of life insurance business. Where the total income of an assessee includes any profits and gains from life insurance business, the income-tax payable shall be the aggregate of—

(i) the amount of income-tax calculated on the amount of profits and gains of the life insurance business included in the total income, at the rate of twelve and one-half per cent; and

(ii) the amount of income-tax with which the assessee would have been chargeable had the total income of the assessee been reduced by the amount of profits and gains of the life insurance business.'

21. Amendment of section 155. In section 155 of the Income-tax Act, after sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

'(4A) Where an allowance by way of investment allowance has been made wholly or

partly to an assessee in respect of a ship or an aircraft or any machinery or plant in any assessment year under section 32A and subsequently—

- (a) at any time before the expiry of eight years from the end of the previous year in which the ship or aircraft was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed, the ship, aircraft, machinery or plant is sold or otherwise transferred by the assessee to any person other than the Government, a local authority, a corporation established by a Central, State or Provincial Act or a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956, or in connection with any amalgamation or succession referred to in sub-section (6) or sub-section (7) of section 32A; or
- (b) at any time before the expiry of ten years from the end of the previous year in which the ship or aircraft was acquired or the machinery or plant was installed, the assessee does not utilise the amount credited to the reserve account under sub-section (4) of section 32A for the purposes of acquiring a new ship or a new aircraft or new machinery or plant [other than machinery or plant of the nature referred to in clauses (a), (b) and (d) of the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 32A] for the purposes of the business of the undertaking; or
- (c) at any time before the expiry of the ten years referred to in clause (b), the assessee utilises the amount credited to the reserve account under sub-section (4) of section 32A—
 - (i) for distribution by way of dividends or profits; or
 - (ii) for remittance outside India as profits or for the creation of any asset outside India; or
 - (iii) for any other purpose which is not a purpose of the business of the undertaking,

the investment allowance originally allowed shall be deemed to have been wrongly allowed, and the Income-tax Officer may, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, recompute the total income of the assessee for the relevant previous year and make the necessary amendment, and the provisions of section 154 shall, so far as may be, apply thereto, the period of four years specified in sub-section (7) of that section being reckoned,—

- (i) in a case referred to in clause (a), from the end of the previous year in which the sale or other transfer took place;
- (ii) in a case referred to in clause (b), from the end of the ten years referred to in that clause;
- (iii) in a case referred to in clause (c), from the end of the previous year in which the amount was utilised.

*Explanation .—*For the purposes of clause (b), "new ship" or "new aircraft" or "new machinery or plant" shall have the same meanings as in the *Explanation* to clause (vi) of sub-section (1) of section 32.

22. Amendment of section 195. In the Income-tax Act, in section 195, in sub-section (2), for the words "other than interest including interest on securities", the words "other than interest on securities" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1976.

23. Amendment of First Schedule. In the First Schedule to the Income-tax Act, with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977,—

- (a) for rule 2, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"2. **Computation of profits of life insurance business.** The profits and gains of life insurance business shall be taken to be the annual average of the surplus arrived at by adjusting the surplus or deficit disclosed by the actuarial valuation made in accordance with the Insurance Act, 1938, in respect of the last inter-valuation period ending before the commencement of the assessment year, so as to exclude from it any surplus or deficit included therein which was made in any earlier inter-valuation period.";

(b) rule 3 shall be omitted;

(c) in rule 7, sub-rule (1), clauses (i) and (iii) shall be omitted.

24. Amendment of Eighth Schedule. In the Eighth Schedule to the Income-tax Act,—

(a) against *Bihar* in column (1), for the existing areas specified in column (2), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"The districts of Aurangabad, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Darbhanga, East Champaran, Gaya, Madhubani, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Nawadah, Palamau, Purnea, Saharsa, Samastipur, Santal Parganas, Saran, Sitamarhi, Siwan, Vaishali and West Champaran.";

(b) against *Punjab* in column (1), for the existing areas specified in column (2), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"The district of Bhatinda; so much of the district of Faridkot as formed part of the district of Bhatinda on the 31st day of July, 1972; the districts of Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Sangrur.";

(c) after *Rajasthan* in column (1) and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"*Sikkim* The whole of the State.";

(d) against *Uttar Pradesh* in column (1), for the existing areas specified in column (2), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"The districts of Almora, Azamgarh, Baharaich, Ballia, Banda, Bara Banki, Basti, Budaun, Bulandshahar, Chamoli, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Garhwal, Ghazipur, Gonda, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Mainpuri, Mathura, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Pithoragarh, Pratapgarh, Rae Bareilly, Rampur, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Sultanpur, Tehri-Garhwal, Unnao and Uttarkashi.";

(e) for the *Explanation*, the following *Explanation* shall be substituted, namely:—

"*Explanation.*—Save as otherwise expressly provided, reference to any district in this Schedule shall be construed,—

(i) in the case of the districts of Aurangabad, Begusarai, Bhojpur, Gaya, Monghyr, Nalanda and Nawadah in the State of Bihar; the district of Ferozepur in the State of Punjab; and the district of Rampur in the State of Uttar Pradesh, as a reference to the areas comprised in the district concerned on the 15th day of March, 1976, being the date of introduction of the Finance Bill, 1976 in the House of the People; and

(ii) in the case of any other district, as a reference to the areas comprised in that district on the 3rd day of September, 1973, being the date of introduction of the Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill, 1973 in the House of the People.".

25. Amendment of Ninth Schedule.—In the Ninth Schedule to the Income-tax Act,—

(a) for item 4, the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

"4 Steel castings and forgings and alloy, malleable and S. G. iron castings."

(b) after item 24 and before the *Explanation*, the following items shall be inserted, namely :—

"25. Carbon and graphite products.

26. Inorganic heavy chemicals (other than soda ash and caustic soda mentioned in items 12 and 13 respectively).

27. Organic heavy chemicals.

28. Synthetic rubber and rubber chemicals (including carbon black).

29. Industrial explosives.

30. Basic drugs.

31. Industrial sewing machines.

32. Finished leather and leather goods (including footwear made wholly or mainly of leather)."

26. Consequential amendments to certain sections. The following amendments (being amendments of a consequential nature) shall be made in the Income-tax-Act, namely:—

(a) in section 45, the figures and letter, "54C" shall be omitted;

(b) in clause (iv) of sub-section (2) of section 141A, for the words, brackets and figures "the deduction referred to in clause (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 33", the words, brackets, figures and letter "the deduction referred to in clause (ii) of sub-section (3) of section 32A or clause (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 33" shall be substituted;

(c) in sub-clause (iv) of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 143, for the words brackets and figures "the deduction referred to in clause (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 33", the words, brackets, figures and letter "the deduction referred to in clause (ii) of sub-section (3) of section 32A or clause (ii) of sub-section (2) of section 33" shall be substituted;

(d) in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 160, the words, brackets and figure "clause (i) of" shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of June, 1976;

(e) in the Ninth Schedule, for the brackets, words and figures "[See section 32 (1) (vi)]", the brackets, words, figures and letters "[See section 32 (1) (vi) and section 32A (2) (b) (ii)]" shall be substituted.

Wealth-tax

27. Amendment of Act 27 of 1957. In the Wealth-tax Act, 1957,—

(1) in section 3, for the words "at the rate or rates specified in the Schedule", the words and figure "at the rate or rates specified in Schedule I" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977;

(2) in section 5, in sub-section (1),—

(a) after clause (ivb), the following clause shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977, namely:—

'(ivc) one or more dwelling units (each such dwelling unit having a plinth area not exceeding eighty square metres) and the land appurtenant thereto belonging to the assessee, where the construction of such dwelling unit or units is begun on or after the 1st day of April, 1976 :

Provided that this exemption shall apply in respect of any dwelling unit or

units and the land appurtenant thereto only for a period of five successive assessment years next following the date on which the construction of such dwelling unit or units is completed.

Explanation—For the purposes of this clause,—

- (a) "dwelling unit" means a unit of accommodation used solely for the purpose of residence;
- (b) "land appurtenant", in relation to any dwelling unit or units comprising a building, means,—
 - (i) in an area where there is any law in force providing for the minimum extent of land contiguous to the land occupied by any building to be kept as open space for the enjoyment of such building, the minimum extent of land contiguous to the land occupied by the building comprising such dwelling unit or units required to be kept as open space under such law;
 - (ii) in any other area, an extent of land not exceeding one-third of the plinth area of the building comprising the dwelling unit or units at the ground level contiguous to the land occupied by such building;
- (b) after clause (x), the following clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975, namely :—

"(xa) the amount of any fee due to the assessee in respect of services rendered by him as a legal practitioner within the meaning of the Advocates Act, 1961;"
- (c) after clause (xxx), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

'(xxxa) the value of any building belonging to the assessee, where the building is used solely for the purpose of residence of persons employed by the assessee in any plantation or industrial undertaking belonging to the assessee and the income of each such person chargeable under the head "Salaries" under the Income-tax Act is ten thousand rupees or less;'
- (d) in the *Explanation* to clause (xxxi),—
 - (i) for the words "this clause", the words, brackets, figures and letter "clause (xxxa), this clause" shall be substituted;
 - (ii) for the words, brackets and figures "and clause (xxxii)", the words, brackets and figures "clause (xxxii) and clause (xxxiv)" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977;
- (e) after clause (xxxii), the following clauses shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977, namely:—

"(xxxii) in the case of an assessee, being a person of Indian origin who was ordinarily residing in a foreign country and who, on leaving such country, has returned to India with the intention of permanently residing therein, value of assets and the moneys brought by him into India and the value of the assets acquired by him out of such moneys:

Provided that this exemption shall apply only for a period of seven successive assessment years commencing with the assessment year next following the date on which such person returned to India.

Explanation.—A person shall be deemed to be of Indian origin if he, or either of his parents or any of his grand-parents, was born in undivided India;

(xxxiv) In the case of an individual, being a citizen of India, who is not resident in

India during the year ending on the valuation date, the value of any equity shares in any company of the type referred to in clause (d) of section 45 which is engaged in the business of manufacture or production of any one or more of the articles or things specified in Schedule II or which is certified by the prescribed authority to have undertaken the export of such percentage of its total production as may be specified in this behalf by the prescribed authority, where such shares form part of the initial issue of the equity share capital made by the company after the 31st day of March, 1976 or where such shares form part of an issue of equity share capital which is certified by the prescribed authority to have been made by the company after the 31st day of March, 1976 for the purposes of expansion or diversification of its industrial undertaking.

Explanation.—An individual shall be deemed to be not resident in India during the year ending on the valuation date if in respect of that year the individual is not resident in India within the meaning of the Income-tax Act.”;

(3) in section 7,—

(a) in sub-section (3), for the words “the valuation date”, the words, brackets and figure “the valuation date, or, in the case of an asset being a house referred to in sub-section (4), the valuation date referred to in that sub-section” shall be substituted;

(b) after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the value of a house belonging to the assessee and exclusively used by him for residential purposes throughout the period of twelve months immediately preceding the valuation date may, at the option of the assessee be taken to be the price which, in the opinion of the Wealth-tax Officer, it would fetch if sold in the open market on the valuation date next following the date on which he became the owner of the house, or on the valuation date relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1971, whichever valuation date is later:

Provided that where more than one house belonging to the assessee is exclusively used by him for residential purposes, the provisions of this sub-section shall apply only in respect of one of such houses which the assessee may, at his option, specify in this behalf in the return of net wealth.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section—

(i) where the house has been constructed by the assessee, he shall be deemed to have become the owner thereof on the date on which the construction of such house was completed;

(ii) “house” includes a part of a house, being an independent residential unit.”;

(4) in section 21, in sub-section (4), for the words “the Schedule”, at both the places where they occur, the word and figure “Schedule I” shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977;

(5) in section 21A, in clause (a), for the words “the Schedule”, the word and figure “Schedule I” shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977;

(6) the Schedule shall be numbered as Schedule I with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977 and with effect from that date—

(a) in the Schedule as so numbered, for Part I, the following Part shall be substituted, namely:—

"PART I

- (1) In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family, not being a Hindu undivided family to which item (2) of this Paragraph applies,—

Rate of tax

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 5,00,000 | ½ per cent. of the net wealth; |
| (b) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 5,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000 | Rs. 2,500 plus 1½ per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 5,00,000; |
| (c) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,00,000 | Rs. 10,000 plus 2 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000; |
| (d) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 15,00,000 | Rs. 20,000 plus 2½ per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 15,00,000; |

Provided that for the purposes of this item,—

- (i) no wealth-tax shall be payable where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000;
 - (ii) the wealth-tax payable shall, in no case, exceed 5 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 1, 00,000.
- (2) In the case of every Hindu undivided family which has at least one member whose net wealth assessable for the assessment year exceeds Rs. 1,00,000,—

Rate of tax

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 5,00,000 | 1½ per cent. of the net wealth; |
| (b) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 5,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000 | Rs. 7,500 plus 2 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 5,00,000; |
| (c) where the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000 | Rs. 17, 500 plus 2½ per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 10,00,000; |

Provided that for the purposes of this item,—

- (i) no wealth-tax shall be payable where the net wealth does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000;
 - (ii) the wealth-tax payable shall, in no case, exceed 5 per cent. of the amount by which the net wealth exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.";
- (b) after the Schedule as so numbered, the following Schedule shall be inserted, namely:—

'SCHEDULE II

[See section 5(1)(xxxiv)]

LIST OF ARTICLES OR THINGS

1. Ferro alloys; steel castings and forgings; special steels; and non-ferrous metals and their alloys.
2. Boilers and Steam Generating Plants.
3. Prime Movers (other than Electrical Generators), being industrial turbines or internal combustion engines.
4. Equipment for transmission and distribution of electricity, electrical motors; electrical furnaces; X-ray equipment; and electronic components and equipment.
5. Mechanised sailing vessels up to 1000 DWT; ship ancillaries; and commercial vehicles.
6. Industrial machinery.
7. Machine tools.
8. Agricultural machinery, being tractors or power tillers.
9. Earth-moving machinery.
10. Industrial instruments, being indicating, recording and regulating devices for pressure, temperature, rate of flow, weights, levels and the like.
11. Scientific instruments.
12. Nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers falling under "(1) Inorganic fertilisers" mentioned under the heading "18. Fertilisers" in the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.
13. Chemicals (other than fertilisers), namely:—
 - (1) Inorganic heavy chemicals.
 - (2) Organic heavy chemicals.
 - (3) Fine chemicals including photographic chemicals.
 - (4) Synthetic resins and plastics.
 - (5) Synthetic rubbers.
 - (6) Man-made fibres.
 - (7) Industrial explosives.
 - (8) Insecticides, fungicides, weedicides and the like.
 - (9) Synthetic detergents.
 - (10) Miscellaneous chemicals (for industrial use only).
14. Drugs and pharmaceuticals.
15. Paper and pulp including paper products.
16. Automobile tyres and tubes.
17. Plate glass.
18. Ceramics, being refractories or furnace lining bricks—acidic, basic and neutral.
19. Cement products, being portland cement or asbestos cement.'.

Gift-tax

28. Amendment of Act 18 of 1958. In section 5 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958, in clause (iv) of sub-section (1), after the words "local authority", the words, brackets, figures and letter "or any authority referred to in clause (20A) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977.

Surtax

29. Amendment of Act 7 of 1964. In the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964,—

(a) in section 2, in clause (8), for the words "ten per cent.", at both the places where they occur, the words "fifteen per cent." shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977;

(b) in the First Schedule, in rule 3, for the portion beginning with the words "by the aggregate of—" and ending with the brackets, figures and words "(ii) any expenditure", the words "by the amount of any expenditure" shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977;

(c) in the Second Schedule,—

(i) in rule 1—

(1) in clause (ii), for the words, brackets and figures "sub-section (3) of section 34", the words, brackets, figures and letter "sub-section (4) of section 32A, or sub-section (3) of section 34" shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977; and

(2) clauses (iv) and (v) shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977;

(ii) after rule 1, the following rule shall be inserted, and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1975, namely:—

'1A. Where a company has not made any credit in any account in its books as on the first day of the previous year relevant to the assessment year which is of the nature of item (8) or item (9) under the heading "CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS" in the column relating to "LIABILITIES" in the "FORM OF BALANCE-SHEET", given in part I of Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956, or where the Income-tax Officer is of opinion that the amount credited in such account falls short of the amount which should have reasonably been credited by it, the amount of its capital as computed under rule 1 shall be reduced by the amount which has not been so credited or, as the case may be, the amount of such shortfall.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule the amount of credit which should have reasonably been made by a company in relation to any account of the nature of item (9) aforesaid, means the amount of dividend declared or paid by the company, on or after the first day of the previous year relevant to the assessment year, for the previous year immediately preceding the first mentioned previous year.;

(iii) in rule 2, in clause (i), the brackets, words and figures "[other than the debentures referred to in clause (iv) or moneys referred to in clause (v) of rule 1]" shall be omitted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977;

(iv) in rule 3, for the words, brackets and figures "or issue of the debentures referred to in clause (iv), or borrowing of any moneys referred to in clause (v), of rule 1 or is reduced by any amount on account of reduction of paid-up share capital or redemption of such debentures or repayment of any such moneys," the words "or is reduced by any amount on account of reduction of paid-up share capital," shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977.

Interest-tax

30. Amendment of Act 45 of 1974. In section 2 of the Interest-tax Act, 1974, in clause (7), with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977,—

- (a) in sub-clause (i), the word "and" shall be omitted;
- (b) in sub-clause (ii) the word "and" shall be inserted at the end;
- (c) after sub-clause (ii), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(iii) interest on moneys lent for the creation of a capital asset in India where the agreement under which such moneys are lent provides for the repayment thereof during a period of not less than seven years;"

CHAPTER IV

INDIRECT TAXES

CONSISTS OF CLAUSES 31 TO 39 HAS NOT BEEN REPRODUCED.

CHAPTER V

Miscellaneous

40. Amendment of Act 2 of 1899. In the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in Schedule I, in the column headed 'Proper Stamp-duty', with effect from the 1 day of June, 1976,—

- (a) in article No. 37, for the words "Fifteen naye paise", the words "One rupee" shall be substituted ;
- (b) in article No. 52, for the words "Fifteen naye paise", the words "Thirty paise" shall be substituted ;

- (c) in article No. 53, for the words "Ten naye paise", the words "Twenty paise" shall be substituted.

41. Amendment of Act 31 of 1956. After section 43 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, the following section shall be inserted, with effect from the 1st day of June, 1976, namely:—

"43A. Deduction of income-tax not to be made on interest or dividend. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 193 or section 194 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, no deduction of income-tax shall be made on any interest or dividend payable to the Corporation in respect of any securities or shares owned by it or in which it has full beneficial interest."

42. Amendment of Act 52 of 1963. In section 32 of the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, in clause (b) of sub-section (1), for sub-clause (ii), the following sub-clause shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1977, namely:—

"(ii) a Hindu undivided family, not being a Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to income-tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961, or".

43. Amendment of Act 38 of 1974. In the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974,—

- (a) in section 3, in sub-section(1), for the words, figures and letters "and the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976.", the words, figures and letters, "the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976 and the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977." shall be substituted ;

- (b) in section 4, in sub-section (1), for the words "a compulsory deposit for that assessment year at the rates specified in the Schedule.", the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"a compulsory deposit,—

- (i) for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975 and the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976, at the rates specified in Paragraph A of the Schedule ; and

- (ii) for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977, at the rates specified in Paragraph B of the Schedule." ;

- (c) in the Schedule,—

- (i) below the words, "RATES OF COMPULSORY DEPOSIT", the word and letter "*Paragraph A*" shall be inserted ; and

- (ii) for the provisos, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" Paragraph B

- (1) Where the current income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000

4 per cent. of the current income ;

- (2) Where the current income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000

Rs. 1,000 plus 10 per cent. of the amount by which the current income exceeds Rs. 25,000 ;

- (3) Where the current income exceeds Rs. 70,000 Rs. 5,500 *plus* 12 per cent. of the amount by which the current income exceeds Rs. 70,000 :

Provided that in a case (whether falling under Paragraph A or Paragraph B)—

- (a) where the current income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,620, the compulsory deposit shall in no case exceed the amount by which the current income exceeds Rs. 15,000 ;
- (b) where the amount of compulsory deposit calculated in accordance with the foregoing provisions is less than Rs. 100, it shall not be necessary for the depositor concerned to make such deposit.”.

*Declaration under the Provisional Collection
of Taxes Act, 1931.*

It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the provisions of clauses 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37 and 39 of this Bill shall have immediate effect under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE]

(See section 2)

PART I

INCOME-TAX AND SURCHARGE ON INCOME-TAX

Paragraph A

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (vii) of clause (31) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of Income-tax

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 8,000 | <i>Nil</i> ; |
| (2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000 | 17 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000; |
| (3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000 | Rs. 1,190 <i>plus</i> 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000; |
| (4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000 | Rs. 2,190 <i>plus</i> 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000; |
| (5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000 | Rs. 3,690 <i>plus</i> 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000; |
| (6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000 | Rs. 5,690 <i>plus</i> 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000; |
| (7) Where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000 | Rs. 15,690 <i>plus</i> 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000; |
| (8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000 | Rs. 27,690 <i>plus</i> 70 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000. |

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976 exceeds Rs. 8, 000,—

Rates of income-tax

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 8, 000 | <i>Nil</i> ; |
| (2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000 | 20 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 8, 000; |
| (3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000 | Rs. 1,400 <i>plus</i> 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000; |
| (4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000 | Rs. 2,900 <i>plus</i> 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000; |
| (5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000 | Rs. 4,900 <i>plus</i> 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000; |
| (6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000 | Rs. 7,400 <i>plus</i> 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000; |
| (7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 | Rs. 19,400 <i>plus</i> 70 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000. |

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of the income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000 | 15 per cent. of the total income; |
| (2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000 | Rs. 1, 500 <i>plus</i> 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000; |
| (3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 | Rs. 4,000 <i>plus</i> 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000. |

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

*Paragraph C**Sub-Paragraph I*

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,—

Rates of income-tax

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000 | <i>Nil</i> ; |
| (2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000 | 5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000; |
| (3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000 | Rs. 750 <i>plus</i> 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000; |
| (4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000 | Rs. 2,500 <i>plus</i> 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000; |
| (5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 | Rs. 10,000 <i>plus</i> 24 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000. |

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income,—

Rates of income-tax

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000 | <i>Nil</i> ; |
| (2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000 | 4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 ; |
| (3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000. | Rs. 600 <i>plus</i> 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 ; |
| (4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000 | Rs. 2,350 <i>plus</i> 13 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 ; |
| (5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 | Rs. 8,850 <i>plus</i> 22 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000. |

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income	50 per cent.
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Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956,—

Rates of income-tax

(i) on that part of its total income which consists of profits and gains from life insurance business 52.5 per cent.;

(ii) on the balance, if any, of the total income the rate of income-tax applicable, in accordance with Paragraph F of this Part to the total income of a domestic company which is a company in which the public are substantially interested.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph F

In the case of a company, other than the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956,—

*Rates of income-tax**I. In the case of a domestic company,—*

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested,—

(i) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000 45 per cent. of the total income;

(ii) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 55 per cent. of the total income;

(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested,—

(i) in the case of an industrial company,—

(a) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000 55 per cent. of the total income;

(b) where the total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000 60 per cent. of the total income;

(ii) in any other case 65 per cent. of the total income :

Provided that—

(i) the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 1,00,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(a) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 1,00,000 (the income of Rs. 1,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(b) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000;

(ii) the income-tax payable by a domestic company, not being a company in which the public are substantially interested, which is an industrial company and the total income of which exceeds Rs. 2,00,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(a) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 2,00,000 (the income of Rs. 2,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and

(b) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company—

(I) on so much of the total income as consists of—

- (a) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961, or
- (b) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964,

and where such agreement has, in either case, been approved by the Central Government 50 per cent ;

(ii) on the balance, if any, of the total income 70 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of Income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such Income-tax.

PART II

Rates for deduction of tax at source in certain cases

In every case in which under the provisions of sections 193, 194, 194A, 194B, 194D and 195 of the Income-tax Act, tax is to be deducted at the rates in force, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction at the following rates:—

	Income-tax	
	Rate of Income-tax	Rate of surcharge
1. In the case of a person other than a company—		
(a) where the person is resident in India—		
(i) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	10 per cent.	Nil ;
(ii) on income by way of winnings from lotteries and cross-word puzzles	30 per cent.	3 per cent ;
(iii) on income by way of insurance commission	10 per cent.	Nil ;
(iv) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	21 per cent.	2 per cent. ;
(b) where the person is not resident in India—		
(i) on the whole income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	Income-tax at 30 per cent. and surcharge at 3 per cent. of the amount of the income,	
	or	
	Income-tax and surcharge on income-tax in respect of the income at the rates prescribed in Sub-Paragraph I of Paragraph A of Part III of this Schedule, if such income had been the total income,	
	whichever is higher ;	
(ii) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security.	15 per cent.	1.5 per cent.

	Income-tax	
	Rate of Income-tax	Rate of Surcharge
2. In the case of a company—		
(a) where the company is a domestic company—		
(i) on income by way of interest other than "Interest on securities"	20 per cent.	1 per cent. ;
(ii) on any other income (excluding interest payable on a tax-free security)	22 per cent.	1 per cent. ;
(b) where the company is not a domestic company—		
(i) on income by way of dividends payable by any domestic company	25 per cent.	Nil ;
(ii) on income by way of royalties payable by an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern and which has been approved by the Central Government,—		
(A) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976	50 per cent.	2.5 per cent. ;
(B) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976—		
(1) on so much of the amount of such income as consists of lump sum consideration for the transfer outside India of, or the imparting of information outside India in respect of, any data, documentation, drawing or specification relating to any patent, invention, model, design, secret formula or process, or trade mark or similar property	20 per cent.	Nil ;
(2) on the balance, if any, of such income	40 per cent.	Nil ;
(iii) on income by way of fees for technical services payable by an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern and which has been approved by the Central Government—		
(A) where the agreement is made after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976	50 per cent.	2.5 per cent. ;
(B) where the agreement is made after the 31st day of March, 1976	40 per cent.	Nil ;
(iv) on income by way of interest payable on a tax-free security	44 per cent.	2.2 per cent. ;
(v) on any other income	70 per cent.	3.5 per cent. ;

PART III

Rates for calculating or charging income-tax in certain cases, deducting income-tax from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or any payment referred to in sub-section (9) of section 80E and computing "advance tax".

In cases in which income-tax has to be calculated under the first proviso to sub-section (5) of section 132 of the Income-tax Act or charged under sub-section (4) of section 172 or sub-section (2) of section 174 or section 175 or sub-section (2) of section 176 of the said Act or deducted under section 192 of the said Act from income chargeable under the head "Salaries" or deducted under sub-section (9) of section 80E of the said Act from any payment referred to in the said sub-section (9) or in which the "advance tax" payable under Chapter XVII-C of the said Act has to be computed, at the rate or rates in force, such income-tax or, as the case may be, "advance tax" (not being "advance tax" in respect of any income chargeable to tax under Chapter XII or section 164 of the Income-tax Act at the rates as specified in that Chapter or section, shall be so calculated, charged, deducted or computed at the following rates :—

Paragraph A**[Sub-Paragraph I]**

In the case of every individual or Hindu undivided family or unregistered firm or other association of persons or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, or every artificial juridical person referred to in sub-clause (vii) of clause (31) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph or any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of Income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 8,000.	Nil ;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000 ;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,050 <i>plus</i> 18 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000	Rs. 1,950 <i>plus</i> 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000;
(5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000	Rs. 3,200 <i>plus</i> 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000;
(6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000	Rs. 4,700 <i>plus</i> 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000;
(7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000	Rs. 12,700 <i>plus</i> 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000;
(8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 22,700 <i>plus</i> 55 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000;
(9) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 39,200 <i>plus</i> 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every Hindu undivided family which at any time during the previous year has at least one member whose total income of previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977 exceeds Rs. 8,000,—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 8,000	Nil;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000 but does not exceed Rs. 15,000	18 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 8,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000	Rs. 1,260 <i>plus</i> 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 15,000;

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| (4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000 | Rs. 2,510 plus 30 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000; |
| (5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000 | Rs. 4,010 plus 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000; |
| (6) where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000 | Rs. 6,010 plus 50 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds 30,000; |
| (7) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 70,000 | Rs. 16,010 plus 55 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000; |
| (8) where the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000 | Rs. 27,010 plus 60 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 70,000. |

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph B

In the case of every co-operative society,—

Rates of income-tax

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000 | 15 per cent. of the total income; |
| (2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000 | Rs. 1,500 plus 25 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000; |
| (3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000 | Rs. 4,000 plus 40 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000. |

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of the Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph C

Sub-Paragraph I

In the case of every registered firm, not being a case to which Sub-Paragraph II of this Paragraph applies,—

Rates of income-tax

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| (1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000 | Nil; |
| (2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000 | 5 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000; |
| (3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000 | Rs. 750 plus 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000; |
| (4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000 | Rs. 2,500 plus 15 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000; |
| (5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 | Rs. 10,000 plus 24 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000. |

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Sub-Paragraph II

In the case of every registered firm whose total income includes income derived from a profession carried on by it and the income so included is not less than fifty-one per cent. of such total income,—

Rates of income-tax

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000 | Nil; |
| (2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 25,000 | 4 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000; |
| (3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000 | Rs. 600 plus 7 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 25,000; |
| (4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000 | Rs. 2,350 plus 13 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 50,000; |
| (5) where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 | Rs. 8 850 plus 22 per cent. of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 1, 00,000. |

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Sub-Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph "registered firm" includes an unregistered firm assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act.

Paragraph D

In the case of every local authority,—

Rate of income-tax

On the whole of the total income 50 per cent.

Surcharge on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge for purposes of the Union calculated at the rate of ten per cent. of such income-tax.

Paragraph E

In the case of a company,—

Rates of Income-tax

1. In the case of a domestic company,—

(1) where the company is a company in which the public are substantially interested,—

(i) in a case where the total income does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000 45 per cent. of the total income;

(ii) in a case where the total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 55 per cent. of the total income;

(2) where the company is not a company in which the public are substantially interested,—

(i) in the case of an industrial company,—

(a) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000 55 per cent. of the total income ;

(b) where the total income exceeds Rs. 2, 00, 000 60 per cent. of the total income;

(ii) in any other case 65 per cent. of the total income

Provided that—

(i) the income-tax payable by a domestic company, being a company in which the public are substantially interested, the total income of which exceeds Rs. 1,00,00, shall not exceed the aggregate of—

- (a) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 1,00,000 (the income of Rs. 1,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and
 - (b) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000;
- (ii) the income-tax payable by a domestic company, not being a company in which the public are substantially interested, which is an industrial company and the total income of which exceeds Rs. 2,00,000, shall not exceed the aggregate of—
- (a) the income-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 2,00,000 (the income of Rs. 2,00,000 for this purpose being computed as if such income included income from various sources in the same proportion as the total income of the company); and
 - (b) eighty per cent. of the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 2,00,000.

II. In the case of a company other than a domestic company,—

(I) on so much of the total income as consists of—

(a) royalties received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 31st day of March, 1961 but before the 1st day of April, 1976, or

(b) fees for rendering technical services received from an Indian concern in pursuance of an agreement made by it with the Indian concern after the 29th day of February, 1964 but before the 1st day of April, 1976,

and where such agreement has, 50 per cent.;
in either case, been approved
by the Central Government

(II) on the balance, if any, of the 70 per cent.
total income

Surcharge on income tax

The amount of income-tax computed in accordance with the preceding provisions of this Paragraph shall be increased by a surcharge calculated at the rate of five per cent. of such income tax.

PART IV

[See section 2(9)(e)]

RULES FOR COMPUTATION OF NET AGRICULTURAL INCOME

Rule 1.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from other sources" and the provisions of sections 57 to 59 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly:

Provided that sub-section (2) of section 58 shall apply subject to the modification that the reference to section 40A therein shall be construed as not including a reference to sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 40A.

Rule 2.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (b) or sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act [other than income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (c)] shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" and the provisions of sections 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 40A [other than sub-sections (3) and (4) thereof], 41, 43 and 43A of the Income-tax Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly.

Rule 3.—Agricultural income of the nature referred to in sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, being income derived from any building required as a dwelling house by the receiver of the rent or revenue or the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind referred to in the said sub-clause (c) shall be computed as if it were income chargeable to income-tax under that Act under the head "Income from house property" and the provisions of sections 23 to 27 of that Act shall, so far as may be, apply accordingly :

Provided that sub-section (2) of the said section 23 shall apply subject to the modifications that the references to "total income" therein shall be construed as references to net agricultural income and that the words, figures and letter "and before making any deduction under Chapter VIA" shall be omitted.

Rule 4.—Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of these rules, in a case where the assessee derives income from sale of tea grown and manufactured by him in India, such income shall be computed in accordance with rule 8 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, and sixty per cent. of such income shall be regarded as the agricultural income of the assessee.

Rule 5.—Where the assessee is a partner of a registered firm or an unregistered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act, which in the previous year has any agricultural income, or is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of the said section 183 and which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an unregistered firm but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in accordance with these rules and his share in the agricultural income or loss of the firm shall be computed in the manner laid down in sub-section (1), sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Income-tax Act and the share so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 6.—Where the assessee is a member of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) which in the previous year has either no income chargeable to tax under the Income-tax Act or has total income not exceeding the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the case of an association of persons or a body of individuals (other than a Hindu undivided family, a company or a firm) but has any agricultural income, then, the agricultural income or loss of the association or body shall be computed in accordance with these rules and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income or loss so computed shall be regarded as the agricultural income or loss of the assessee.

Rule 7.—Where the result of the computation for the previous year in respect of any source of agricultural income is a loss, such loss shall be set off against the income of the assessee, if any, for that previous year from any other source of agricultural income :

Provided that where the assessee is a partner of an unregistered firm which has not been assessed as a registered firm under clause (b) of section 183 of the Income-tax Act or is a member of an association of persons or body of individuals and the share of the assessee in the agricultural income of the firm, association or body, as the case may be, is a loss, such loss shall not be set off against any income of the assessee from any other source of agricultural income.

Rule 8.—Any sum payable by the assessee on account of any tax levied by the State Government on the agricultural income shall be deducted in computing the agricultural income.

Rule 9.—(1) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974 or the 1st day of April, 1975, or both, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section (2) of section 2 of this Act,—

(i) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975, and

(ii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976.

(2) Where the assessee has, in the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977 or, if by virtue of any provision of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged in respect of the income of a period other than that previous year, in such other period, any agricultural income and the net result of the computation of the agricultural income of the assessee for any one or more of the previous years relevant to the assessment years commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974 or the 1st day of April, 1975 or the 1st day of April, 1976, is a loss, then, for the purposes of sub-section (7) of section 2 of this Act,—

(i) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1974, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975 or the 1st day of April, 1976,

(ii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1975, to the extent, if any, such loss has not been set off against the agricultural income for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976, and

(iii) the loss so computed for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1976,

shall be set off against the agricultural income of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1977 or the period aforesaid.

(3) Where a change has occurred in the constitution of a firm, nothing in sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2) shall entitle the firm to set off so much of the loss proportionate to the share of a retired or deceased partner computed in the manner laid down in sub-section (1), sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Income-tax Act as exceeds his share of profits, if any, of the previous year in the firm, or entitle any partner to the benefit of any portion of the said loss (computed in the manner aforesaid) which is not apportionable to him.

(4) Where any person deriving any agricultural income from any source has been succeeded in such capacity by another person, otherwise than by inheritance, nothing in sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2) shall entitle any person, other than the person incurring the loss, to have it set off under sub-rule (1) or, as the case may be, sub-rule (2).

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, no loss which has not been determined by the Income-tax Officer under the provisions of these rules, or the rules contained in Part IV of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1974, or of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1975, shall be set off under sub-rule (1) or, as the case may be, sub-rule (2).

Rule 10.—Where the net result of the computation made in accordance with these rules is a loss, the loss so computed shall be ignored and the net agricultural income shall be deemed to be *nil*.

Rule 11.—The provisions of the Income-tax Act relating to procedure for assessment (including the provisions of section 288A relating to rounding off of income) shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the computation of the net agricultural income of the assessee as they apply in relation to the assessment of the total income.

Rule 12.—For the purposes of computing the net agricultural income of the assessee the Income-tax Officer shall have the same powers as he has under the Income-tax Act for the purposes of assessment of the total income.

THE SCHEDULES—SECOND TO SIX—RELATING TO INDIRECT TAXES HAVE NOT BEEN REPRODUCED.

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